

Confectionery sunflower breeding and supply chain in Eastern Europe[☆]

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Abstract – Growing confectionery sunflower for consumption is becoming more and more attractive in the whole world. In Eastern European countries production, processing, and breeding of confectionery sunflower differ from oil-type sunflower. There is no precise information on the sowing areas of confectionery varieties and hybrids in Eastern European countries, mostly because, in statistical reports, sunflower producers do not provide separate data on the share of varieties in gross revenue of all manufactured products. Confectionery sunflower seeds are used in bakery products, but also in a number of natural health products and healthy snacks, as well as for direct consumption in the hull, dehulled, raw or backed form. Confectionery sunflower breeding is characterized by the fact that different markets have different demands when it comes to the seed size, hull colour, and other traits, which make this process more difficult and costlier. Market demands and production area of confectionery sunflower show a steady increase due to its nutritional value and use in human nutrition. In Eastern European countries, it is expected that the highly productive confectionery hybrids will replace varieties, which will lead to the increase of surfaces under this crop.

Keywords: confectionery sunflower / Eastern Europe / production / natural health products

Résumé – Amélioration et chaîne d’approvisionnement de tournesol de confiserie en Europe de l’Est. La cultivation du tournesol de confiserie devient de plus en plus attrayante dans le monde entier. Dans les pays d’Europe de l’Est, la production, la transformation et la sélection du tournesol de confiserie diffèrent de celles du tournesol de type huile. Il n’existe pas d’informations précises sur les zones d’ensemencement des variétés de confiserie et des hybrides dans les pays d’Europe de l’Est, principalement parce que, dans les rapports statistiques, les producteurs de tournesol ne fournissent pas de données distinctes sur la part des variétés dans le revenu brut de tous les produits manufacturés. Les graines de tournesol de confiserie sont utilisées dans les produits de boulangerie, mais également dans un certain nombre de produits de santé naturels et de collations santé, ainsi que pour la consommation directe sous forme de coque, décortiquée, crue ou cuit. La sélection de tournesols de confiserie se caractérise par le fait que les marchés diffèrent en ce qui concerne la taille des graines, la couleur de la coque et d’autres caractéristiques, ce qui rend ce processus plus difficile et plus coûteux. La demande du marché et la superficie de production de tournesol de confiserie sont en augmentation constante en raison de sa valeur nutritionnelle et de son utilisation dans la nutrition humaine. Dans les pays d’Europe de l’Est, les hybrides hautement productifs remplaceront les variétés, ce qui entraînera une augmentation des surfaces sous cette culture.

Mots clés : tournesol de confiserie / Europe de l’Est / production / produits de santé naturels

1 Introduction

The genus *Helianthus* is comprised of a large number of species. Cultivated sunflower, *Helianthus annuus* L., has two

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main types, the oilseed type and the non-oilseed type also known as confectionery. The agronomic development of sunflower for oil (“oilseed” type) and edible achenes (“confectionery” type) occurred in Eastern Europe and Russia, in the late 1800s (Cronn *et al.*, 1997). Confectionery non-oil sunflower seed types can be black, white, black with white stripes, or colourful and significantly larger than the oil-type sunflower seeds. They have high hull percentage, with thicker hull loosely connected to the kernel, as well as variable seed

shape. The hull is easily separated from the kernel and allows the seed to be dehulled as a whole (Fernandez-Martinez *et al.*, 2009; Hladni *et al.*, 2012). The most important production criteria for confectionery hybrids which increase their market value are: seed yield, seed protein content, mass of 1000 seeds, hull/kernel ratio and dehullability of the seed.

Confectionery sunflower breeding is mostly similar to oil-type sunflower breeding (Jocić *et al.*, 2015), but there are specific breeding goals for confectionery sunflower (Tab. 1). Breeding of confectionery sunflower is characterized by the fact that different markets have different demands regarding the seed size, hull colour and other traits, which makes this process more difficult and costlier (Hladni, 2016). When creating confectionery hybrids, it is also very important to combine genes responsible for high yield potential and good technical and technological traits of the seed.

Market demands and production area of confectionery sunflower show a steady increase both in the World and in Eastern Europe due to its nutritional value and use in human nutrition.

