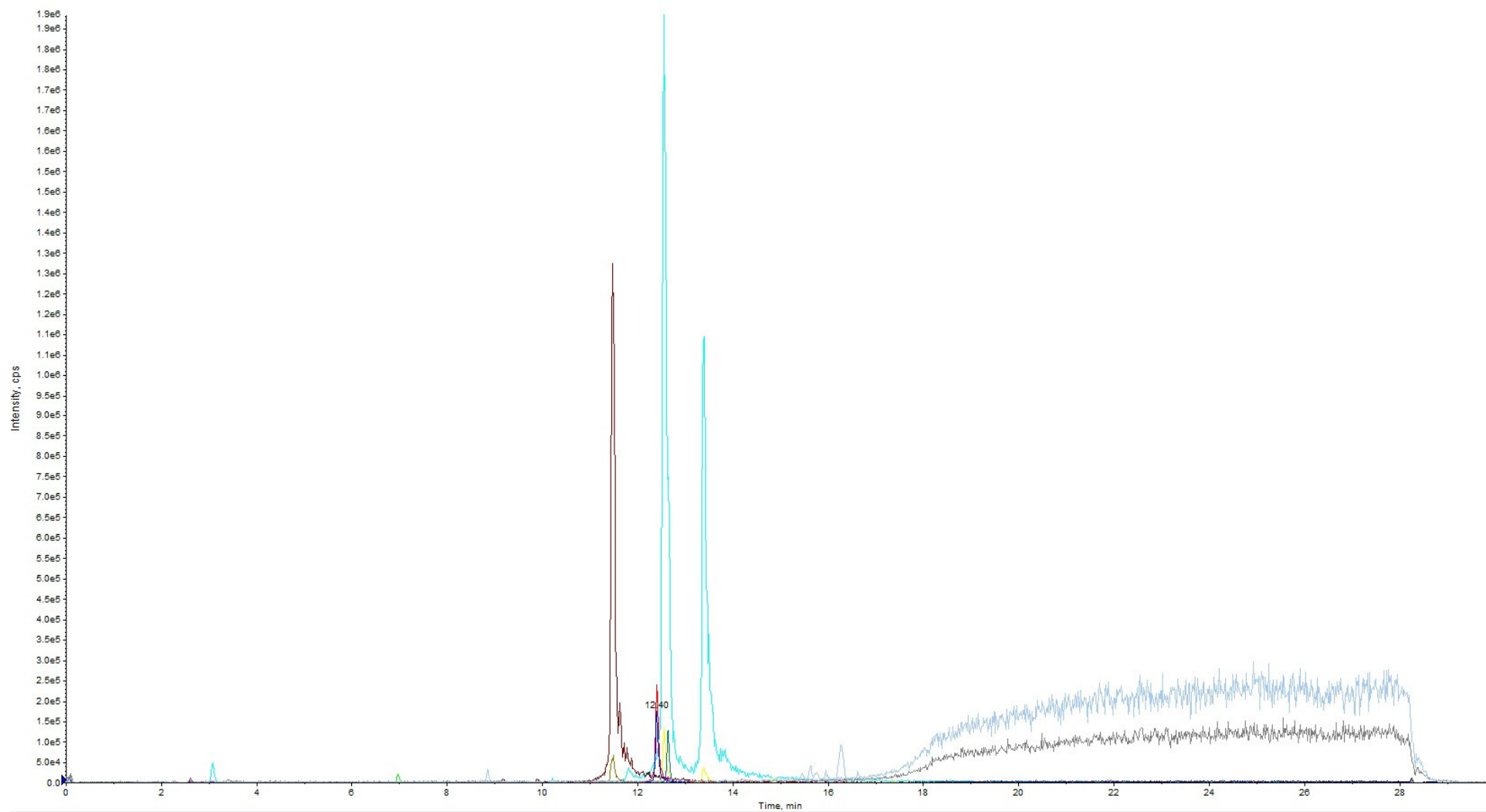
