Distribution: Khovs., Khent., Khang., Mong-Dag., Khyang., Khovd, Dund. Khalkh, Dor. Mong., Ikh n.

Habitat: Larch and birch forests in forest-steppe belt [1–5].

Parts used: Herb, flowers

Traditional Uses: The taste is sweet and sour, and the potency is cool. It is used for the following: aids in delivery of baby and placenta, dries out lymph disorders, for uterine diseases and inducing contractions. Also used as a diuretic, hemostatic, and anti-inflammatory. An overdose causes bleeding. It is an ingredient of the following traditional prescriptions: Bashaga-7, Digda-4, Ruda-6, and Zandan-18 [5–9].

Chemical constituents: Herb contains pectins [10], saponins: dianosides G, H and I, azukisaponin [11], dianthus-saponin A, B, C and D [12], cyclopeptides: dianthins A-F, [13,14], longicalycinin A [15], alkaloids, pyrocatechin tannins, flavonoids: orientin, homoorientin [16], 4-methoxydianthramide B [13]. Flowers contains saponins, flavonoids [17].

Qualitive and quantitative assays: Flavonoids in the plant are identified by cyanidin reaction. Total flavonoid content is determined by spectrophotometry at 420 nm and calculated using the comparision curve of rutin [18].

Qualitive and quantitative standards: Loss on drying, not more than 13.0%. Ash, not more than 2.0%. Organic matter, not more than 2.0%, and mineral matter, not more than 0.5%. Total flavonoid content, not less than 1.2% [18].

Bioactivities: anti-DPPH free radical, 15-lipoxygenase [10], anticonvulsant [17].