

# Rooting *in vitro* Culture and Adaptation of Marsh Cranberry (*Oxycoccus palustris* Pers.) to Non-Sterile Conditions

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**Key words:** marsh cranberry, *in vitro*, clonal micropropagation, medication Ecogel, adaptation to non-sterile conditions, substrate.

One of the most valuable forest crops is marsh cranberry (*Oxycoccus palustris* Pers.) The article presents data on the adaptation of marsh cranberries to non-sterile conditions, as well as the effect of BMI auxin and Ecogel at the stage of plant rooting *in vitro*. The research was conducted on the variety of marsh cranberry Dar Kostroma and hybrid 1-15-635. As a result of research, it was found that with an increase in the nutrient medium concentration of AUXIN BMI from 0.5 to 1.0 mg/l, the number of marsh cranberry roots increased on average in the Dar Kostroma variety from 2.4 to 2.7 PCs, and in the hybrid 1-15-635 from 2.1 to 2.4 PCs. When ecogel was added to the Nutrient medium at a concentration of 0.5 mg/l, the number of roots on average reached 3.1 PCs, and without Ecogel it was only 1.7 PCs. It was also noted that the average length of marsh cranberry roots with an increase in the concentration of BMI auxin and the presence of Ecogel in the nutrient medium increased in the Dar Kostroma variety from 1.5 to 2.0 cm, in the 1-15-635 hybrid from 1.3 to 1.5 cm, while without Ecogel it decreased from 1.0 to 0.9 cm and from 1.1 to 0.8 cm, respectively. Adding Ecogel to the nutrient medium at a concentration of

*0.5 mg/l increased the average length of cranberry roots by an average of 1.8 times. The total length of marsh cranberry roots, with an increase in the concentration of BMI auxin and the presence of Ecogel in the nutrient medium at a concentration of 0.5 mg/l, increased in the Dar Kostroma variety from 5.1 to 6.0 cm, and in the hybrid 1-15-635 from 4.1 to 4.4 cm, without Ecogel – decreased from 2.6-3.1 to 2.5 cm.*