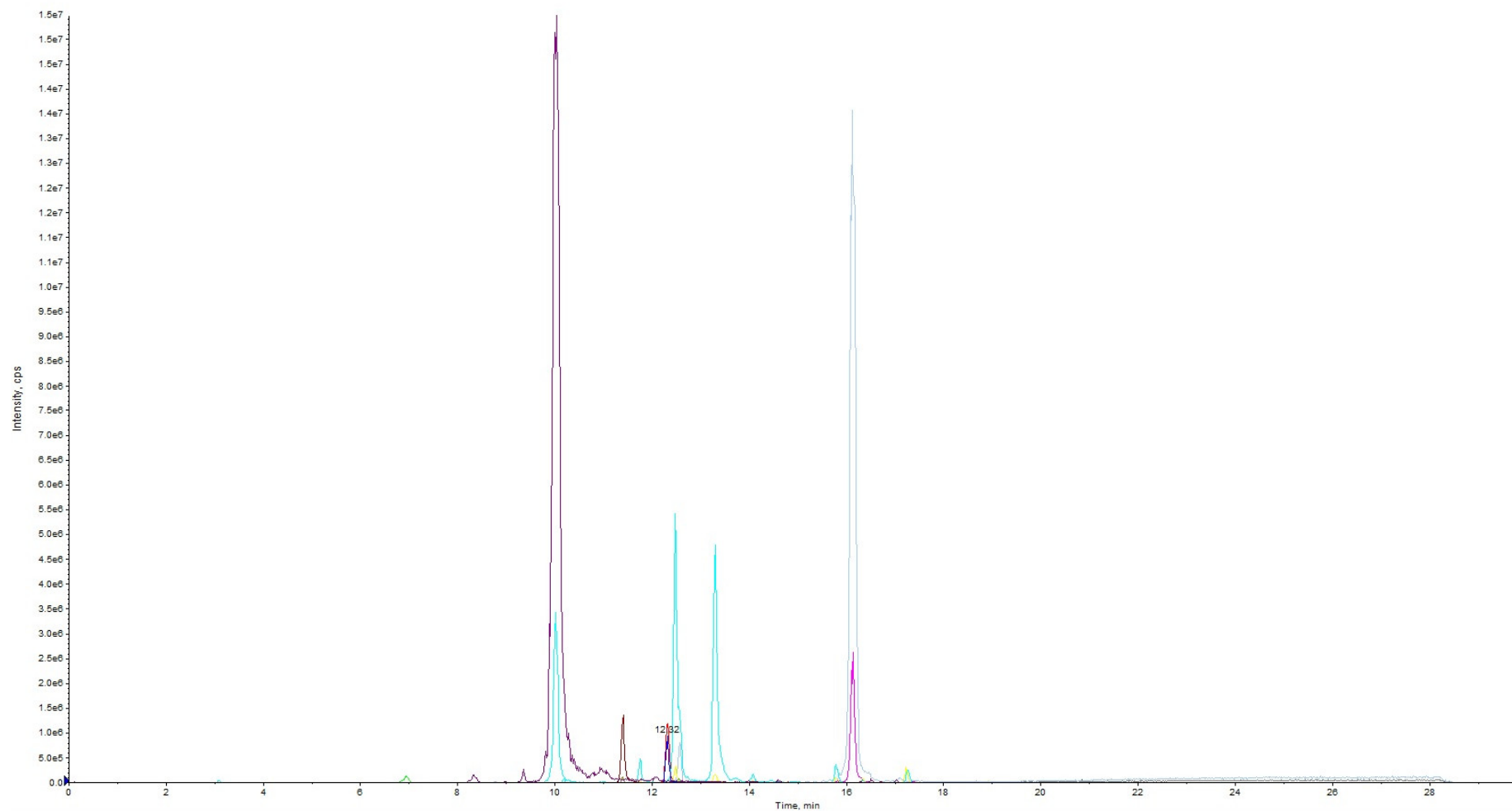


