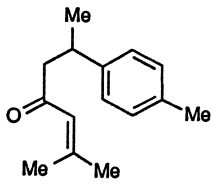
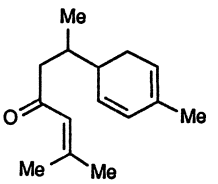
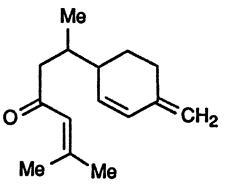


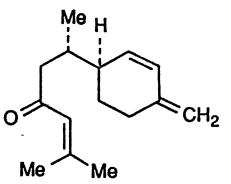
ar-Turmerone (*52-8*)



α-Turmerone (*52-9*)

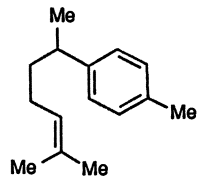


β-Turmerone (*52-10*)

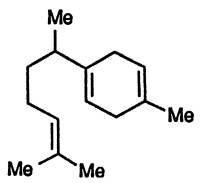


Curlone (*52-11*)

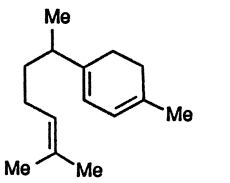
Additionally, a number of terpene compounds were isolated from the essential oil of *C. longa*. They were identified as α- and β-pinene, camphene, limonene, terpinene, caryophyllene, linalool, borneol, isoborneol, camphor, eugenol, cineole, curdione, curzerenone, and curcumenes (*52-12–52-14*) [4].



ar-Curcumene (*52-12*)



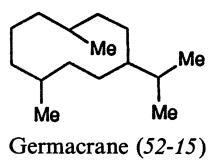
β-Curcumene (*52-13*)



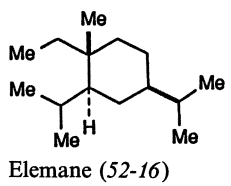
γ-Curcumene (*52-14*)

52.2.2 Chemical Constituents of *Curcuma zedoaria*

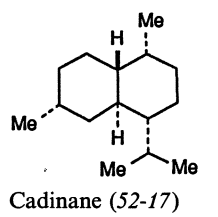
From the rhizome of *C. zedoaria*, especially from its essential oil, a great number of sesquiterpenes were isolated and structurally investigated. The compounds determined are listed in Table 52.1. They are derived from germacrane (*52-15*), elemane (*52-16*), cadinane (*52-17*), eudesmane (*52-18*), guaiane (*52-19*), and other type skeletons.



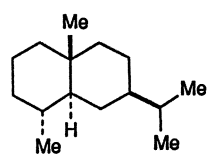
Germacrane (*52-15*)



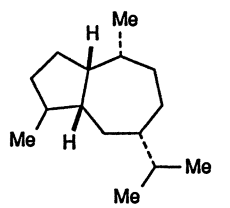
Elemane (*52-16*)



Cadinane (*52-17*)



Eudesmane (*52-18*)



Guaiane (*52-19*)

In addition, curcumin and its related compounds bis(4-hydroxycinnamoyl)-methane and 4-hydroxycinnamoyl feruloyl methane were also detected in the rhizome of *C. zedoaria* [31]. As an antifungal principle, ethyl *p*-methoxycinnamate was detected in zedoary rootstock [32].