

Table S1. Major chemical compounds identified from essential oils of *Alpinia* spp.

Scientific name	Origin	Part	Major Components	Ref.
<i>A. allughas</i>	Tarai, India	Rhizome	β -pinene (55.3%), α -pinene (9.7%), 7- <i>epi</i> - α -eudesmol (4.1%)	1
<i>A. allughas</i>	Tarai, India	Leaf	β -pinene (25.5%), 1,8-cineole (23.3%), α -humulene (9.7%)	1
<i>A. aquatica</i>	Kuching, Malaysia	Rhizome	β -pinene (11.7%), α -humulene (8.9%), aromadendrene (8.7%)	2
<i>A. aquatica</i>	Kuching, Malaysia	Leaf	Germacrene D (21.3%), β -pinene (15.6%), sabinene (12.1%)	2
<i>A. aquatica</i>	Kuching, Malaysia	Pseudostem	α -humulene (19.8%), germacrene D (15.2%), β -caryophyllene (8.7%)	2
<i>A. blepharocalyx</i>	Pù Hoat Natural Reserve, Vietnam	Leaf	δ -cadinene (24.1%), β -Pinene (12.0%), γ -cadinene (8.2%),	3
<i>A. blepharocalyx</i>	Pù Hoat Natural Reserve, Vietnam	Pseudostem	(<i>E,E</i>)- α -farnesene (28.6%), β -Pinene (10.4%), τ -muurolol (9.5%), α -cadinol (9.5%)	3
<i>A. blepharocalyx</i>	Pù Hoat Natural Reserve, Vietnam	Rhizome	δ -cadinene (28.4%), τ -muurolol (11.2%), α -cadinol (11.2%)	3
<i>A. blepharocalyx</i>	Xishuangbanna, China	Rhizome	Camphor (23.13%), sabinene (11.27%), α -pinene (9.81%)	4
<i>A. breviligulata</i>	Hue, Vietnam	Seed	(<i>E,E</i>)-farnesol (65.0%), geranyl acetate (8.8%), α -humulene (6.1%)	5
<i>A. breviligulata</i>	Hue, Vietnam	Fruit peel	β -pinene (22.9%), α -terpineol (7.3%), and caryophyllene oxide	5

			(11.2%)	
<i>A. breviligulata</i>	Hue, Vietnam	Flower	β -pinene (20.2%), β -caryophyllene (14.0%), α -pinene (12.7%)	6
<i>A. breviligulafa</i>	Hue, Vietnam	Leaf	Caryophyllene oxide (23.1%), α -pinene (17.7%), α -copaene (5.4%)	7
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Kerala, India	Rhizome	β -fenchyl acetate (12.9%), cubenol (15.0 %), α -fenchyl acetates (9.7%)	8
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Tamilnadu, India	Leaf	1,8-cineole (17.72%), camphor (11.71%), α -myrcene (10.38%)	9
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Karnataka, India	Whole plant	α -fenchyl acetate (38.7%), 1,8-cineole (30.2%), (E)-methyl cinnamate (6.0%)	9
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Kerala, India	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (35.9%), β -fenchyl acetate (12.9%), β -pinene (9.1%),	10
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Pantnagar, India	Leaf	1,8-cineole (42.0%), camphor (15.5%), β -pinene (13.7%)	11
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Pantnagar, India	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (42.2%), α -fenchyl acetate (14.7%), camphene (7.6%)	11
<i>A. calcarata</i>	South India	Rhizome	α -fenchyl acetate (38.7%), 1,8-cineole (30.2%), α -terpineol (8.0%)	12
<i>A. calcarata</i>	South India	Root	α -fenchyl acetate (61.6%), 1,8-cineole (16.6%), camphene (9.8%)	12
<i>A. calcarata</i>	South India	Shoot	1,8-cineole (30.7%), α -fenchyl acetate (16.9%), camphor (16.1%)	12
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Bhubaneswar, India	Leaf	β -pinene (29.1%), 1,8-cineole (21.9%), α -pinene (6.3%)	13
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Bangalore, India	Leaf	1,8-cineole (24.7%), β -pinene (16.8%), camphor (8.0%)	13

<i>A. calcarata</i>	Bhubaneswar, India	Rhizome	α -fenchyl acetate (29.2%), 1,8-cineole (25.7%), camphene (5.5%)	13
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Bangalore, India	Rhizome	Geraniol (34.3%), 1,8-cineole (21.2%), α -fenchyl acetate (10.2%)	13
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Bhubaneswar, India	Root	α -fenchyl acetate (45.2%), 1,8-cineole (15.1%), camphene (9.0%)	13
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Bangalore, India	Roots	α -fenchyl acetate (39.1%), 1,8-cineole (15.5%), camphene (12.3%)	13
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Eyangoda, Sri Lanka	Root	α -fenchyl acetate (39.8%), camphene (13.3%), 1,8-cineole (11.1%)	14
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Eyangoda, Sri Lanka	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (33.3%), α -fenchyl acetate (14.4%), β -pinene (9.3%)	14
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Eyangoda, Sri Lanka	Leaf	1,8-cineole (24.7%), β -pinene (20.5%), camphor (13.4%)	14
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Western province, Sri Lanka	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (31.08%), α -terpineol (10.31%), fenchyl acetate (10.73%)	15
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Western province, Sri Lanka	Leaf	1,8-cineole (38.45%), α -terpineol (11.62%), camphor (10%)	15
<i>A. carinata</i>	Gorakhpur, India	Leaf	β -Pinene (31.9%), terpinen-4-ol (13.7%), p-cymene (9.3%)	16
<i>A. chinensis</i>	Hue, Vietnam	Root	Caryophyllene oxide (13.2%), γ -selinene (8.6%), α -humulene (6.2%)	17
<i>A. chinensis</i>	Hue, Vietnam	Leaf	β -bisabolene (47.9%), (<i>E,E</i>)-farnesylacetate (6.6%), β -pinene (5.1%)	18
<i>A. chinensis</i>	Hue, Vietnam	Flower	(<i>E,E</i>)- α -farnesene (26.5%), α -umulene (22.3%), β -bisabolene (17.1%)	19

<i>A. conchigera</i>	Penang, Malaysia	Rhizome	β -bisabolene (28.9%), 1,8-cineole (15.3%), β -caryophyllene (10.0%)	20
<i>A. conchigera</i>	Pagoh, Malaysia	Rhizome	β -sesquiphellandrene (20.5%), β -bisabolene (12.1%), 1,8-cineole (11.6%)	21
<i>A. conchigera</i>	Chittagong, Bangladesh	Leaf	1,8-cineole (25.85%), chavicol (25.08%), β -pinene (6.71%)	22
<i>A. galanga</i>	Tamil Nadu, India	Whole plant	1,8-cineole (61.7%), β -farnesene (14.6%), β -sesquiphellandrene (10.8%)	9
<i>A. galanga</i>	Thailand	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (21.6%), chavicol (17.7%), α -bisabolene (15.6%)	23
<i>A. galanga</i>	Alabama, United States	Rhizome	β -myrcene (94.51%), β -ocimene (2.05)	24
<i>A. galanga</i>	Alabama, United States	Leaf	β -myrcene (52.34%), β -ocimene (17.06), β -pinene (9.0%)	24
<i>A. galanga</i>	Kerala, India	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (32.9 %), α -terpineol (12.7%), germacrene D (6.1 %)	8
<i>A. galanga</i>	Kerala, India	Leaf	1,8-cineole (28.3%), camphor (15.6%), β -pinene (5.0%)	25
<i>A. galanga</i>	Kerala, India	Stem	1,8-cineole (31.1%), camphor (11.0%), (<i>E</i>)-methyl cinnamate (7.4%),	25
<i>A. galanga</i>	Kerala, India	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (28.4%), α -fenchyl acetate (18.4%), camphor (7.7%),	25
<i>A. galanga</i>	Kerala, India	Root	α -fenchyl acetate (40.9%), 1,8-cineole (9.4%)	25
<i>A. galanga</i>	Kerala, India	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (52.9%), chavibetol acetate (5.59%)	10
<i>A. galanga</i>	New Delhi, India	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (57%), geranyl acetate (10.2%), β -caryophyllene (5.4%)	26

