wide, rounded at the apex. Bracts sessile, ovate or linear lanceolate. Heads globular, 4–10 mm in diameter, with long peduncle, drooping, forming raceme or broad panicle. Achene oblong-ovate.

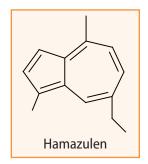
Distribution: Khovs. (Khovsgol lake), Khent., Khang., Mong-Dag., Dund. Khalkh, Ikh n., Khovd, Mong. Alt., Alt. ovor (east), Alash.

Habitat: Mostly on rocks in dry beds of large and small rivers [2–4].

Parts used: Herb and flowers

Traditional Uses: The taste is bitter and hot and coarse. It is used for the following: treating inflammation of the throat, lung diseases, and fever from tumors. It is an ingredient of the following traditional prescriptions: Jugan-25, Tsarvon-48, and Zembe-5 [4–7].

Chemical constituents: The aerial part contains 0.15–2% essential oil: azulene, α -pinene, β -pinene, camphene, limonene, n-cymol, 1,8-cineole, camphor, borneol, hamazulene, thujone, n-cresol, sabinene, myrcene, α -terpinene, γ -terpinene, isoborneol and other terpenoids [8,9]. Flowers contain 0.42–0.61% essential oil, and 7.43–10.5% of the essential oil is hamazulene [8].



Bioactivities: Essential oil, especially hamazulene shows anti-inflammatory and anesthetic activities [10].

References:

- 1. Olziikhutag, N. (Ed). (1983). Latin-Mongolian-Russian Dictionary of Vascular Plants of Mongolia (p. 262). Ulaanbaatar: Press of Mongolian Academy of Sciences.
- 2. Gubanov, I.A. (1996). Conspectus on Mongolian Flora (vascular plants) (p. 98). Moscow: Valang Press.
- 3. Sanchir, Ch., Batkhuu, J., Boldsaikhan, B., and Komatsu, K. (2005). Illustrated Guide of Mongolian Useful Plants. (Vol. 2, p. 47). Ulaanbaatar: Admon Printing.
- 4. Ligaa, U., Davaasuren, B., and Ninjil, N. (2005). Medicinal Plants of Mongolia Used in Western and Eastern Medicine. (p. 516). Ulaanbaatar: JCK Printing.
- 5. Yuthok Yonten Gonpo., Four Medical Tantras, VIII-IXth century.
- 6. Danzanpuntsag., Crystal rosary. XVIIIth century.
- 7. Boldsaikhan, B. (2004). Encyclopedia of Mongolian Medicinal Plants (p. 102). Ulaanbaatar: Mongolian University of Science and Technology.
- 8. Beresovskaya, G.P., Dudko, B.B., Kalinkina, G.I., and Serikh, E.A. (1976). *Artemisia macrocephala* a source of azulene among plants of the Siberian flora. *Rastit. Resur.* 12, 565.
- 9. Shatar, S. (1986). Chemische charakterisierung ätherischer Öle aus mongolischen Arten der Gattung *Artemisia* L. *Pharmazie* 819.
- 10. Sokolov, P.D. et al. (1990). Plants Review of USSR: Family Asteraceae. (p. 50). Leningrad: Science Printing.