

Figure S1. An increase in volatile compound productivity can be achieved by increasing the number or size of cells and groups of cells, in which compounds are produced, or due to regulating ploidy, increasing divisions, and increasing the proportion of specialized cells in the tissue.

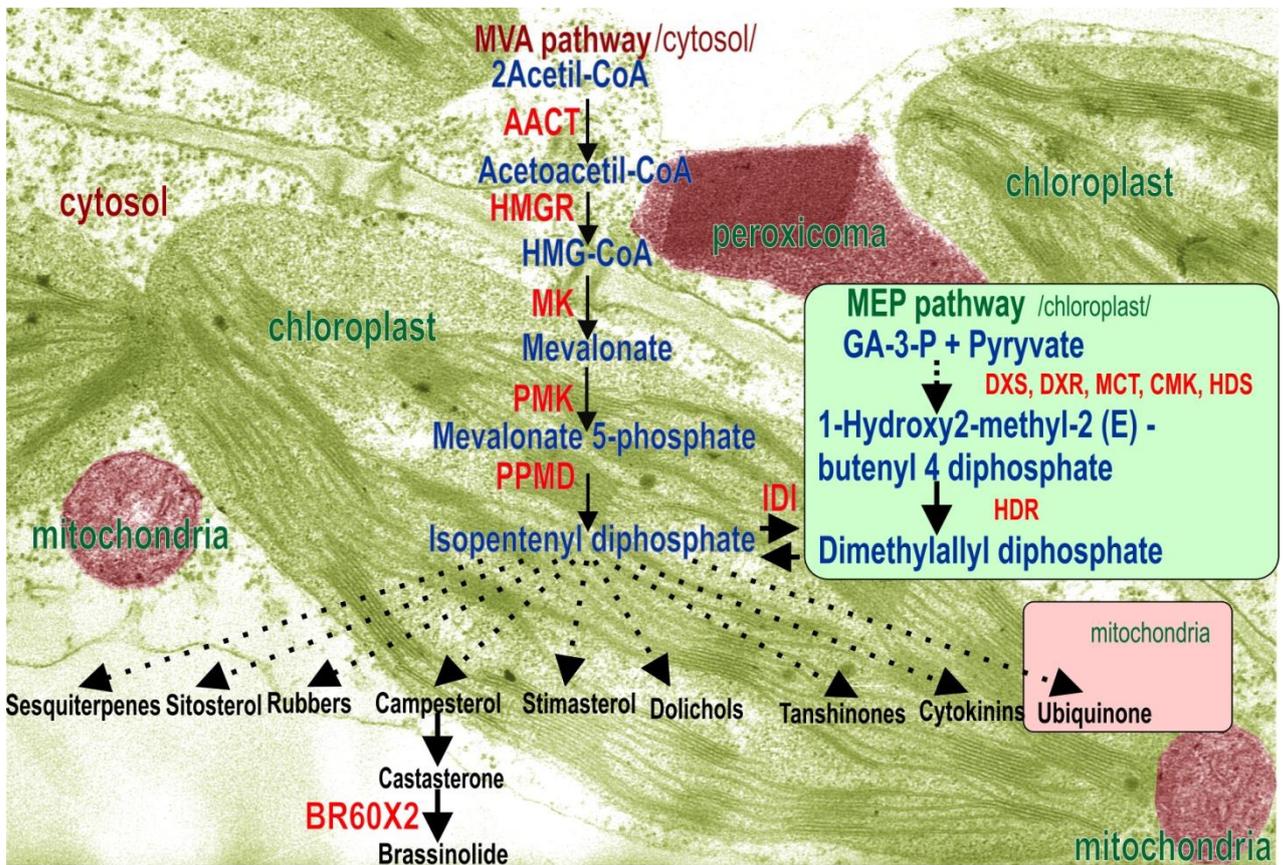


Figure S2. Two independent pathways for the biogenesis of secondary metabolites: precursors and essential oils in plant cells.

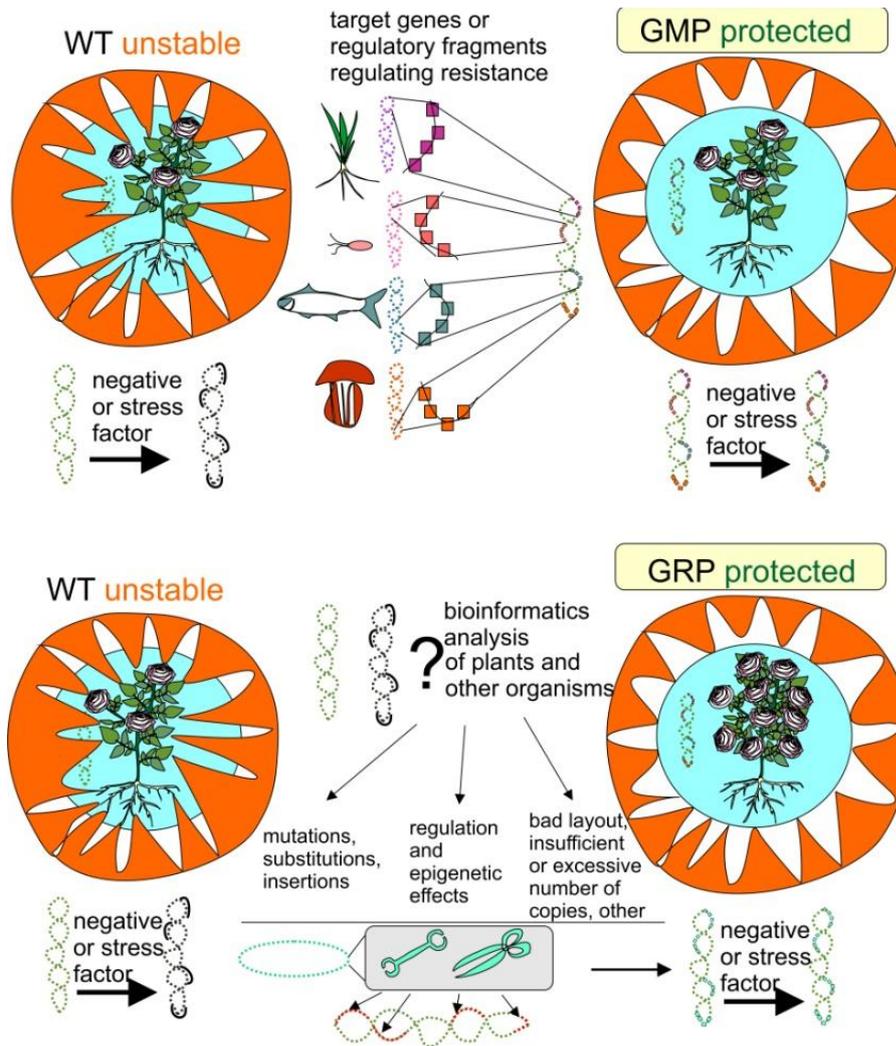


Figure S3. The use of heterologous genes of various organisms in genetic engineering makes it possible to protect the plant from adverse environmental factors of both biotic and biotic nature [133,134]. Epigenetic regulation and genetic modification of the regulatory sequences of cultivated plants allows expanding the range of adaptability and productivity in a wide range [135,136].