

Abstract

The evaluation of morphological differences is a traditional method of evolutionary and pedigree relationship determination. It was particularly useful in maize, where phenotypic differences occur (e.g. color, kernel type and kernel size). However, only molecular markers provide information that is independent of environmental influences or a plant development phase. Therefore, techniques of DNA analysis have become more and more important. Methods based on polymerase chain reaction -PCR- are used widely in research. Ones of the most used methods are the RAPD (Randomly Amplified Polymorphic DNA) method

Key words: : maize local landraces, cold test index, RAPD method