<i>A. galanga</i>	Imphal, India	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (53.4%), β -sesquiphellandrene (5.9%), chavicol (5.0%)	27
<i>A. galanga</i>	Imphal, India	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (63.4%), (<i>E</i>)- β -farnesene (8.4%), eugenol acetate (3.3%)	28
<i>A. galanga</i>	Samut Sakhon, Thailand	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (53.5%), 5-t-Butyl-hexa-3 (13.5%), D-limonene (4.9%)	29
<i>A. galanga</i>	Phu Tho, Vietnam	Whole plant	Limonene (8.32%), borneol (7.09%), geranyllinelol (6.37%)	30
<i>A. galanga</i>	Ha Noi, Vietnam	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (23.3%), neral (12.51%), geranial (9.83%)	31
<i>A. galanga</i>	Bogor, Indonesia	Whole plant	β -bisabolene (11.78%), trans-caryophyllene (9.10%)	32
<i>A. galanga</i>	Java, Indonesia	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (45.2%), 4-allylphenyl acetate (13.2%), α -farnesene (5.5%)	33
<i>A. galanga</i>	Yunnan, China	Rhizome	1,8-Cineole (22.63%), β -pinene (14.36%), α -pinene (10.89%)	34
<i>A. galanga</i>	Nawinna, Sri Lanka	Rhizome	Zerumbone (44.8%), p-cymene (6.5%), camphene (6.4%)	35
<i>A. galanga</i>	Sabah, Malaysia	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (40.5%), β -bisabolene (8.4%), (Z,E)-farnesol (3.8%)	36
<i>A. galanga</i>	Sabah, Malaysia	Seed	β -bisabolene (37.6%), (E)- β -farnesene (22.7%), (E,E)-farnesyl acetate (7.9%)	36
<i>A. globosa</i>	Ben En National Park, Vietnam	Leaf	β -pinene (12.1 %), α -gurjunene (10.5 %) and (Z)-13-docosenamide (9.0 %)	37

<i>A. hainanensis</i>	Hainan Island, China	Leaf	Ocimene (27.4%), β -pinene (10.1%), 9-octadecenoic acid (6.5%),	38
<i>A. hainanensis</i>	Hainan Island, China	Flower	Ocimene (39.8%), β -pinene (17.7%), terpinene (5.5%)	38
<i>A. henryi</i>	Vinh Phuc, Vietnam	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (45.1%), α -terpineol (4.9%), β -pinene (4.1%)	39
<i>A. katsumadae</i>	Vietnam	Leaf	Geraniol (25.0%), fenchone (23.0%), 1,8-cineole (14.4%)	40
<i>A. katsumadae</i>	Vietnam	Stem	fenchone (25.1%), geraniol (13.5%), 1,8-cineole (13.4%)	40
<i>A. katsumadae</i>	Vietnam	Seed	Geraniol (31.2%), linalool (11.4%), decanol (6.8%)	40
<i>A. katsumadae</i>	Guangxi, China	Seed	Methyl cinnamate (64.2 %), <i>cis</i> -4-decen-1-ol (7.3 %), octahydro- <i>cis</i> -2H-Inden-2-one (6.7 %)	41
<i>A. katsumadae</i>	Hainan Island, China	Leaf	<i>p</i> -menth-1-en-ol (22.0%), terpinen (19.0%), 4-carene (9.1%),	38
<i>A. katsumadae</i>	Hainan Island, China	Flower	<i>p</i> -menth-1-en-ol (21.3%), 1,8-cineole (20.2%), terpinen (12.6%)	38
<i>A. kwangsiensis</i>	Xishuangbanna, China	Rhizome	Camphor (17.59%), 1,8-cineole (15.16%), β -pinene (11.15%),	42
<i>A. laosensis</i>	North Vietnam	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (43.9%), caryophyllene oxide (4.6%), methyl eugenol (3.8%)	43
<i>A. latilabris</i>	Peninsular, Malaysia	Rhizome	(<i>E</i>)-cinnamate (89.5%), α -Phellandrene (3.2%)	20
<i>A. latilabris</i>	Peninsular, Malaysia	Unripe fruit	1,8-cineole (34.2%), β -pinene (20.2%), α -pinene (8.2%)	44
<i>A. latilabris</i>	Peninsular, Malaysia	Ripe fruit	1,8-cineole (35.9%), β -pinene (19.0%), α -pinene (8.8%)	44
<i>A. latilabris</i>	Janda Baik,	Leaf	Phytol (30.63%), carvone (6.88%), β -sesquiphellandrene (5.51%)	45

	Malaysia			
<i>A. latilabris</i>	Pu Mat National Park, Vietnam	Leaf	α -cadinol (26.49%), γ -terpinen (8.8%), β -pinen (4.0%)	46
<i>A. latilabris</i>	Pu Mat National Park, Vietnam	Stem	α -cadinol (31.4%), γ -terpinen (10,7%), β -pinen (6.9%)	46
<i>A. latilabris</i>	Pu Mat National Park, Vietnam	Root	α -cadinol (38.9%), γ -terpinen (10,7%), β -pinen (7,9%)	46
<i>A. malaccensis</i>	Thailand	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (11.9%), linalool (9%), fenchyl acetate (8.6%)	23
<i>A. malaccensis</i>	Chittagong, Bangladesh	Leaf	α -phellandrene (31.80%), 1,8-cineole (13.76%), <i>O</i> -cymene (11.45%),	22
<i>A. malaccensis</i>	Orissa, India	Leaf	α -phellandrene (43.9%), β -cymene (31.7%), β -pinene (4.6%).	47
<i>A. malaccensis</i>	Kerala, South India	Rhizome	α -phellandrene (36.4%), <i>p</i> -cymene (14.9%), β -pinene (4.5%)	10
<i>A. malaccensis</i>	Nghe An, Vietnam	Leaf	β -pinene (56.0%), α -pinene (10.3%), δ -3-carene (3.3%),	48
<i>A. malaccensis</i>	Nghe An, Vietnam	Stem	β -pinene (46.0%), β -phellandrene (12.1%), α -pinene (9.8%)	48
<i>A. malaccensis</i>	Nghe An, Vietnam	Root	β -pinene (18.5%), β -phellandrene (12.9%), α -pinene (6.3%)	48
<i>A. malaccensis</i>	Nghe An, Vietnam	Fruit	(<i>E</i>)-methyl cinnamate (27.8%), β -pinene (31.7%), β -phellandrene (12.9%)	48
<i>A. malaccensis</i> var.	Terengganu, Malaysia	Leaf	(<i>E</i>)-methyl cinnamate (88.8%), 1,8-cineole (1.8%), <i>p</i> -cymene (1.5%)	49

