

There are various limitations that production systems face to become a consolidated production chain, much more when adopting technologies from different agroecological conditions, the lack of profiles of its actors and the absence of infrastructure to develop. Latin America contains many examples that have been widely studied in the literature.

Much more than arriving at an exhaustive analysis about the implications of legalization that is not the purpose of this editorial letter, the legal use of Cannabis for medicinal and now industrial purposes, they show the need for scientific support to continue on the path of legalization and be considered as a solution to the current crisis of illegal drugs in the Latin American context. The truth is that the benefits offered by this ancestral plant are extensive and also enormous ignorance for its production, processing, transformation and the regulation of its use, distinctive feature, compared to other traditional crops.

For this edition, the *Revista Colombiana de Ciencias Hortícolas* (Colombian Journal of Horticultural Science) presents a collection of works framed in the areas of horticulture, and for the first time, research on Cannabis in Colombia is included, since research in other regions of the planet is abundant despite the competitive advantages that facilitate its production, under tropical conditions.

For the fruit section, the results on the biological control of *Botrytis* in strawberry are presented and some nutritional deficiencies (Ca, Mg and B) in feijoa (*Acca sellowiana* [O. Berg] Burret). In addition, an inventory of the potential uses of native *Vaccinium* species and the antibacterial activity of Annonaceae seed extracts grown in Colombia.

In the vegetable section, the evaluations for obtaining cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata* [L.] Walp.) genotypes with erect and prostrate growth habit were described, for mechanized harvesting purposes. Likewise, the best substrates and planting densities to obtain arugula seedlings, the economic viability of the use of plastic covers in different varieties of green beans and the response surface models to arrive at the best dose of nitrogen and magnesium in crisp lettuce. Finally, the bacterial microbiome of soils and irrigation waters was characterized for the first time, in tomato plantations for Boyaca (Colombia).

The section of aromatic, medicinal and condimentary plants compiled the most used medicinal plants in two cities of Santander (Colombia) together with the main active compounds, and a second work evaluates the agronomic behavior of cannabis cultivars together with the phytocannabinoid content.

Finally, the section on other species characterizes the antioxidant capacity of quinoa varieties produced in the Brazilian Savannah and some physicochemical properties.

With the previous works, the RCCH not only disseminates new alternatives and technologies of our productive systems, since they are transversal interdisciplinary investigations to other areas of knowledge, expanding the quality, relevance and support of our articles.

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