The antimicrobial activity of three *Salvia* species, *i.e.* *S. santolinifolia*, *S. hydrangea* and *S. mirzayanii*, essential oils were investigated. The essential oils were obtained from the aerial parts of plants and analyzed by GC-MS. The main constituents of aforementioned species were $\alpha$-pinene (72.4%), $\beta$-pinene (6.6%) and limonene (5.3%); $\beta$-caryophyllene (25.1%), 1,8-cineol (15.2%) and caryophyllene oxide (11.5%); $\alpha$-terpinenyl acetate (22.6%), 1,8-cineol (21.2%) and linalool (8.9%), respectively. Bioassays exhibited that the property of the oil of *S. myrzayanii* was superior to others. The antimicrobial activity of essential oil from *Salvia* species may well be due to the presence of synergy between six tested compounds (linalool, 1,8-cineol, $\alpha$-pinene, $\beta$-pinene, $\beta$-caryophyllene and limonene) and other constituents of the oils with various degrees of antimicrobial activity. Among these, linalool and 1,8-cineol had the highest antimicrobial activity.

**Key words:** Antimicrobial Activity, *Salvia*, Essential Oil