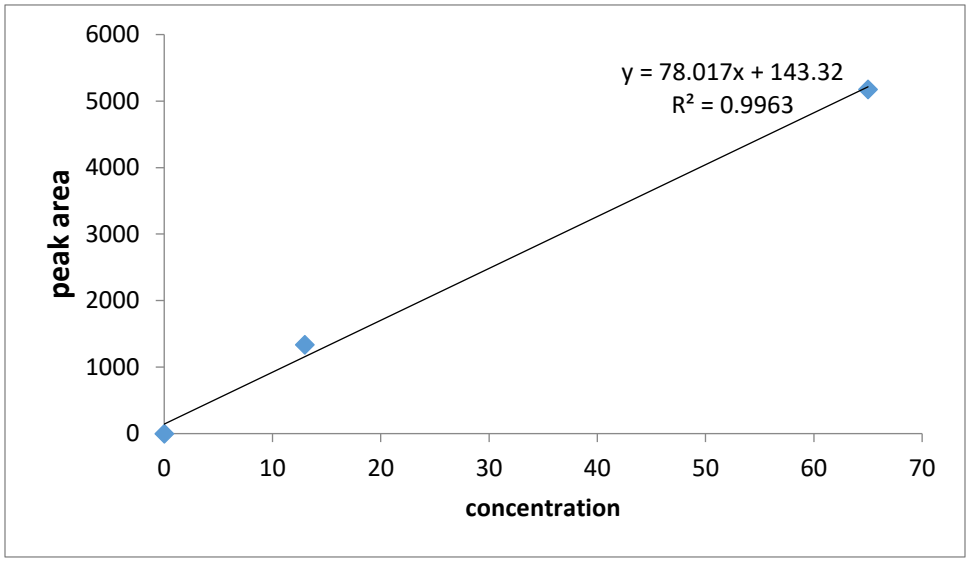


Figure S1. The equation used for calculation of *p*-coumaric acid content

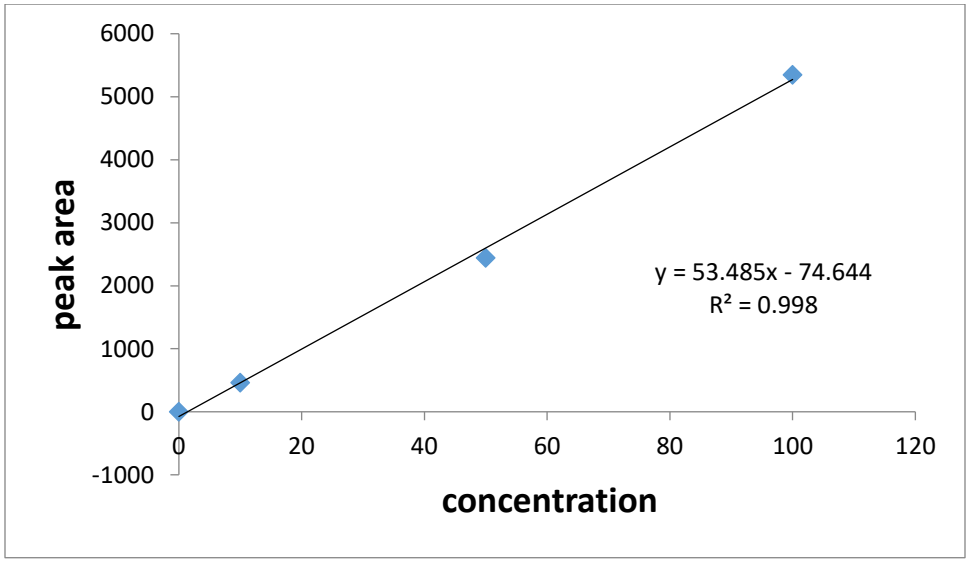


Figure S2. The equation used for calculation of chlorogenic acid content caffeic acid

