

Molecular dissection of drought related QTLs in rice using microsatellite markers

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A double haploid mapping population consisting of 75 lines of a cross between the irrigated *indica* variety IR64 and the upland *japonica* variety Azucena (Guiderdoni *et al.*, 1992) was used in the present experiment. The complete set of double haploid lines along with parents was evaluated for molecular mapping. A set of 264 microsatellite markers was used for parental polymorphism screening of which 60 markers were found polymorphic. Thirty-one of these markers were associated with QTLs of different traits and are distributed on eight different rice chromosomes. These markers can be successfully used to transfer some of the QTLs into different genetic backgrounds.

Key words : QTLs, Rice, Drought.