

Identification of sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*, Asteraceae) hybrids using simple-sequence repeat markers

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ABSTRACT. Hybrid identification of 16 sunflower hybrids was confirmed using simple-sequence repeat methodology. Of 20 specific simple-sequence repeat primers, 18 authenticated the purity of these hybrids; the remaining two specific primer pairs gave ambiguous DNA fragments. The results indicate that simple-sequence repeat analysis for the identification of hybrids derived from the crossing of different inbred sunflower lines can improve the accuracy of selection, save time and reduce cost.

Key words: Diversity; RAPD marker; Sunflower