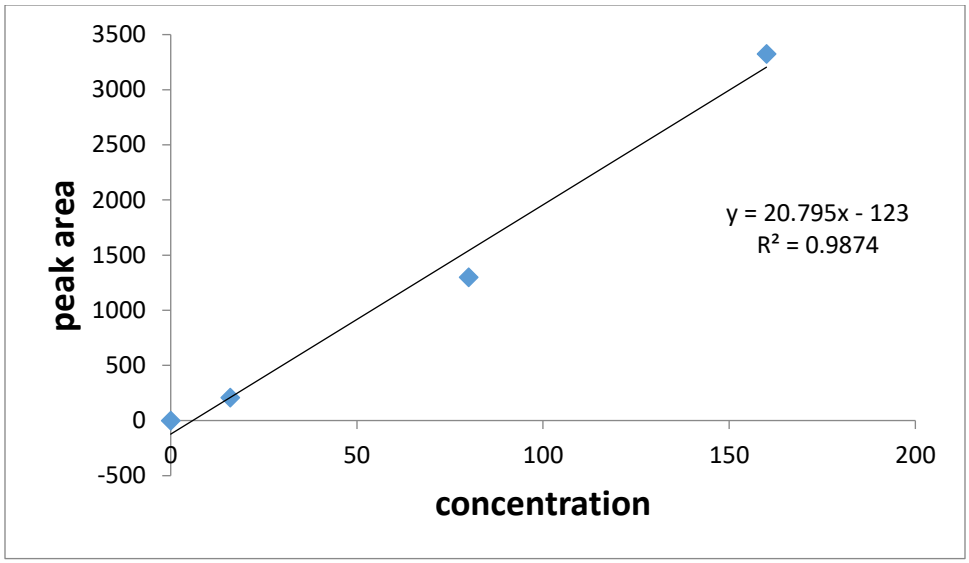


Figure S3. The equation used for calculation of caffeic acid content Gallic acid.