<i>nobilis</i>				
<i>A. malaccensis</i> var. <i>nobilis</i>	Terengganu, Malaysia	Rhizome	(<i>E</i>)-methyl cinnamate (85.7%), <i>p</i> -cymene (1.6%), β -pinene (1.6%)	49
<i>A. malaccensis</i> var. <i>nobilis</i>	Terengganu, Malaysia	Stem	(<i>E</i>)-methyl cinnamate (64.4%), β -phellandrene (6.3%), β -pinene (6.0%)	49
<i>A. malaccensis</i> var. <i>nobilis</i>	Janda Baik, Malaysia	Leaf	Methyl cinnamate (63.0%), α -terpineol (6.18%), 1,8-cineole (5.95%)	45
<i>A. macroura</i>	Nghe An, Vietnam	Leaf	1,8-cineole (17.7%), γ -terpinene (13.3%), β -pinene (11.4%)	50
<i>A. macroura</i>	Nghe An, Vietnam	Stem	γ -terpinene (16.9%), β -pinene (16.4%), 1,8-cineole (11.2%)	50
<i>A. macroura</i>	Nghe An, Vietnam	Root	γ -terpinene (13.9%), β -pinene (12.5%), 1,8-cineole (8.7%)	50
<i>A. macroura</i>	Nghe An, Vietnam	Fruit	β -caryophyllene (18.6%), β -pinene (11.1%), 1,8-cineole (11.1%)	50
<i>A. macroura</i>	Nghe An, Vietnam	Flower	β -caryophyllene (12.6%), sabinene (9.0%), β -pinene (8.8%)	50
<i>A. maclurei</i>	Bach Ma National Park, Vitenam	Leaf	β -pinene (53.0%), α -pinene (13.9%), <i>cis</i> -Sabinyol acetate (3.9%)	51
<i>A. maclurei</i>	Bach Ma National Park, Vitenam	Stem	β -pinene (47.1%), α -pinene (5.7%), caryophyllene oxide (5.7%)	51
<i>A. maclurei</i>	Bach Ma National Park,	Root	β -pinene (22.1%), β -phellandrene (12.0%), fenchyl acetate	51

	Vitenam		(6.7%),	
<i>A. menghaiensis</i>	Pu Mat, National Park, Vitenam	Leaf	β -pinene (62.4%), α -pinene (15.8%), benzyl benzoate (4.0%)	51
<i>A. menghaiensis</i>	Pu Mat, National Park, Vitenam	Stem	β -pinene (46.4%), α -pinene (12.7%), <i>p</i> -cymene (5.4%),	51
<i>A. menghaiensis</i>	Pu Mat, National Park, Vitenam	Root	β -pinene (41.8%), α -pinene (11.1%), β -phellandrene (5.4%)	51
<i>A. menghaiensis</i>	Nghe An, Vietnam	Fruit	β -pinene (40.4%), α -pinene (11.3%), 1,8-cineole (8.2%)	52
<i>A. murdochii</i>	Pahang, Malaysia	Leaf	β -pinene (23.83 %), sabinene (23.76%), terpinene-4-ol (10.49%)	53
<i>A. murdochii</i>	Pahang, Malaysia	Rhizome	γ -selinene (15.51%), (<i>E,E</i>)-farnesyl acetate (6.56%), terpinen 4-ol (5.58%)	53
<i>A. mutica</i>	Peninsular Malaysia	Unripe fruit	Camphor (21.0%), camphene (16.6%), β -pinene (8.6%)	44
<i>A. mutica</i>	Peninsular Malaysia	Ripe fruit	Camphor (15.8%), camphene (10.2%), β -pinene (13.5%)	44
<i>A. mutica</i>	<i>Johor, Malaysia</i>	rhizome	Camphor (35.6%), 1,8-cineole (9.4%), borneol (8.3%)	54
<i>A. mutica</i>	Johor, Malaysia	Young fruit	(<i>E,E</i>)-farnesol (43.3%), α -farnesene (7.0%), α -humulene (4.6%)	55
<i>A. mutica</i>	Johor, Malaysia	Mature Fruit	(<i>E,E</i>)-farnesol (51.2%), α -farnesene (8.2%), 1,8-cineole (4.5%)	55

<i>A. mutica</i>	Kerala, India	Rhizome	β -pinene (20.2%), camphor (13.3%), 1,8-cineole (8.9%),	56
<i>A. mutica</i>	Kerala, India	Fruit rind	1,8-cineole (14.8%), camphor (11.7%), β -pinene (7.6%)	56
<i>A. mutica</i>	Phong Nha-Ke Ban National Park, Vietnam	Leaf	β -pinene (21.3%), 1,8-cineole (20.9%), α -pinene (12.5%)	57
<i>A. mutica</i>	Phong Nha-Ke Ban National Park, Vietnam	Pseudostem	1,8-cineole (19.9%), β -pinene (17.4%), α -pinene (11.3%)	57
<i>A. mutica</i>	Phong Nha-Ke Ban National Park, Vietnam	Root	β -pinene (23.2%), 1,8-cineole (18.6%), α -pinene (12.8%)	57
<i>A. mutica</i>	Phong Nha-Ke Ban National Park, Vietnam	Fruit	β -caryophyllene (22.6%), β -cadinol (8.9%), camphor (7.8%)	57
<i>A. nantoensis</i>	Nantou County, Taiwan	Leaf	Camphor (21.31%), camphene (11.41%), β -pinene (8.28)	58
<i>A. nantoensis</i>	Nantou County, Taiwan	Rhizome	Camphor (29.58%), camphene (10.45%), β -pinene (9.13)	58
<i>A. nantoensis</i>	Pu Mat National Park, Vietnam	Leaf	γ -terpinene (23.2%), 1,8-cineole (21.8%), α -terpinene (11.7%)	59
<i>A. nantoensis</i>	Pu Mat National Park, Vietnam	Stem	γ -terpinene (20.5%), 1,8-cineole (17.6%), α -terpinene (12.5%)	59
<i>A. nantoensis</i>	Pu Mat National Park,	Root	γ -terpinene (19.3%), α -terpinene (13.2%), 1,8-cineole (10.7%)	59

	Vietnam			
<i>A. nigra</i>	Guwahati, India	Leaf	β -caryophyllene (47.7%), β -pinene (13.8%), α -humulene (7.5%)	60
<i>A. nigra</i>	Guwahati, India	Flower	β -caryophyllene (48.6%), β -pinene (14.4%), α -humulene (7.7%)	60
<i>A. nigra</i>	Guwahati, India	Seed	β -caryophyllene (48.7%), β -pinene (14.1%), α -humulene (7.7%)	60
<i>A. nigra</i>	Guwahati, India	Rhizome	β -caryophyllene (49.0%), β -pinene (13.1%), α -humulene (7.8%)	60
<i>A. nigra</i>	Kalimpong, India	Rhizome	β -pinene (38.03%), myrtenol (9.35%), α -humulene (7.82%)	61
<i>A. nigra</i>	Kalimpong, India	Leaf	β -pinene (56.27%), α -humulene (13.7%), α -farnesene (7.92%)	61
<i>A. nigra</i>	Westbengal, India	Leaf	β -pinene (56.27%), α -caryophyllene (13.70%), α -farnesene (7.92%)	62
<i>A. nutans</i>	Uttarakhand, India	Aerial part	sabinene (27.8%), 1,8-cineole (17.4%), terpinen-4-ol (14.9%)	63
<i>A. nutans</i>	Uttarakhand, India	Flower	Terpinen-4-ol (25.1%), γ -terpinene (19.4%), sabinene (14.2%)	63
<i>A. officinarum</i>	Thailand	Rhizome	α -bisabolene (10.6%), α -trans-bergamotene (7.9%), β -sesquiphellandrene (6.9%)	23
<i>A. officinarum</i>	Hainan Island	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (72.7%), trans-carveol (6.4%), piperitol (1.3%)	64
<i>A. officinarum</i>	Sanming, China	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (9.71%), γ -cadinene (6.16%), α -farnesene (4.33%)	65
<i>A. officinarum</i>	Guilin, China	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (9.06%), α -farnesene (7.09%), γ -cadinene (6.39%)	65
<i>A. officinarum</i>	Yulin, China	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (13.77%), γ -cadinene (7.02%), α -terpineol (5.67%)	65
<i>A. officinarum</i>	Guigang, China	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (9.28%), α -farnesene (7.93%), γ -cadinene (6.79%)	65

