

**Habitat:** Swamps, meadows, river and spring banks, rocky areas, damp screes, damp forests in forest-steppe and alpine belts [2–5].

**Part used:** Herb

**Traditional Uses:** The taste is bitter and the potency is blunt and cool. It is used for the following: relieving inflammation, ulcer, liver and bile disorders, and expels bile. It is an ingredient of the following traditional prescriptions: Degd-3, Yajima-7, Serjmyadag-11, Serdog-3, 5, 7, 8, 11, and Givan yanlag-7 [5–9].

**Microscopic characteristics:**

**Leaf:** Leaf is uniform structure. Mesophyll 6–9 layered, ovate. Upper epidermis straight-walled. Lower epidermis wavy-walled. Anomocytic stomata appear on both surfaces of the epidermis.

**Stem:** Outer epidermal walls thick, lignified. Parenchyma consists of 5–8 layers cells containing chlorophyll. Sclerenchyma well-developed. Three vascular bundles within parenchymatous zone [10].

**Chemical constituents:** Flavonoids: myricerin, quercetin, isorhamnetin, and their glycosides, malividin glycoside, petunidin glycoside [5].

**Qualitative and quantitative assays:** Flavonoids in the plant are identified by cyanidin reaction and reaction lead acetate. Total flavonoid content is determined by spectrophotometry at 370 nm and calculated as quercetin [10].

**Qualitative and quantitative standards:** Loss on drying, not more than 12.0%. Total ash, not more than 17.0%. Organic matter, not more than 2.0% and mineral matter, not more than 0.5%. Total flavonoid content, not less than 0.14% [10].

**Bioactivities:** Anti-analgesic and diuretic [11], liver protective and bile-expelling [12].