Distribution: Khovs., Khent., Khang., Khovd, Mong. Alt., Gobi-Alt.

Habitat: Between rocks, stony slopes, screes in alpine belt [2–5].

Part used: Root

Traditional Uses: The taste is bitter and the potency is cool. It is used for the following: treating lung fever, enhancing strength and vigor, and as a mouthwash for bad breath. It is an ingredient of the following traditional prescription: Santal-6 [5–7] .

Chemical constituents: organic acids [8], 0.8% tannins, *β*-sitosterol, 0.49–1.1% salidroside (rodioloside) [8,9], chlorogenic acid, rhodioline, rosiridine, rosavine, rhodiooctanoside, monghroside [9], gallic acid, kaempferol, quercetin, umbelliferone, scopoletin [5]. Cyanoglycosides: rhodiocianoside A and B, octyl α-L-arabinopyranosyl(1–6)-β-D-glucopyranoside, gossypetin 7-*O*-β-D-glucopyranosyl(1–3)-α-L-rhamnopyranoside [10].

Qualitive and quantitative assay: The following is a suitable TLC procedure to identify salidroside and rosavin: silica gel, choloroform-methanol-water (26:14:3) solvent system. Violet spot of rosavin (R_f=0.4) is observed under UV lamp. Red spot of salidroside (R_f=0.42) is observed after spraying detection reagant. Salidroside content is determined by spectrophotometry at 486 nm [11].

Qualitive and quantitative standards: Loss on drying, not more than 10%. Ash, not more than 5%. Organic matter, not more than 0.5% and mineral matter, not more than 3.0%. Heavy metals, not more than 3 mg/kg. Water-soluble extractive, not less than 25%. Salidroside content, not less than 0.3% [11].

Bioactivities: Antibacterial [9].