<i>A. officinarum</i>	Qiandongnan, China	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (9.17%), γ -cadinene (6.83%), α -farnesene (4.37%)	65
<i>A. officinarum</i>	Panzhihua, China	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (8.68%), γ -cadinene (6.77%), α -farnesene (5.07%)	65
<i>A. officinarum</i>	Xishuangbanna, China	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (9.39%), γ -cadinene (5.95%), α -terpineol (3.99%)	65
<i>A. officinarum</i>	Gaozhou, China	Rhizome	<i>trans</i> - β -farnesene (20.71%), α -bergamoten (15.69%), linalool (4.32%)	65
<i>A. officinarum</i>	Xuwen, China	Rhizome	α -farnesene (14.58%), γ -cadinene (5.82%), δ -cadinene (4.9%)	65
<i>A. officinarum</i>	Bozhou, China	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (9.74%), α -farnesene (7.14%), γ -cadinene (6.95%)	65
<i>A. officinarum</i>	China	Rhizome	α -terpineol (11.11%), β -pinene (3.85%), α -pinene (3.56%),	66
<i>A. officinarum</i>	Ha Noi, Vietnam	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (50.0%), exo-2-hydroxy-1,8-cineole acetate (11.2%), β -caryophyllene (6.4%)	67
<i>A. officinarum</i>	Imphal, India	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (28.3%), α -fenchyl acetate (15.2%), carotol (8.9%),	27
<i>A. officinarum</i>	Imphal, India	Rhizome	1,8-cineole (44.2%), α -fenchyl acetate (8.9%), β -Pinene (5.7%),	28
<i>A. pinnanensis</i>	Vu Quang National Park, Vietnam	Leaf	1,8-cineole (20.5%), 4-phenyl-2-butanol (19.5%), α -phellandrene (10.8%)	68
<i>A. pinnanensis</i>	Vu Quang National Park, Vietnam	Stem	1,8-cineole (10.0%), β -elemene (8.7%), α -gurjunene (7.6%)	68
<i>A. pinnanensis</i>	Vu Quang National Park,	Root bark	(<i>E,E</i>)-farnesol (8.4%), α -gurjunene (6.2%), camphene (5.6%)	68

	Vietnam			
<i>A. pinnanensis</i>	Vu Quang National Park, Vietnam	Fruit	α -cadinol (18.1%), β -caryophyllene (11.4%), (<i>E, E</i>)-farnesol (6.3%)	68
<i>A. polyantha</i>	Nghe An, Vietnam	Leaf	Camphor (16.1%), α -pinene (15.2%) and β -agarofuran (12.9%)	69
<i>A. polyantha</i>	Nghe An, Vietnam	Stem	α -pinene (12.4%), β -cubebene (10.6%), β -agarofuran (10.3%)	69
<i>A. polyantha</i>	Nghe An, Vietnam	Root	β -cubebene (12.6%), fenchyl acetate (10.8%), β -maaliene (9.0%)	69
<i>A. polyantha</i>	Nghe An, Vietnam	Fruit	δ -cadinene (10.9%), β -caryophyllene (9.1%), β -pinene (8.7%)	69
		Inflorescenc		
<i>A. purpurata</i>	Northeastern Brazil	e (red variant)	β -pinene (35.76%), α -pinene (20.57%), β -caryophyllene (13.23%)	70
		Inflorescenc		
<i>A. purpurata</i>	Paulista, Brazil	e (red variant)	β -caryophyllene (18.26%), β -pinene (13.93%), linalool (9.64%)	71
		Inflorescenc		
<i>A. purpurata</i>	Paulista, Brazil	e (pink variant)	β -pinene (26.56%), β -caryophyllene (15.58%), α -pinene (13.58%)	71
<i>A. purpurata</i>	Fiji	Rhizome	β -pinene (71.3%), α -pinene (24.9%),	72

		(red variant)		
		Rhizome		
<i>A. purpurata</i>	Fiji	(pink variant)	β -pinene (65.8%), α -pinene (36.1%)	72
<i>A. purpurata</i>	Fiji	Leaf (red variant)	β -pinene (81.0%)	72
<i>A. purpurata</i>	Fiji	Leaf (pink variant)	β -pinene (79.6%)	72
<i>A. purpurata</i>	Fiji	Flower (red variant)	β -pinene (29.4%), β -caryophyllene (24.2%)	72
<i>A. purpurata</i>	Fiji	Flower (pink variant)	β -pinene (43.0%), camphene (6.9%)	72
<i>A. purpurata</i>	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Leaf	β -pinene (34.7%), α -pinene (11.8%), <i>trans</i> - α -guaiene (6.0%)	73
<i>A. rafflesiana</i>	Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia	Leaf	β -caryophyllene (32.61%), caryophyllene oxide (8.67%), (2 <i>E</i> ,6 <i>Z</i>)-farnesol (4.91%)	74
<i>A. rafflesiana</i>	Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia	Pseudostem	1,8-cineole (32.25%), β -myrcene (13.63%), α -terpineol (9.90%)	74

<i>A. rafflesiana</i>	Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia	Rhizome	Tetracosane (42.61%), τ -cadinol (7.46%), α -terpineol (6.71%)	74
<i>A. rafflesiana</i>	Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia	Fruit	Tetracosane (13.39%), (2 <i>E</i> ,6 <i>E</i>)-farnesol (7.31%), α -terpineol (8.51%)	74
<i>A. scabra</i>	Pahang, Malaysia	Leaf	β -pinene (63.37%), α -pinene (6.58%), borneol (3.20%)	53
<i>A. scabra</i>	Pahang, Malaysia	Rhizome	γ -selinene (33.45%), α -selinene (3.64%), α -terpineol (3.55%)	53
<i>A. smithiae</i>	Kerala, India	Rhizome	α -terpineol (15.1%), α -fenchyl acetate (12.5%), β -caryophyllene (9.8%)	10
<i>A. smithiae</i>	Kerala, India	Leaf	β -caryophyllene (27.22%), sabinene (7.35%), β -myrcene (8.64%),	75
<i>A. smithiae</i>	Kerala, India	Rhizome	β -caryophyllene (29.98%), β -pinene (5.22%), sabinene (9.28%),	75
<i>A. speciosa</i>	Chu-Tung, Taiwan	Seed	Camphor (19.3%), sabinene (15.1%), β -ocimene (7.9%)	76
<i>A. speciosa</i>	Chu-Tung, Taiwan	Leaf	Camphor (31.6%), sabinene (9.4%), 1,8-cineole (5.6%)	76
<i>A. speciosa</i>	Amazonas, Brazil	Leaf	<u>Terpene-4-ol</u> (20.4%), 1,8-cineole (14.87%), <i>p</i> -cymene (9.38%)	77
<i>A. speciosa</i>	Dehradun, India,	Rhizome	Terpinen-4-ol (15.4%), 1,8-cineole (11.1%), τ -cadinol (8.8%)	78
<i>A. speciosa</i>	<i>Martinique</i> , Franch	Leaf	terpinen-4-ol (29.8%), 1,8-cineole (17.0%), <i>p</i> -cymene (11.1%)	79
<i>A. speciosa</i>	<i>Río Grande</i> , Mexico	Leaf	β -pinene (37.25%), 1,8-cineole (24.87%), α -pinene (19.05%)	80
<i>A. speciosa</i>	Egypt	Leaf	β -pinene (19.0%), 1,8-cineole (17.0%), γ -terpinene (16.7%)	81