2 Current situation in Eastern Europe regarding market demands and production

Currently, sunflower has become a major commercial crop in Eastern Europe; with leading producers such as Russia, Ukraine, Turkey, Romania, and Bulgaria. Although Eastern Europe is one of the most important producing regions of sunflower seeds, its market demand exceeds production, which provides opportunities for suppliers of other markets. Even though the majority of sunflower seed production is destined for the production of sunflower oil and sunflower meal as a by-product, the market for confectionery seeds is growing.

The use of confectionery sunflower seeds has a long and rich tradition in Russia, Turkey and Ukraine. The favoured seed colour of confectionery hybrids in Turkey is white with grey stripes, while in Balkan countries such as Serbia, Bulgaria, Moldova, and Romania, as well as Russia black seeds are preferred (Ergen and Saglam 2005; Sincik and Goksoy, 2014). Most customers prefer tasty, high-quality, and longer confectionery type seeds, but preferences differ according to the region or country. For instance, consumers from Turkey, and some other countries require seeds that are at least 2 cm long, whereas Balkan, Ukraine, and Russia consumers prefer big seeds with big kernels and reduced husk content (Hladni, 2016). In Serbia, domestic and foreign confectionery varieties with large black seeds have been replaced by NS confectionery hybrids such as NS Gricko, NS Slatki, NS Garavi and NS Leviathan that are produced by many small farmers in Serbia. The yield of confectionary hybrids is on the same level as the yield of oil hybrids, over 4 t/ha, with the seed yield after processing of 3.5 t/ha, and the price is significantly higher per kg, sometimes even double, depending on the seed fraction. The processing industry, that is small factories, buys the large fraction seed for backing and packaging.

The world production and market share of large-seed and confectionery sunflower has been increasing steadily for the past 5 years (Hladni *et al.*, 2017). However, there is no precise information on the sowing areas of large-seeded varieties and

hybrids of sunflower in Eastern European countries¹ because the sunflower producers do not provide separate data on the share of such varieties in gross revenue of all manufactured products in statistical reports. In Ukraine, the share of large-seeded varieties and hybrids in the production of sunflower accounts for about 5% of all sown areas. The growing demand caused the CIS² to increase the share of varieties with a large weight of 1000 seeds in the overall structure of sunflower crops (Ukra Agro Consult, 2014). During the last five years, the production of confectionery sunflower in Russia was about one million hectares annually. This is about 12% of the total area of sunflower production. Large-seeded open pollinated confectionery varieties are mainly grown in commercial fields in Russia (Demurin, 2018).

The buying price for confectionery type hybrids depends on the seed quality, which is defined by seed size and characteristics of the hull. The quality of confectionery sunflowers is divided into three categories: food-grade, ingredient and birdfeed sunflowers. Food-grade category is made up of the highest quality seeds, including the largest and cleanest seeds. The largest seeds, called “in-hull seeds”, are marketed salted, roasted and packaged for human consumption. The largest market for food-grade seeds is consumer retail. Packaged sunflowers are primarily a specialty food product and are sold to consumers as a healthy snack either in the hull or hulled. Ingredient category seeds (medium-size seeds) are seeds that are food-grade quality, but they do not contain the highest quality seeds to be in the food-grade category. Medium-size seeds, called “hulling seeds” are dehulled and the kernels are used, either roasted or not, as a snack food or in a number of confectionery or bakery products. Ingredient sunflowers are sold to firms, such as bread companies, that use sunflower seeds in their products. The sunflower seeds that cannot be used as food ingredients are used for birdfeed. Usually these are smaller, lower quality seeds. (Hofland and Kadrmas, 1989; Lofgren, 1997; De Figueiredo *et al.*, 2011, 2015; AgMRC, 2018).

3 Confectionery sunflower breeding in Eastern Europe

The most important criteria for introducing new confectionery sunflower hybrids into production are: protein and seed yield, plant height, head diameter, seed protein content, seed oil content, number of seeds per head, 1000-seed weight, seed size, seed colour, as well as hull-kernel ratio (Pekcan *et al.*, 2015; Hladni *et al.*, 2016). In order to achieve high and stable confectionery hybrid yield it is important to create a model of a sunflower plant which would enable an increase of the number of plants per hectare in the conditions of intensive cultivation practices and mechanized harvesting. Confectionery hybrids have significantly higher seed yield than the open-pollinated varieties, as well as resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses

¹Bulgaria, Serbia, Croatia, Greece, Macedonia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine.

²Commonwealth of Independent States (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan).

