Evaluation of Genetic Diversity of Iranian Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) Using RADP Markers

**Introduction**

In the realm of crop improvement, understanding genetic diversity is crucial for breeding programs. This study aims to assess the genetic diversity of Iranian rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) using RADP (Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA) markers.

**Materials and Methods**

DNA was extracted from leaf samples of 100 rice accessions, and RADP markers were used to analyze their genetic diversity. The results were analyzed using NTSYS and UPGMA.

**Results**

The analysis revealed a high level of genetic diversity among the accessions. The results are presented in a dendrogram that illustrates the relationships among the accessions based on their genetic similarity.

**Discussion**

The findings highlight the potential for genetic improvement through breeding programs. The results also emphasize the need for conservation of diverse genetic resources.

**Conclusion**

The study underscores the importance of genetic diversity in rice improvement programs in Iran. Future research should focus on utilizing this diversity to develop more resilient and productive rice varieties.

**Acknowledgments**

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**References**


**For Further Reading**

For a comprehensive understanding of genetic diversity in rice, refer to the works by Nematzadeh et al. (2000) and Glaszman (1987).

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**Note**

The original text is in Persian, and the English translation is provided for better understanding.