<i>A. speciosa</i>	Japan	Leaf	(<i>E</i>)-methyl cinnamate (24.1%), camphor (14.3%), camphene (9.2%)	82
<i>A. tonkinensis</i>	Ben En National Park, Vietnam	Leaf	β -pinene (33.5%), (<i>E</i>)- β -ocimene (9.6%), γ -terpinene (9.2%)	37
<i>A. strobiliformis</i>	Pù Hoat Natural Reserve, Vietnam	Leaf	1,8-cineole (25.5%), γ -terpinene (12.5%), β -Pinene (10.7%)	3
<i>A. strobiliformis</i>	Pù Hoat Natural Reserve, Vietnam	Pseudostem	β -pinene (15.0%), 1,8-cineole (14.1%), γ -terpinene (11.0%)	3
<i>A. strobiliformis</i>	Pù Hoat Natural Reserve, Vietnam	Rhizom	1,8-cineole (16.5%), γ -terpinene (13.6%), β -pinene (12.5%)	3
<i>A. vittata</i>	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Leaf	β -pinene (35.3%), <i>epi</i> -cubebol (5.0%), α -pinene (10.1%)	83
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	São Cristóvão, Brazil	Petal	Terpinen-4-ol (60.66%), α -terpineol (9.06%), linalool (5.11%)	84
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Fiji	Rhizome	Terpinen-4-ol (41.4%), 1,8-cineole (28.1%), γ -terpinen (7.9%)	72
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	São Cristóvão, Brazil	Rhizome	terpinen-4-ol (52.26%), α -terpineol (12.83%), caryophyllene oxide (5.04%)	84
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Morne Rouge, France	Flower	1,8-cineole (25.2 %), terpinen-4-ol (22.6 %), sabinene (14.3%)	85
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Sainte-Marie, France	Flower	1,8-cineole (22.3 %), terpinen-4-ol (20.2 %), sabinene (13.6 %)	85

<i>A. zerumbet</i>	François, France	Flower	1,8-cineole (19.3 %), terpinen-4-ol (14.7%), sabinene (16.5 %)	85
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Leaf	Terpinen-4-ol (19.7%), 1,8-cineol (15.3%), sabinene (13.8%)	83
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Leaf	<u>Terpene-4-ol</u> (22%), 1,8-cineole (18%), γ -terpinene (14%).	86
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Ceara, Brazil	Leaf	Terpinen-4-ol (32.9%), 1,8-cineole (21.4%), γ -terpinolene (10.0%)	87
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (In April)	Leaf	Terpinen-7-al (40.5%), sabinene hydrate (15.4%), p-mentha-1,3,8-triene (9.97%)	73
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (In August)	Leaf	Terpinen-4-ol (29.4%), 1,8-cineole (23.1%), γ -terpinene (16.1%)	73
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	São Cristóvão, Brazil	Leaf	Terpinen-4-ol (55.72%), 1,8 cineol (10.84%), γ -terpinene (5.71%)	84
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Fiji	Leaf	Terpinen-4-ol (40.9%), 1,8-cineole (13.2%), β -pinene (10.0%)	72
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Okinawa, Japan	Leaf	<i>p</i> -cymene (31.15%), 1,8-cineole (12.84%), camphor (10.69%)	88
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Nishieue, Japan	Leaf	3,4-dimethyl-3-cyclohexen-1-carboxaldehyde (18.97%), α -humulene (12.17%)	89
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Higashieue, Japan	Leaf	Linalool (16.99%), <i>p</i> -cymene (12.54%), 3,4-dimethyl-3-cyclohexen-1-carboxaldehyde (11.49%)	89
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Maja, Japan	Leaf	3,4-dimethyl-3-cyclohexen-1-carboxaldehyde (11.64%), camphor (9.06%), methyl cinnamate (8.94%)	89

<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Futami, Japan	Leaf	Terpinen-4-ol (25.6%), 1,8-Cineole (17.46%), Sabinene (12.08%)	89
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Nago, Japan	Leaf	Linalool (17.22%), camphor (12.90%), α -humulene (9.34%)	89
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Toyohara, Japan	Leaf	3,4-dimethyl-3-cyclohexen-1-carboxaldehyde (13.06%), camphor (8.17%), α -humulene (6.49%)	89
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Kushi, Japan	Leaf	Caryophyllene oxide (12.07%), 3,4-dimethyl-3-cyclohexen-1-carboxaldehyde (6.8%), <i>p</i> -cymene (6.23%)	89
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Okinawa, Japan (Dec 2002)	Leaf	<i>p</i> -cymene (27.6%), 1,8-cineole (20.9%), terpinen-4-ol (19.8%)	90
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Okinawa, Japan (Oct 2003)	Leaf	<i>p</i> -cymene (20.7%), 1,8-cineole (18.6%), terpinen-4-ol (13.4%)	90
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Okinawa, Japan (Mar 2004)	Leaf	1,8-cineole (18.6%), <i>p</i> -cymene (17.4%), sabinene (16.6%)	90
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Okinawa, Japan (Jun 2004)	Leaf	<i>p</i> -cymene (25.3%), 1,8-cineole (18.2%), terpinen-4-ol (10.3%)	90
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Okinawa, Japan (Dec 2004)	Leaf	1,8-cineole (29.6%), <i>p</i> -cymene (27.9%), terpinen-4-ol (11.0%)	90
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Okinawa, Japan (Jun	Leaf	<i>p</i> -cymene (25.7%), 1,8-cineole (20.0%), terpinen-4-ol (7.3%)	90

	2005)			
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Okinawa, Japan (Nov 2005)	Leaf	<i>p</i> -cymene (27.0%), 1,8-cineole (15.2%), terpinen-4-ol (14.1%)	90
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Okinawa, Japan (Jun 2006)	Leaf	<i>p</i> -cymene (29.3%), 1,8-cineole (15.9%), α -pinene (10.6%)	90
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Okinawa, Japan (Feb 2007)	Leaf	Terpinen-4-ol (24.1%), 1,8-cineole (19.5%), <i>p</i> -cymene (14.7%)	90
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Okinawa, Japan (Aug 2007)	Leaf	<i>p</i> -cymene (28.5%), 1,8-cineole (14.9%), limonene (8.7%)	90
<i>A. zerumbet</i> var. <i>variegata</i>	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Leaf	1,8-cineole (39%), β -pinene (11%), β -caryophyllene (10%)	86

Table S2. Biological activities of essential oils of *Alpinia* spp.

Scientific name	Part	Biological Activity	Ref.
<i>A. blepharocalyx</i>	Rhizome	Insecticidal: <i>Lasioderma serricorne</i> , contact toxicity (LD ₅₀ =15.02 µg/adult); fumigant toxicity (LC ₅₀ =3.83 mg/L)	4
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Rhizome	Insecticidal: <i>Rhodnius nasutus</i> , fumigant toxicity (LC ₅₀ =0.685 g/L); contact and fumigant (LC ₅₀ =0.141 g/L)	91
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Rhizome	Antifungal: <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	92
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Root	Antifungal: <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	92
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Leaf	Anti-inflammatory: 75.78% and 78.15% at 200 mg/kg and 300 mg/kg, respectively	9
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Whole plant	Anti-inflammatory	15
<i>A. calcarata</i>	Whole plants	Cytotoxic: RAW 264.7, IEC-6, HepG2 cells (less than 80% viability at dose of 100 µg/mL)	15
<i>A. galanga</i>	Whole plant	Antioxidant (DPPH assay, percentage inhibition: 47.15)	30
<i>A. galanga</i>	Whole plant	Antibacterial: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (26.25), <i>Escherichia coli</i> (27.12), <i>Salmonella typhi</i> (29.17), <i>Bacillus cereus</i> (31.42). Note: numbers above present the inhibition zone diameter (mm)	30
<i>A. galanga</i>	Whole plant	Aromatherapy effect	32
<i>A. galanga</i>	Whole	Anti asthmatic	93