Table S1. Model statistics for prediction of compositional parameters of rosemary extracts based on the NIR spectra.

Models	Wavelength (nm)	Observed parameter	Parameters of model efficiency			
			R ²	RMSE	RPD	RER
MODEL 1	904-1699	TPC	0.999	0.227	3.888	14.576
		FRAP	0.993	50.404	2.168	10.288
		DPPH	0.997	0.545	3.399	12.972
MODEL 2	1349-1699	TPC	0.994	2.869	2.359	8.515
		FRAP	0.987	4543.942	0.024	0.114
		DPPH	0.995	0.732	2.531	9.658
MODEL 3	904-932,1349-1699	TPC	0.996	2.307	2.935	10.589
		FRAP	0.993	50.446	2.166	10.2797
		DPPH	0.997	0.54	3.431	13.093
MODEL 4	904-932	TPC	0.432	5.74	1.182	4.255
		FRAP	0.150	113.073	0.966	4.586
		DPPH	0.685	1.167	1.588	6.063

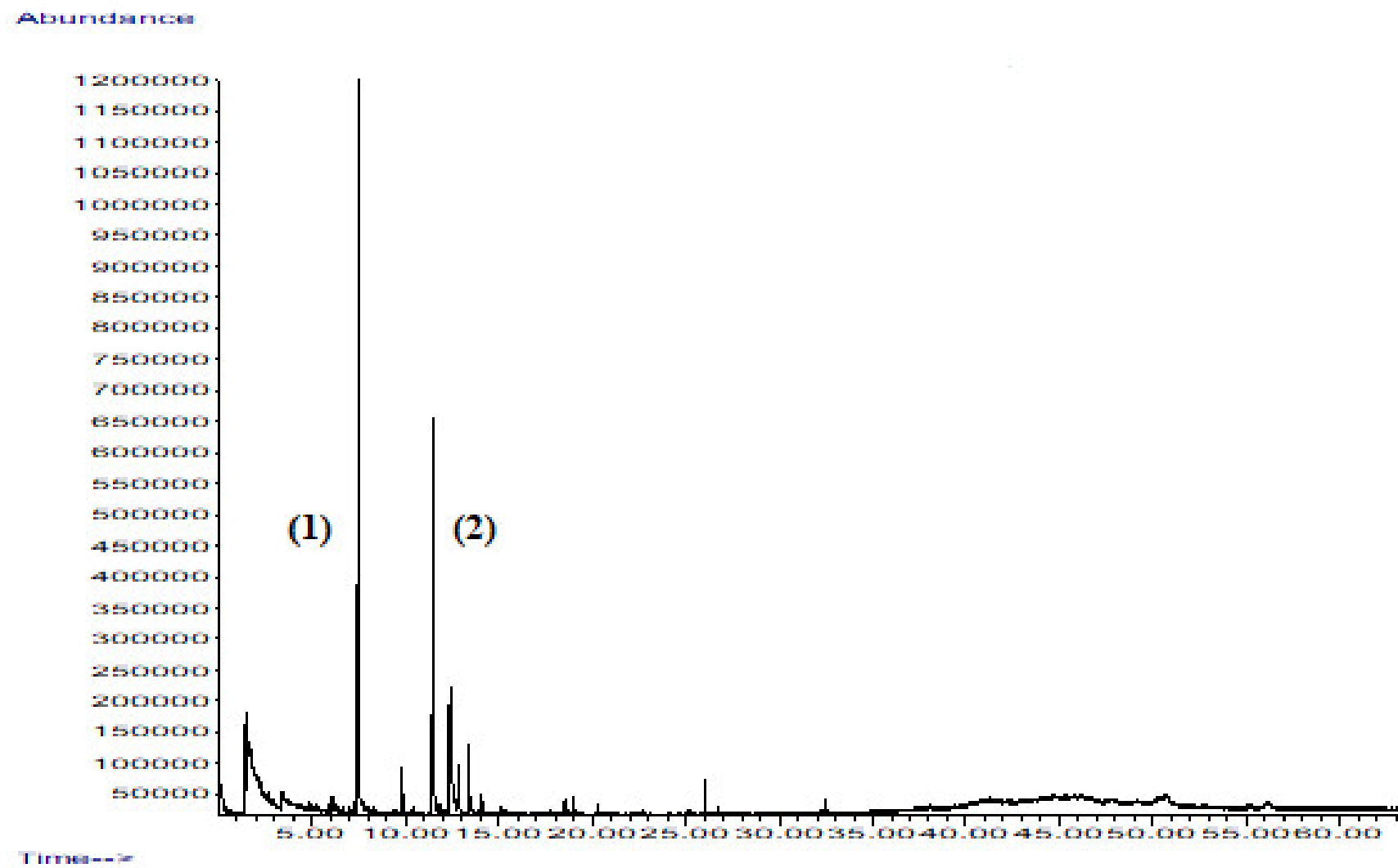


a)

