Chapter 6

Recommendation and Future Direction

In the last decade, the use of DNA markers for the study of genetic diversity has become routine and has revolutionized taxonomic research. With the advancement in biotechnology, it results in the development of vast number of molecular markers systems and enhanced opportunity for the automation of these techniques. Therefore, use of molecular markers in taxonomic study will increase wealth of information on this field in near future. RAPD is the easiest and inexpensive method for laboratory use and have advantage over other molecular markers mainly due to the speed, cost and efficiency of the RAPD technique to generate number of markers in a short period. Despite the reproducibility problem, the RAPD method will probably be important for the identification of morphological similar species.

Further studies involving cloning, sequencing and detailed characterization of these amplified products may be required to lead for development of primers for DNA barcoding, arbitrarily primed PCR (AP-PCR), Sequence characterized amplified region (SCARs) and DNA fingerprinting. Furthermore, RAPD-PCR marker can be used for construction of genetic maps, mapping of traits and fingerprinting of moth’s species.