	plant		
<i>A. galanga</i>	Rhizome	Insecticidal: <i>Lasioderma serricorne</i> , contact toxicity (LD ₅₀ =12.2 µg/adult), fumigant toxicity (LC ₅₀ =3.5 mg/L)	34
<i>A. galanga</i>	Rhizome	Antibacterial: <i>Escherichia coli</i> (MIC=0.78 µL/mL); <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MIC=1.56 µL/mL); <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> (MIC=0.78 µL/mL)	29
<i>A. galanga</i>	Rhizome	Antifungal (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	92
<i>A. galanga</i>	Rhizomes	Antibacterial: <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (MIC=62.5 µL/mL); <i>Escherichia coli</i> (MIC>1000 µL/mL); <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MIC=1000 µL/mL); <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> (MIC=1000 µL/mL); <i>Vibrio cholera</i> (MIC=1000 µL/mL)	33
<i>A. galanga</i>	Rhizome	Antibacterial: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (2.5, 10); <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (2.5, >40); <i>Streptococcus faecalis</i> (5.0, 5.0); <i>Escherichia coli</i> (15, 20); <i>Proteus vulgaris</i> (20,20); <i>Samonella enteritidis</i> (10, 15). Note: numbers above present MIC and MBC values (µL/mL)	31
<i>A. galanga</i>	Rhizome	Antibacterial: <i>Sacharomyces cerevisiae</i> (MIC and MBC values of 15 µL/mL)	31
<i>A. galanga</i>	Roots	Antifungal (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	92
<i>A. globosa</i>	Leaf	Antibacterial: <i>Escherichia coli</i> , <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> subsp. <i>aureus</i> (MICs=50µg/mL)	37
<i>A. globosa</i>	Leaf	Antifungal: <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> (MIC=50µg/mL)	37
<i>A. katsumadae</i>	Seed	Insecticidal: <i>Tribolium castaneum</i> , <i>Liposcelis</i>	41

		<i>bostrychophila</i> and <i>Lasioderma serricorne</i> (LD ₅₀ = 52.6 µg/adult, 35.6 µg/adult and 17.4 µg/cm ²)	
<i>A. kwangsiensis</i>	Rhizome	Insecticidal: <i>Lasioderma serricorne</i> , fumigant toxicity (LC ₅₀ =9.91 µg/mL air), contact toxicity (LC ₅₀ =24.59 µg/adult)	42
<i>A. latilabris</i>	Unripe fruit	Antibacterial: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MIC=2.5 mg/mL); <i>Escherichia coli</i> (MIC=5 mg/mL); <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (MIC>5 mg/mL); <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (MIC>5 mg/mL)	44
<i>A. latilabris</i>	Unripe fruit	Antifungal: <i>Candida glabrata</i> (MIC>5 mg/mL); <i>Microsporum canis</i> (MIC=5 mg/mL); <i>Trichophyton</i> <i>mentagrophytes</i> (MIC=2.5 mg/mL); <i>Trichophyton</i> <i>rubrum</i> (MIC=5 mg/mL)	44
<i>A. latilabris</i>	Ripe fruit	Antibacterial: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MIC=5 mg/mL); <i>Escherichia coli</i> (MIC=5 mg/mL); <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (MIC=5 mg/mL); <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (MIC=5 mg/mL)	44
<i>A. latilabris</i>	Ripe fruit	Antifungal: <i>Candida glabrata</i> (MIC=2.5 mg/mL); <i>Microsporum canis</i> (MIC=5 mg/mL); <i>Trichophyton</i> <i>mentagrophytes</i> (MIC=5 mg/mL); <i>Trichophyton rubrum</i> (MIC=5 mg/mL)	44
<i>A. latilabris</i>	Leaf	Antibacterial: <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (75.67), <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (39.5), <i>Acinetobacter</i> <i>baumanii</i> (49), <i>Klebsiella pneumonia</i> (18.83), <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (46.33), <i>Salmonella</i>	45

		<i>typhii</i> (40.83). Note: numbers above present IC ₅₀ values (mg/mL).	
<i>A. latilabris</i>	Leaf	Antioxidant: DPPH (IC ₅₀ =54.33 mg/mL), ABTS (GAE=14.47 mg GAE/g), FRAP (TE=17.51M TE/g)	45
<i>A. malaccensis</i>	Leaf	Antioxidant (DPPH assay, IC ₅₀ = 18.26 µg/ml; ABTS assay, IC ₅₀ = 20 µg/ml,)	47
<i>A. malaccensis</i>	Leaf	Antibacterial (<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , MIC = 1.95 µl/ml; <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , MIC = 7.81 µl/ml)	47
<i>A. malaccensis</i>	Leaf	Antifungal (<i>Candida albicans</i> , MIC = 5.5 µl/ml and <i>Aspergillus niger</i> , MIC = 6.7 µl/ml)	47
<i>A. malaccensis</i> var. <i>nobilis</i>	Leaf	Antibacterial: <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (85.67), <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (32), <i>Escherichia coli</i> (87.33), <i>Klebsiella pneumonia</i> (21.33), <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (13.67), <i>Salmonella typhii</i> (43.17). Note: numbers above present IC ₅₀ values (mg/mL).	45
<i>A. malaccensis</i> var. <i>nobilis</i>	Leaf	Antifungal: <i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> (IC ₅₀ =1.97 mg/mL), <i>Candida tropicalis</i> (IC ₅₀ =1.75 mg/mL)	45
<i>A. malaccensis</i> var. <i>nobilis</i>	Leaf	Antioxidant: DPPH (IC ₅₀ =32.67 mg/mL), ABTS (GAE=26.59 mg GAE/g), FRAP (TE=24.56M TE/g)	45
<i>A. mutica</i>	Unripe fruit	Antibacterial: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MIC=2.5 mg/mL); <i>Escherichia coli</i> (MIC=2.5 mg/mL); <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (MIC>5 mg/mL); <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (MIC>5 mg/mL)	44
<i>A. mutica</i>	Unripe fruit	Antifungal: <i>Candida glabrata</i> MIC>5 mg/mL;	44

		<i>Microsporum canis</i> (MIC=5 mg/mL); <i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i> (MIC=2.5 mg/mL); <i>Trichophyton rubrum</i> (MIC=2.5 mg/mL)	
<i>A. mutica</i>	Ripe fruit	Antibacterial <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MIC=2.5 mg/mL); <i>Escherichia coli</i> (MIC=1.25 mg/mL); <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (MIC>5 mg/mL); <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (MIC>5 mg/mL)	44
<i>A. mutica</i>	Ripe fruit	Antifungal: <i>Candida glabrata</i> (MIC>5 mg/mL); <i>Microsporum canis</i> (MIC=2.5 mg/mL); <i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i> (MIC=2.5 mg/mL); <i>Trichophyton rubrum</i> (MIC=2.5 mg/mL)	44
<i>A. mutica</i>	Rhizome	Antibacterial: <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (10), <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (12), <i>Staphylococcus epidermis</i> (16), <i>Staphylococcus simulans</i> (15), <i>Escherichia coli</i> (11), <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (15), <i>Proteus mirabilis</i> (12), <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> (10), <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> (13), <i>Salmonella typhi</i> (16). Note: numbers above present the inhibition zone diameter (mm)	56
<i>A. mutica</i>	Fruit rind	Antibacterial: <i>B. subtilis</i> (8), <i>S. aureus</i> (7), <i>S. epidermis</i> (11), <i>S. simulans</i> (14), <i>E. coli</i> (5), <i>P. aeruginosa</i> (10), <i>P. mirabilis</i> (8), <i>V. cholerae</i> (9), <i>K. pneumoniae</i> (12), <i>S. typhi</i> (12). Note: numbers above present the inhibition zone diameter (mm)	56
<i>A. mutica</i>	Rhizome	Cytotoxic: dalton's lymphoma ascites (DLA) cells (99% cell death at dose 25.0 µg/mL, CD ₅₀ =13 µg/mL)	56