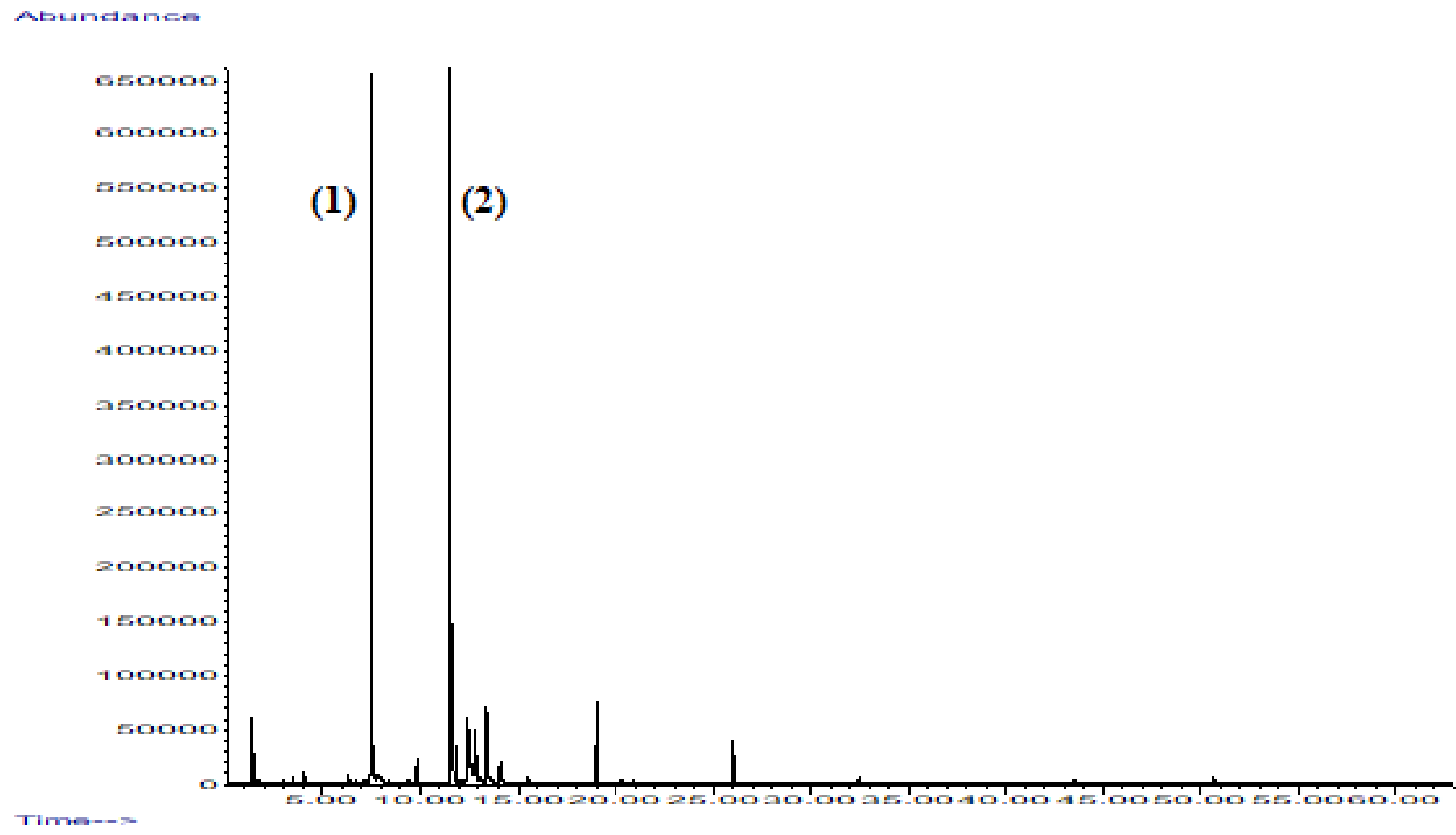


b)

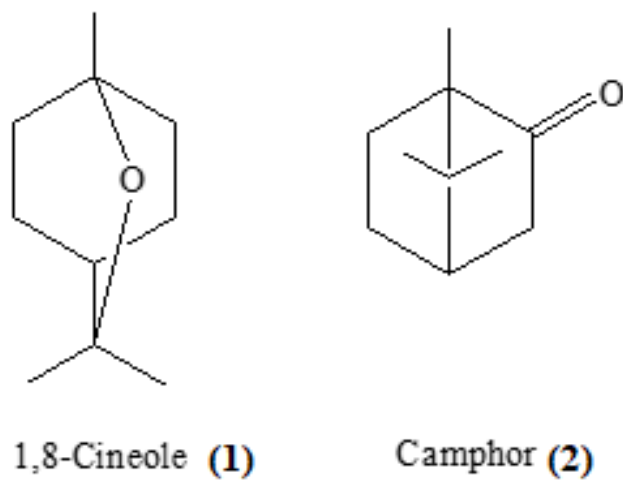
Figure S1. UPLC-MS/MS chromatograms of representative extracts: a) CE (sample 3 R25), and b) HVED (sample RN9).



a)



b)



c)

Figure S2. UPLC-MS/MS chromatograms of representative extracts: a) CE (sample 3 R0), and b) HVED (sample RA10), and c) chemical structure of main detected compounds