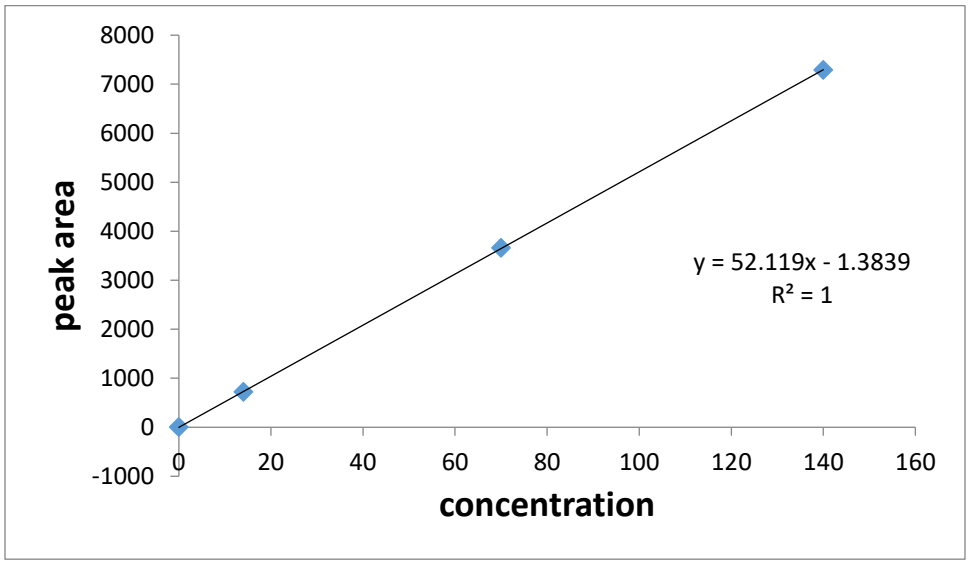


Figure S4. The equation used for calculation of Gallic acid content

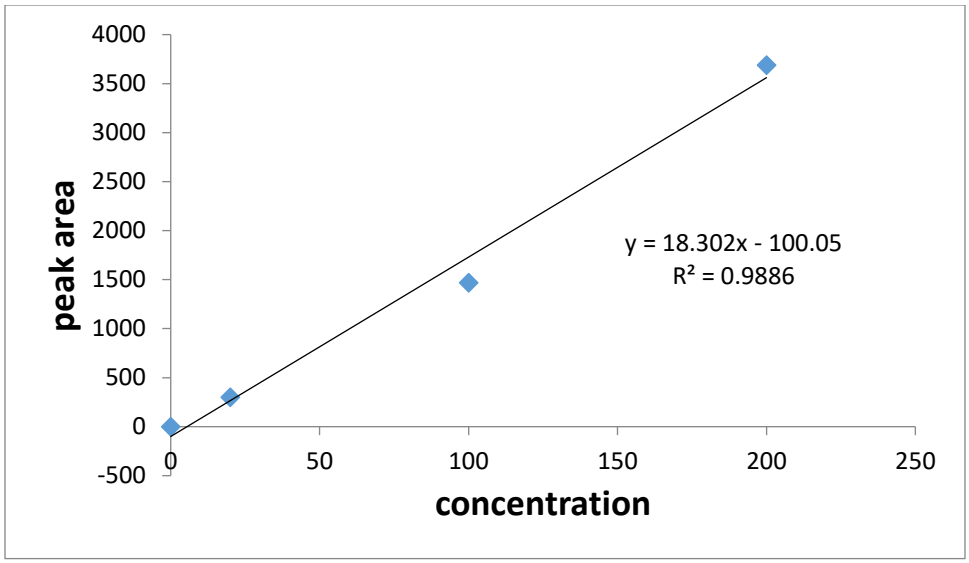


Figure S5. The equation used for calculation of rutin content

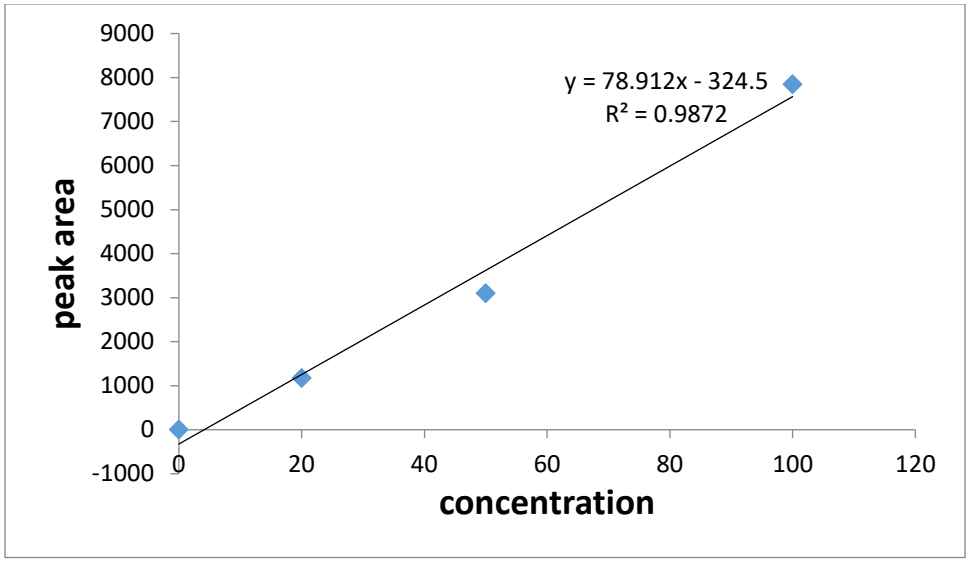


