

**CONTENT OF LUTEOLIN-7-GLUCOSIDE IN THE ABOVEGROUND PARTS OF *VERONICA INCANA*
(SCROPHULARIACEAE) IN CENTRAL YAKUTIA**

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SUMMARY

Peculiarities of the age dynamics of accumulation of luteolin-7-glucoside in the aboveground organs of *Veronica incana* L. in relation to the age of plants and phytocoenotic growing conditions of coenopopulations in Central Yakutia are revealed.

Aboveground parts of *V. incana* of various developmental stages (vegetative, generative and postgenerative) from the seven wild coenopopulations and Yakutsk botanical garden were used as material for research. HPLC method was implemented to identify luteolin-7-glucoside in methanol extracts.

It is shown that the dynamics of the content of luteolin-7-glucoside in ontogeny of the most of the studied *V. incana* coenopopulations has one peak attributable to the plants of generative sage. The highest average content of luteolin-7-glucoside in the aboveground parts of *V. incana* individuals observed in populations growing in grass and forb-fescue steppe communities on steep southwestern slopes with high insolation. Low content is found in koeleria-forb-sedge steppe communities on the northeast slope and under the canopy of Scots pine forest with forb–dead soil covering.

Key words: *Veronica incana*, Luteolin-7-Glucoside, coenopopulations, Central Yakutia.