Table 1. Specific goals in confectionery sunflower breeding.

Trait	Breeding goal(s)	References
Seed yield	6 t/ha	Chikkadevaiah Chakrapani <i>et al.</i> (1998) Goksoy and Turan (2007) Kaya <i>et al.</i> (2009) Hladni <i>et al.</i> (2011) Hladni <i>et al.</i> (2015a)
Optimal plant size of hybrid	175 cm	Kaya <i>et al.</i> (2008) Kaya <i>et al.</i> (2012) Sincik and Goksoy (2014) Hladni (2016)
Protein content and quality	> 25% *	Stojanova and Ivanov (1975) Dimitrov (1990) Stanojević <i>et al.</i> (1992) Jovanović and Stanojević (1996) Jovanović <i>et al.</i> (1998a) Hladni <i>et al.</i> (2009a) Hladni (2010) Hladni <i>et al.</i> (2017)
Number of seeds per head	> 1500 seeds	Hladni (2016)
1000-seed weight	> 100 g	Fick (1978) Dijanović <i>et al.</i> (1997) Dozet and Jovanović (1997) Jovanović <i>et al.</i> (1998a) Goksoy and Turan (2007) Hladni <i>et al.</i> (2009c) Kaya <i>et al.</i> (2008) Kaya <i>et al.</i> (2008) Yasin and Singh (2010) Li <i>et al.</i> (2010) Kholghi <i>et al.</i> (2011) Hladni <i>et al.</i> (2016)
Oil content in the seed	> 35% *	Jovanović <i>et al.</i> (1998b) Kaya <i>et al.</i> (2008) Hladni <i>et al.</i> (2016)
Hull ratio	< 25% *	Jovanović (2001) Ergen and Saglam (2005) Hladni <i>et al.</i> (2009b) Hladni <i>et al.</i> (2012) Sincik and Goksoy (2014) Hladni (2016)
Kernel ratio	> 60%	Hladni (2016)
Increased seed length	–	Dozet and Jovanović (1997) Sun (2009) Hladni <i>et al.</i> (2017)
Uniformity in seed size, shape and colour	–	Miller and Fick (1997)
Ease of dehulling	–	Miller and Fick (1997) Pajin and Jovanović (2003)

Table 1. (continued).

Trait	Breeding goal(s)	References
Seed quality maintenance in long-term storage	–	Jovanović (2001)
Tolerance to dominant diseases	–	Dijanović <i>et al.</i> (2003) Kaya (2010)
Tolerance broomrape	–	Ephart and Eizenberg (2010) Hladni <i>et al.</i> (2018) Kaya and Beser (2018) Valesco <i>et al.</i> (2018) Duca <i>et al.</i> (2018)
Tolerance abiotic stress and environmental conditions	–	Fernandez-Martinez and Dominique-Jimenez (1981) Gholinezhad <i>et al.</i> (2013) Gholinezhad <i>et al.</i> (2014)

* Calculated on dry matter.

(Hladni *et al.*, 2018). The advantages of hybrids in comparison to varieties are also crop uniformity, suitability for mechanized harvesting as well as seed quality. It is expected that confectionery hybrids will continue to spread more in production and eventually replace the varieties (Hladni, 2016). Very important goals in sunflower breeding generally, but also in confectionery type breeding, are the creation of resistance or tolerance of hybrids to diseases, broomrape, and drought and to incorporate herbicide-tolerant traits in the adapted hybrids. The cooperation and exchange of breeding material from different breeding centres, as well as creation of joint hybrids, has gained importance in recent years as a tool for creation of new, more resilient and productive confectionery hybrids, ready to face both challenges from the market and changing climate (Hladni *et al.*, 2018)

In the world, currently, there are not a lot of institutes and companies that have a confectionery sunflower-breeding program. Eastern European public institutes such as Institute of Field and Vegetable Crops (IFVCNS), Serbia; VNIIMK, Russia; Dobrudzha Agricultural Institute (DAI), Bulgaria; Yuryev Plant Production Institute (YPPI), Ukraine; National Agricultural Research and Development Institute (NARDI), Romania; Research Institute for Field Crops (“Selectia”), Moldova; Agricultural Institute Osijek and Trakya Agricultural Research Institute (TARI), Turkey have both public and private sunflower breeding programs for developing confectionery varieties and hybrids, with VNIIMK and IFVCNS having the most advanced breeding programs.