Figure S6. The equation used for calculation of Apigenin content

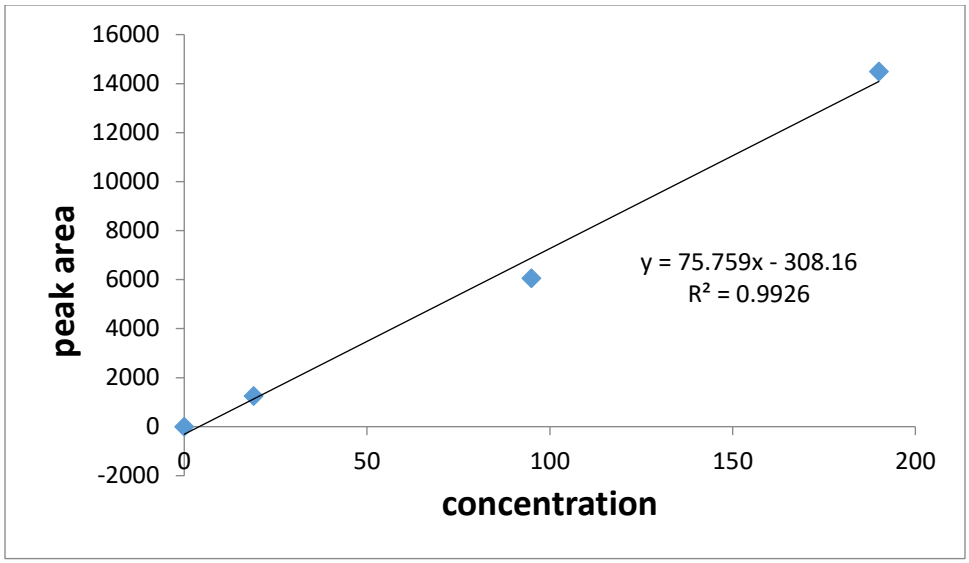


Figure S7. The equation used for calculation of ferulic acid content.

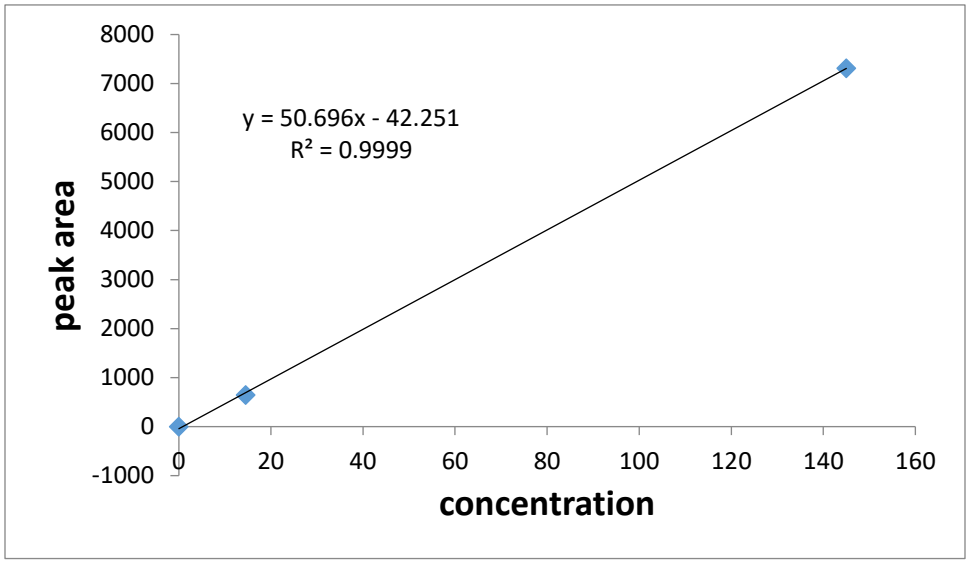


Figure S8. The equation used for calculation of Rosmarinic acid content.