<i>A. mutica</i>	Fruit rind	Cytotoxic: dalton's lymphoma ascites (DLA) cells (100% cell death at dose 1 µg/mL, CD ₅₀ =0.06 µg/mL)	56
<i>A. mutica</i>	Rhizome	Antioxidant: DPPH (8.9% inhibition at dose of 20 µg/mL)	56
<i>A. mutica</i>	Fruit rind	Antioxidant: DPPH (56.5% inhibition at dose of 20 µg/mL, IC ₅₀ =15.17 µg/mL)	56
<i>A. murdochii</i>	Leaf	Antibacterial: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC 29213, ATCC 33591, ATCC 700699 (MICs=2.5 µg/mL); <i>S. aureus</i> VISA24 (MIC=1.25 µg/mL); <i>S. aureus</i> VRSA156 (MIC = 0.31 µg/mL)	53
<i>A. murdochii</i>	Leaf	Antifungal: <i>Candida albicans</i> , <i>C. glabrata</i> , <i>Microsporum canis</i> , <i>Trycophyton rubrum</i> (MICs=2.5 µg/mL)	53
<i>A. murdochii</i>	Rhizome	Antibacterial: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC 29213, ATCC 700699 (MICs=0.63 µg/mL); <i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 33591 (MIC=2.5 µg/mL); <i>S. aureus</i> VISA24, (MIC=0.08 µg/mL); <i>S. aureus</i> VRSA156 (MIC=0.04 µg/mL)	53
<i>A. murdochii</i>	Rhizome	Antifungal: <i>Candida albicans</i> , <i>C. glabrata</i> , <i>Microsporum canis</i> , <i>Trycophyton rubrum</i> (MICs=2.5 µg/mL)	53
<i>A. nigra</i>	Seed	Larvicidal: <i>Aedes aegypti</i> (100% mortality at the dose of 125 ppm)	60
<i>A. nigra</i>	Leaf	Larvicidal: <i>Aedes aegypti</i> (100% mortality at the dose of	60

		125 ppm)	
<i>A. nigra</i>	Rhizome	Larvicidal: <i>Aedes aegypti</i> (100% mortality at the dose of 125 ppm)	60
<i>A. nigra</i>	Rhizome	Antioxidant: DPPH assay (IC ₅₀ = 38.62 g/mL)	60
<i>A. nigra</i>	Seed	Antibacterial: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (6.25, 6.25); <i>Bacillus cereus</i> (3.12, 3.12); <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> (3.12, 3.12); <i>Escherichia coli</i> (6.25, 6.25); <i>Salmonella paratyphi</i> (6.25, 6.25); <i>E. coli</i> enterotoxigenic (3.12, 3.12); <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i> (6.25, 6.25). Note: numbers above present MIC and MBC values (µg/mL).	60
<i>A. nigra</i>	Leaf	Antibacterial: <i>S. aureus</i> (6.25, 6.25); <i>B. cereus</i> (3.12, 6.25); <i>L. monocytogenes</i> (3.12, 3.12); <i>E. coli</i> (3.12, 6.25); <i>S. paratyphi</i> (6.25, 6.25); <i>E. coli</i> enterotoxigenic (3.12, 3.12); <i>Y. enterocolitica</i> (3.12, 3.12). Note: numbers above present MIC and MBC values (µg/mL).	60
<i>A. nigra</i>	Flower	Antibacterial: <i>S. aureus</i> (6.25, 6.25); <i>B. cereus</i> (6.25, 6.25); <i>L. monocytogenes</i> (6.25, 6.25); <i>E. coli</i> (6.25, 6.25); <i>S. paratyphi</i> (6.25, 6.25); <i>E. coli</i> enterotoxigenic (6.25, 6.25); <i>Y. enterocolitica</i> (6.25, 6.25). Note: numbers above present MIC and MBC values (µg/mL).	60
<i>A. nigra</i>	Rhizome	Antibacterial: <i>S. aureus</i> (3.12, 6.25); <i>B. cereus</i> (3.12, 6.25); <i>L. monocytogenes</i> (3.12, 3.12); <i>E. coli</i> (3.12, 3.12); <i>S. paratyphi</i> (6.25, 6.25); <i>E. coli</i> enterotoxigenic (3.12, 3.12); <i>Y. enterocolitica</i> (1.56, 3.12). Note: numbers	60

		above present MIC and MBC values ($\mu\text{g/mL}$).	
<i>A. nigra</i>	Rhizome	Antibacterial: <i>S. aureus</i> (MIC=5.9 $\mu\text{L/mL}$), <i>P. aeruginosa</i> (MIC=1.7 $\mu\text{L/mL}$), <i>E. coli</i> (MIC=4.6 $\mu\text{L/mL}$)	62
<i>A. nigra</i>	Rhizome	Antifungal: <i>C. albicans</i> (MIC=4.5 $\mu\text{L/mL}$), <i>A. niger</i> (MIC=7.0 $\mu\text{L/mL}$)	62
<i>A. nigra</i>	Rhizome	Cytotoxic: MTT assay, MCF-7 cell (70.9 % inhibition at dose 20 $\mu\text{g/mL}$); HeLa cell (79% inhibition at dose 20 $\mu\text{g/mL}$)	61
<i>A. nigra</i>	Leaf	Cytotoxic: MTT assay, MCF-7 cell (50% inhibition at dose 20 $\mu\text{g/mL}$); HeLa cell (60% inhibition at dose 20 $\mu\text{g/mL}$)	61
<i>A. nigra</i>	Leaf	Antioxidant: DPPH (IC_{50} =4.05 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), ABTS (IC_{50} =15.55 $\mu\text{g/mL}$)	62
<i>A. nutans</i>	Aerial part	Antibacterial: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (0.97); <i>Shigella flexneri</i> (15.62); <i>Pasturella multocida</i> (0.97); <i>Escherichia coli</i> (31.25); <i>Salmonella enterica enterica</i> (0.97). Note: numbers above present MIC values ($\mu\text{L/mL}$).	63
<i>A. nutans</i>	Flower	Antibacterial: <i>S. aureus</i> (0.97); <i>S. flexneri</i> (15.62); <i>P. multocida</i> (0.97); <i>E. coli</i> (7.81); <i>S. enterica enterica</i> (0.97). Note: numbers above present MIC values ($\mu\text{L/mL}$).	63
<i>A. officinarum</i>	Rhizome	Antioxidant (ABTS and FRAP assay)	66
<i>A. officinarum</i>	Rhizome	Cytotoxic (MTT assay, BV2 cells)	65
<i>A. officinarum</i>	Rhizome	Anti-inflammatory	65