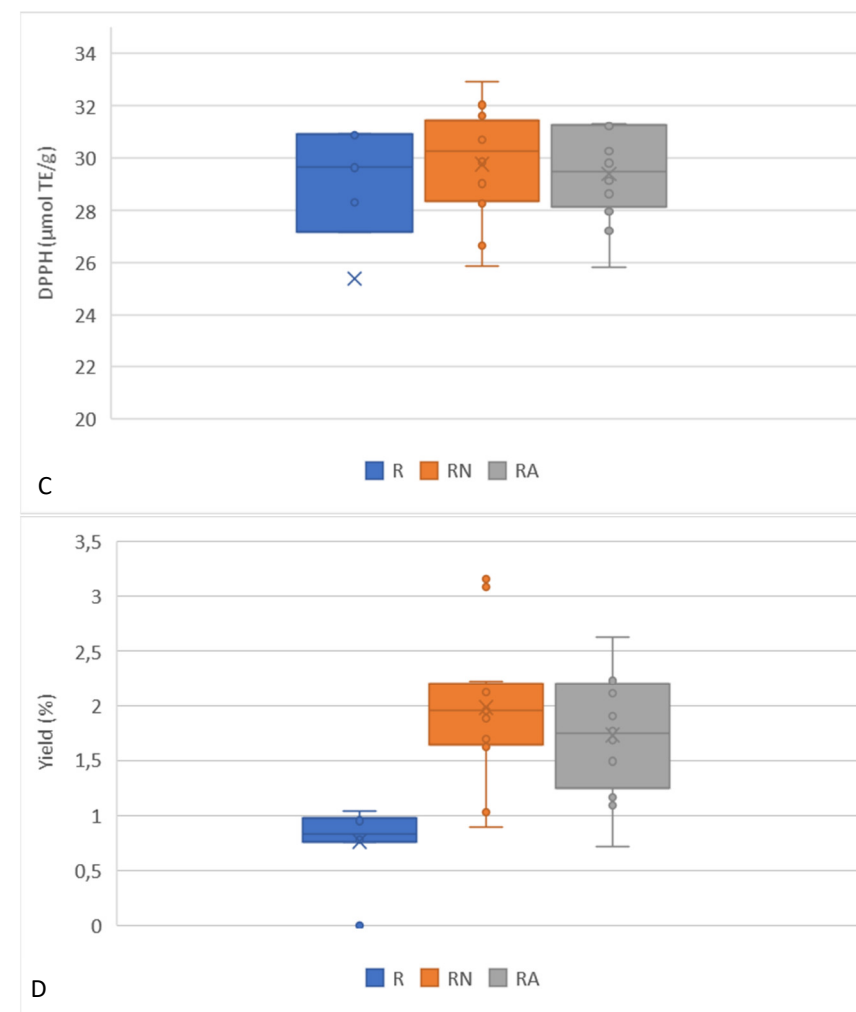