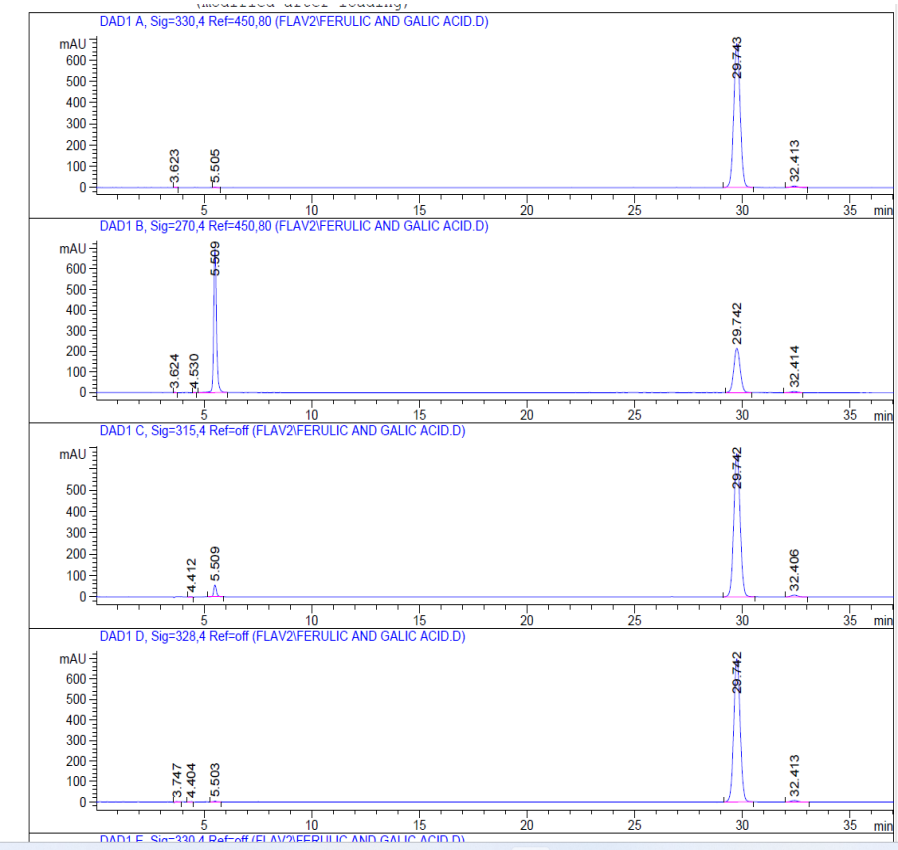


Figure s9. Standard peak of Gallic acid and ferulic acid

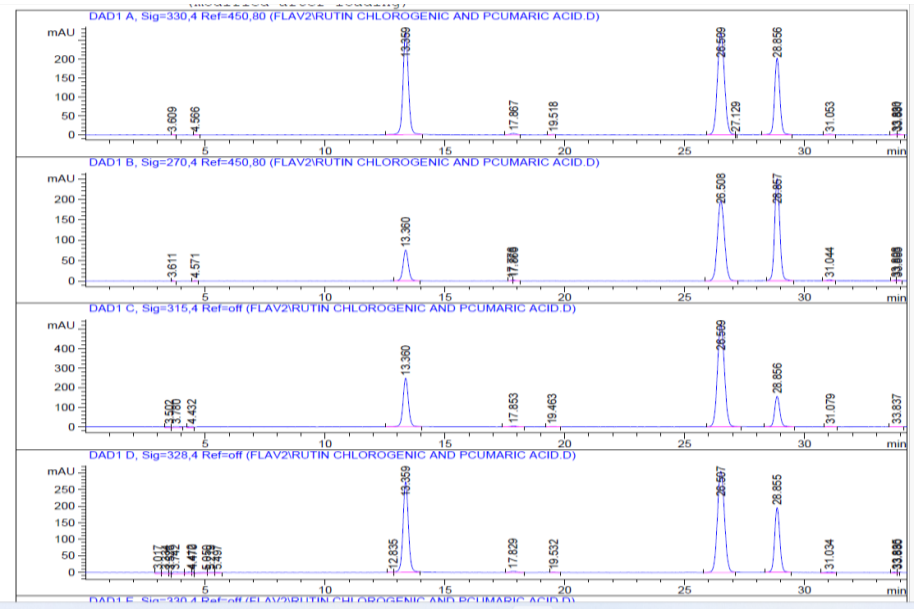


Figure s10. Standard peak of Chlorogrnic acid and Rutin and *p*- coumaric acid

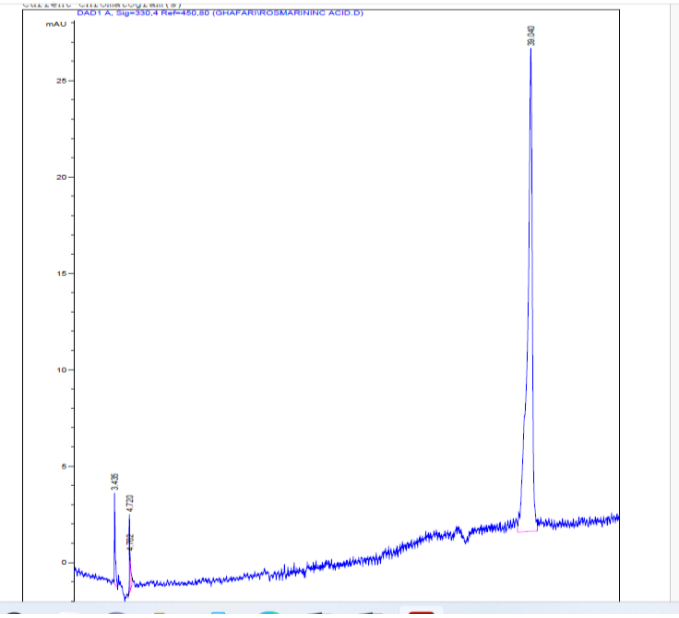


Figure s11. Standard peak of Rosmarinic acid

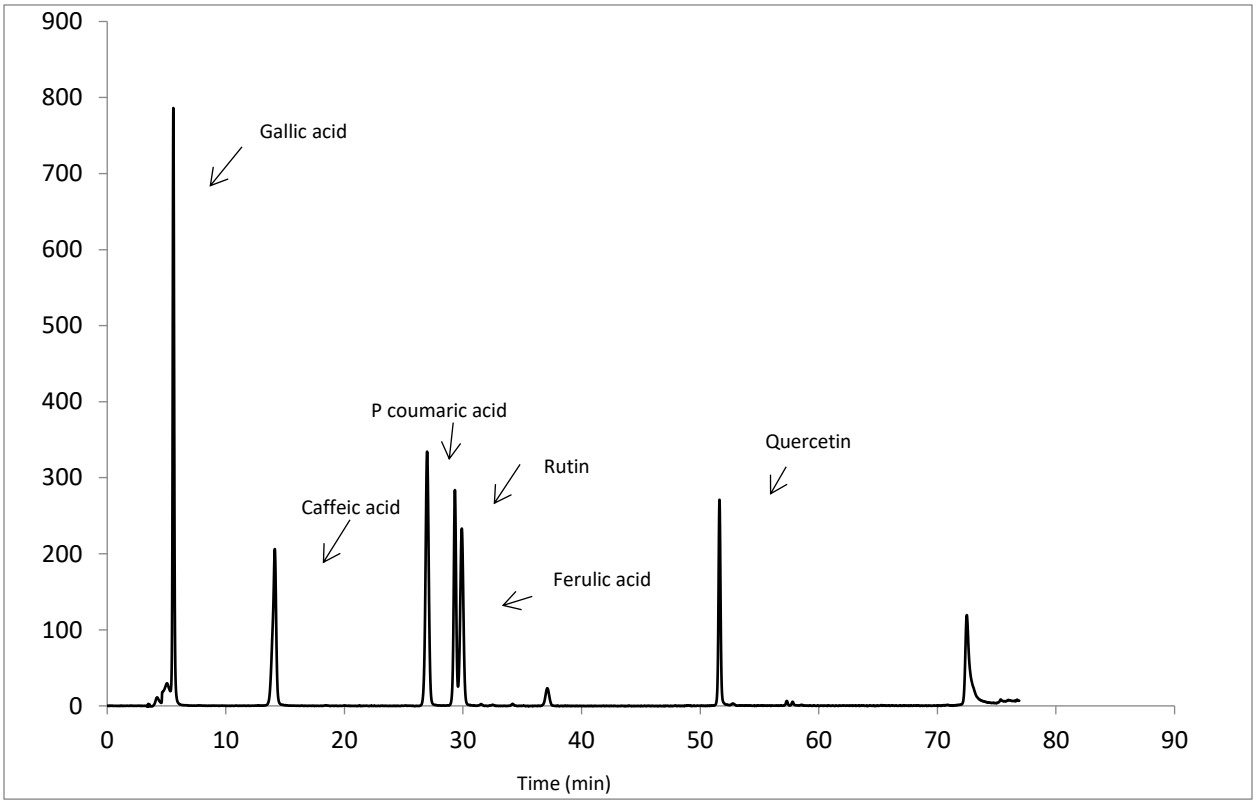


Figure S12.Standard peak of caffeic acid and some other phenolic and flavonoid standards.

Supplementary material 2. Antioxidant activity calculations:

For calculating the antioxidant activity, when readings in 517nm were done, the inhibition percentage of the samples was calculated according to the following formula:

$$\%\text{inhibition} = A_B - A_A / A_B \times 100$$

where, A_A and A_B are the absorbance values of the DPPH radical in the presence of the plant extract sample and the control, respectively. The inhibition percentage was plotted versus the sample concentration and 50% of the inhibitory concentration (IC_{50}) of the DPPH values was defined by linear regression analysis.