<i>A. officinarum</i>	Rhizome	Antibacterial: <i>Escherichia coli</i> , <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	65
<i>A. officinarum</i>	Rhizome	Antifungal: <i>Candida albicans</i>	65
<i>A. purpurata</i>	Red variant	Larvicidal: <i>Aedes aegypti</i> (LC ₅₀ = 80.7 ppm)	71
<i>A. purpurata</i>	Pink variant	Larvicidal: <i>Aedes aegypti</i> (LC ₅₀ = 71.5 ppm)	71
<i>A. purpurata</i>	Red variant	Antibacterial: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC6538, <i>S. aureus</i> UFPEDA 02, <i>S. aureus</i> ORSA A5555, <i>S. aureus</i> ORSA A5107, <i>S. aureus</i> ORSA A57, <i>S. aureus</i> ORSA A5563, <i>S. aureus</i> ORSA A68, <i>S. epidermis</i> (MICs<10 µg/mL), <i>S. aureus</i> ORSA A64 (MIC=30 µg/mL), <i>S. aureus</i> ORSA A5409, <i>S. aureus</i> ORSA A55 (MICs=1000 µg/mL), <i>S. aureus</i> ORSA A71, <i>S. aureus</i> ORSA A5201 (MIC=500 µg/mL), <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , <i>Escherichia coli</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> sp., <i>Shigella</i> sp., <i>Klebsiella</i> sp., <i>Proteus</i> sp. (MICs=1000 µg/mL)	71
<i>A. rafflesiana</i>	Leaf	Antibacterial: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MIC=7.81 µg/mL), <i>E. coli</i> (MIC=15.6 µg/mL); <i>Pseudomonas putida</i> (MIC=125 µg/mL)	74
<i>A. rafflesiana</i>	Leaf	Antifungal: <i>Candida albicans</i> (MIC=125 µg/mL)	74
<i>A. rafflesiana</i>	Pseudostem	Antibacterial: <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MICs=31.25 µg/mL), <i>Escherichia coli</i> (MIC=62.5), <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , <i>P. putida</i>	74

		(MICs=125)	
<i>A. rafflesiana</i>	Pseudostem	Antifungal: <i>Candida albicans</i> , <i>Aspergillus niger</i> (MICs=125 µg/mL)	74
<i>A. rafflesiana</i>	Fruit	Antibacterial: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MIC=31.25 µg/mL), <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , <i>Escherichia coli</i> , <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , <i>P. putida</i> (MICs=125)	74
<i>A. rafflesiana</i>	Fruit	Antifungal: <i>Candida albicans</i> , <i>Aspergillus niger</i> (MICs=125 µg/mL)	74
<i>A. rafflesiana</i>	Rhizome	Antifungal: <i>Aspergillus niger</i> (MIC=125 µg/mL)	74
<i>A. scabra</i>	Leaf	Antibacterial: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC 29213, ATCC 33591, ATCC 700699, VISA24 (MICs=2.5 µg/mL; <i>S. aureus</i> VRSA156 (MICs=0.63 µg/mL)	53
<i>A. scabra</i>	Leaf	Antifungal: <i>Candida albicans</i> , <i>C. glabrata</i> , <i>Microsporium canis</i> , <i>Trycophyton rubrum</i> (MICs=2.5 µg/mL)	53
<i>A. scabra</i>	Rhizome	Antibacterial: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC 29213, ATCC 700699 (MICs=0.63 µg/mL); <i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 33591 (MIC=1.25 µg/mL); <i>S. aureus</i> VISA24 (MIC=0.16 µg/mL); <i>S. aureus</i> VRSA156 (MIC=0.08 µg/mL)	53
<i>A. scabra</i>	Rhizome	Antifungal: <i>Candida albicans</i> , <i>C. glabrata</i> , <i>Microsporium canis</i> , <i>Trycophyton rubrum</i> (MICs=2.5 µg/mL)	53

<i>A. speciosa</i>	Seed	Larvicidal: <i>Aedes aegypti</i> (LC ₅₀ value of 125 and 87 ppm at 2 h and 24 h)	76
<i>A. speciosa</i>	Seed	Antioxidant: DPPH assay (0.25, 0.5, 1.0 mg/mL: 58.0, 59.9%, 63.1% inhibition, respectively)	76
<i>A. speciosa</i>	Leaf	Larvicidal: <i>Aedes aegypti</i> (LC ₅₀ value of 64 and 32 ppm at 2 h and 24 h)	76
<i>A. speciosa</i>	Leaf	Antioxidant: DPPH assay (0.25, 0.5, 1.0 mg/mL: 50.0, 56.4%, 67.0% inhibition, respectively)	76
<i>A. speciosa</i>	Seed	Antibacterial: 4 mg/disk: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (27), <i>Escherichia coli</i> (15); 2 mg/disk: <i>S. aureus</i> (19), <i>E. coli</i> (10); 1 mg/disk: <i>S. aureus</i> (13). Note: number above present the diameter of zone of inhibition (mm); na: not active	76
<i>A. speciosa</i>	Seed	Antifungal: 4 mg/disk: <i>Malassezia pachydermatis</i> (20); <i>Candida albicans</i> (25); 2 mg/disk: <i>M. pachydermatis</i> (19); <i>C. albicans</i> (21); 1 mg/disk: <i>M. pachydermatis</i> (12); <i>C. albicans</i> (12). Note: number above present the diameter of zone of inhibition (mm)	76
<i>A. speciosa</i>	Leaf	Antibacterial: 4 mg/disk: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (20); <i>Escherichia coli</i> (13); 2 mg/disk: <i>S. aureus</i> (19); <i>E. coli</i> (10); 1 mg/disk: <i>S. aureus</i> (12). Note: number above present the diameter of zone of inhibition (mm); na: not active	76
<i>A. speciosa</i>	Leaf	Antifungal: 4 mg/disk: <i>Malassezia pachydermatis</i> (18); <i>Candida albicans</i> (26); 2 mg/disk: <i>M. pachydermatis</i>	76

		(15); <i>C. albicans</i> (20); 1 mg/disk: <i>M. pachydermatis</i> (11); <i>C. albicans</i> (15). Note: number above present the diameter of zone of inhibition (mm)	
<i>A. speciosa</i>	Rhizome	Antibacterial: <i>Micrococcus luteus</i> (18); <i>Streptococcus mutans</i> (19); <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (21); <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (16); <i>Salmonella typhi</i> (20); <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (23). Note: number above present the diameter of zone of inhibition (mm)	77
<i>A. speciosa</i>	Leaf	Antibacterial: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (1-2); <i>Escherichia coli</i> (2-4); <i>Mycobacterium smegmatis</i> (1-2); <i>Streptococcus faecalis</i> (>8); <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (>8). Note: numbers above present MIC values (mg/mL)	79
<i>A. speciosa</i>	Leaf	Antifungal: <i>Candida albicans</i> (1-2); <i>Aspergillus niger</i> (2-4), <i>Cylindrocarpon mali</i> (1-2); <i>Sotlyfis cinerea</i> (1-2); <i>Stereum purpureum</i> (1-2); <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> (1-2). Note: numbers above present MIC values (mg/mL)	79
<i>A. tonkinensis</i>	Leaf	Antibacterial: <i>Escherichia coli</i> , <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> subsp. <i>aureus</i> (MICs=50 µg/mL)	37
<i>A. tonkinensis</i>	Leaf	Antifungal: <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> (MIC=50 µg/mL), <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> (MIC=25 µg/mL)	37
<i>A. vittata</i>	Leaf	Insecticidal: <i>Rhodnius nasutus</i> (73.3% of mortality at 125 µg/mL concentration of essential oil)	83
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Leaf	Insecticidal: <i>Rhodnius nasutus</i> (83.3% of mortality at 125 µg/mL concentration of essential oil)	83

<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Leaf	Antioxidant (DPPH assay)	89
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Leaf	Antibacterial: <i>Escherichia coli</i> , <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>S. epidermidis</i>	94
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Leaf	Antifungal: <i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> , <i>Candida albicans</i>	94
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Flower	Larvicidal: <i>Aedes aegypti</i> (at dose of 0.1%: 51.8% repellent and 64.9% irritant; at dose of 1%: 66.8% toxic)	85
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Flower	Antibacterial: <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>Bacillus cereus</i> , <i>Escherichia coli</i> , <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> , <i>Listeria innocua</i>	85
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Flower	Antifungal: <i>Aspergillus niger</i> , <i>Candida albicans</i>	85
<i>A. zerumbet</i>	Leaf and branch	Kinesiotherapeutic treatment	95

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