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CONTENT OF LUTEOLIN-7-GLUCOZIDE, RUTIN AND DIHYDROQUERCETIN IN THE ABOVEGROUND PARTS OF *ASTRAGALUS ANGARENSIS* (FABACEAE) FROM LOCATIONS IN CENTRAL YAKUTIA

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SUMMARY

The dynamics of accumulation of luteolin-7-glucoside, rutin and dihydroquercetin in aboveground parts of *Astragalus angarensis* L. depending on plant age and ecological and phytocoenotic conditions on the territory of the Central Yakutia (Republic of Sakha) was revealed. HPLC method was implemented to identify flavonoids in methanol extracts. Content of flavonoids through plant ontogeny is characterized by maximum accumulation of luteolin-7-glucoside in pregenerative, rutin – in generative and dihydroquercetin – in generative or post-generative stage. High average content of luteolin-7-glucoside and dihydroquercetin in plant phytomass was observed in sagebrush steppe on steep east slopes receiving high insolation and in a coenopopulation experiencing anthropogenic load. Accumulation of routine in the aboveground phytomass of *A. angarensis* also depends on the level of anthropogenic impact, but not on the degree of illumination. Maximum average content of rutin in the phytomass of *A. angarensis* individuals was in coenopopulations of cold-sagebrush, cold-sagebrush-sedge and sedge-grassland steppes, experiencing significant anthropogenic load.

Key words: *Astragalus angarensis*, luteolin-7-glucoside, dihydroquercetin, rutin, coenopopulations, ontogeny, Central Yakutia (Republic of Sakha).