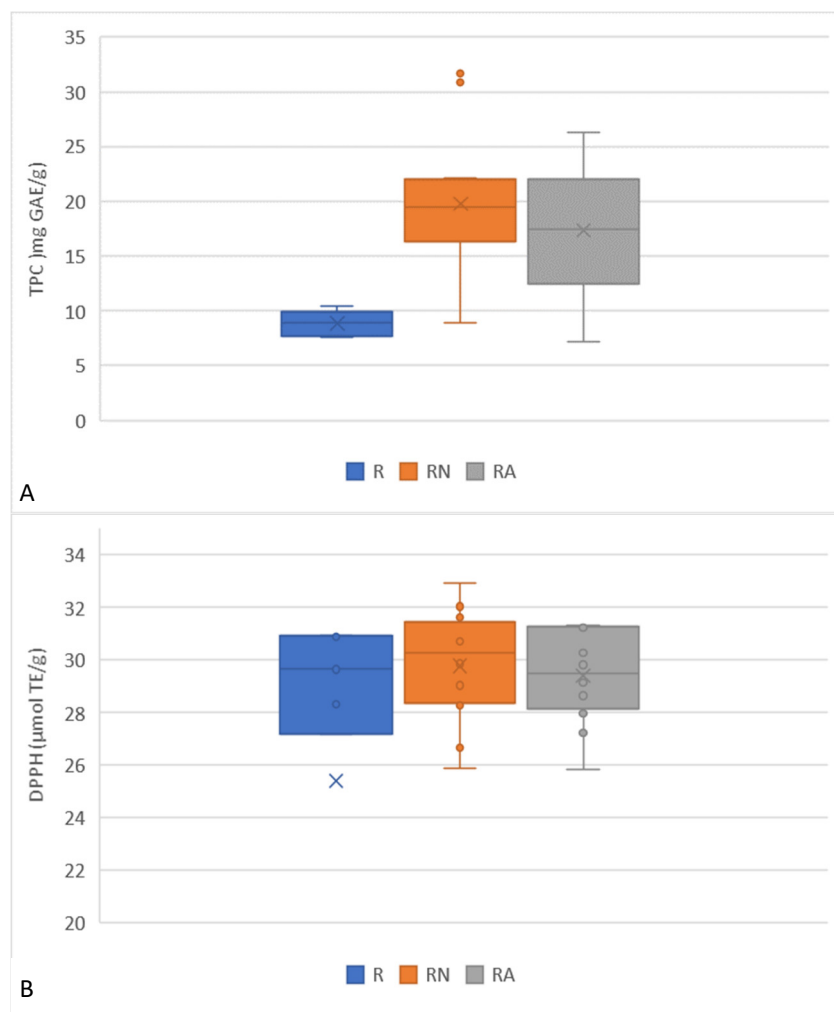


Figure S3. Box plots for the A) content of total phenols; antioxidant activity of the samples conducted by the B) DPPH and C) FRAP method and the D) yield for samples treated by CE (R) and HVED (RN & RA).

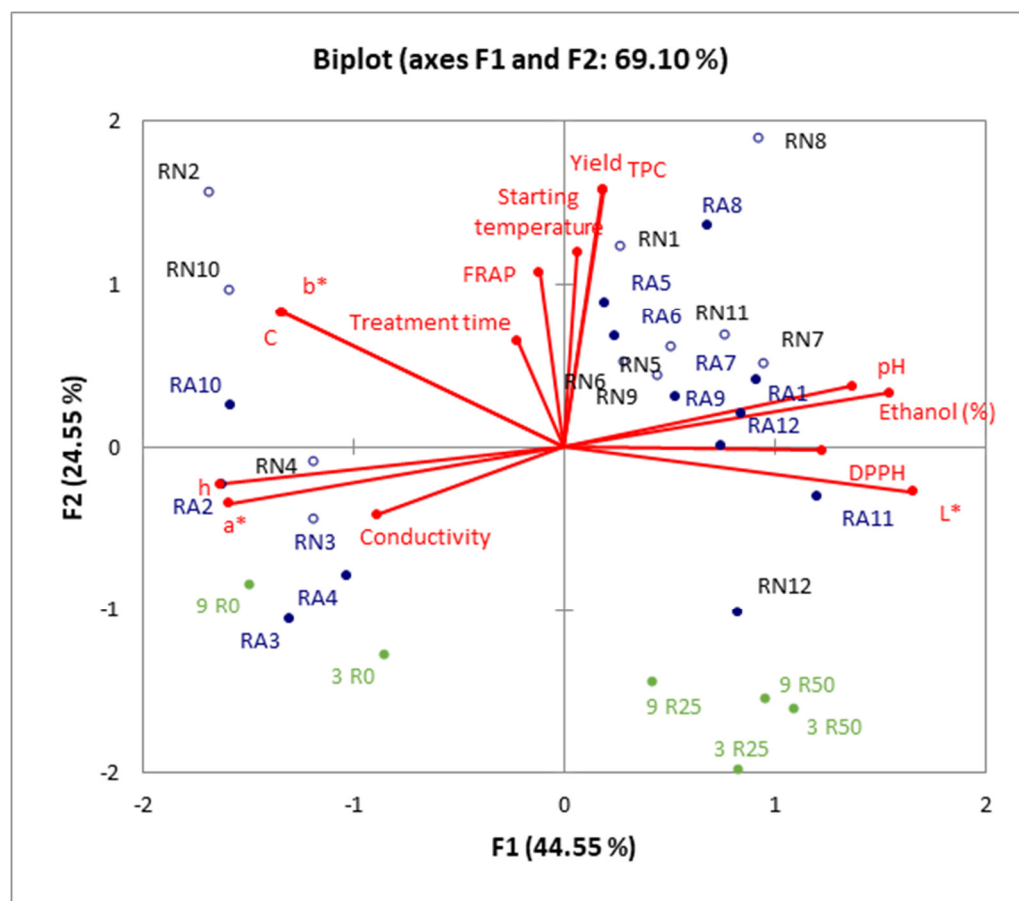


Figure S4. PCA biplot for different extraction types (CE: R; HVED; RN & RA)