After the demand for confectionery sunflower increased, VNIIMK started a confectionery-breeding program to develop new open-pollinated (OP) varieties and confectionery hybrid breeding program at the end of 20th century. Four OP confectionery varieties were developed: SPK, Lakomka, Borodinskiy, and Oreshkek. SPK, Lakomka and Oreshkek varieties are classified as intermediates between oil type and confectionery type and only Borodinskiy could be identified as a “classical” confectionery variety. Varieties belong to the maturity group with 110- to 120-day vegetation period. Intermediate types of seeds have a special Russian name

“mezheumok”. Their seeds are close to the oil-type but larger in size and 1000-seed weight, with higher hull content and lower oil content. Hull is black or black with grey stripes and could be easily mechanically dehulled (Borodin, 2003; Mamonov, 2004). VNIIMK have also started a new confectionery hybrid-breeding program in 2009 and 2010. The new confectionary inbred lines and hybrids developed were found to be suitable for use both as confectionary and oil-type hybrids. These hybrids have higher seed yield than high-oil-content sunflower and higher 1000-seed weight. The most prominent hybrid is Katyusha (Gontcharov and Beresneva, 2011; Gontcharov, 2012). New directions of breeding of high-oleic, imidazolinone and tribenuron-methyl resistant genotypes (Demurin, 2018).

Confectionery sunflower breeding program has been established at IFVCNS in mid-1990s with the aim of developing modern confectionery open-pollinated hybrids. Within the breeding program for confectionery sunflower special attention is directed towards: creating hybrids depending on different market demands³; purpose and manner of usage, for human nutrition or bird feed; different production conditions for classical or organic production. The NS Confectionery hybrids registered in Serbia, EU and Russia are: NS Gricko, NS Slatki and NS Leviathan etc. Characterized by decreased seed oil content and increased seed protein content, the NS confectionery hybrids respond profoundly to production and markets demands of EU, Russia and Balkan countries. Their placement continues in the Iranian, Albanian and Chinese markets.

Other institutes have confectionery sunflower breeding programs mostly aimed at creation of new open-pollinated hybrids, although the varieties still have important place in some countries. All programs aim to decrease dependence on the imports and satisfy specific demands regarding seed colour.

³ The EU, Russia, Ukraine, Turkey, China, United States.

4 Confectionery sunflower production practices in Eastern Europe

When it comes to production practices and technologies used in production, there are not many differences between oil and confectionery hybrids. Both the oilseed type and the non-oilseed sunflower types are short-season crops that can be grown over a wider range of latitudes compared to the other oilseed crops. They have a deep root system that allows them to flourish in rotations that maximize water use from the soil. Both crops can tolerate drought better than most other field crops but requires properly prepared soil starting with primary tillage performed in autumn instead of spring (Terzić *et al.*, 2017). The primary rotation system in Eastern Europe is sunflower-wheat, with higher use of mechanization and decreased need for workers that led to lower production costs and higher profitability (Kaya *et al.*, 2008).

Based on our research, it is extremely important to honour the crop rotation for confectionery sunflower along with the sowing deadlines, the sowing norms that can be found on the back of seed packages. The importance of crop rotation in confectionery sunflower is especially visible in dry years. It should return to the same parcel every four years and should not come after soy or rapeseed. Another important step in confectionery sunflower growing is to find the minimal crop density in order to get the seed that is large enough with the appropriate mass of 1000 seeds, without significant lowering of yield. Based on a three-year trial on NS confectionery hybrids, the optimal density is 42–46 000 plant/ha. In Turkey, larger seeds could also be obtained by irrigation (or ample rain during the growing period) in normal row planting (70 × 40 cm), or decreasing plant population per hectare, especially in normal rain-fed areas. For instance, confectionery sunflower is cultivated at 1 m × 50 cm with only 20 000 plants per hectare in order to obtain larger seed size in fallow areas of the Middle Anatolia region in Turkey. (Kaya, 2004). Low crop density was also found to have positive effect on seed protein content (Balalić *et al.*, 2016).

Confectionery sunflower has larger seeds and needs to be sown a bit deeper than the oil sunflower (for the oil sunflower the recommendation is 3–5 cm, and for confectionery 5–7 cm). Sowing season is usually during March and April and harvest begins at the end of August and continues through October. Based on the research performed over several years in trials at IFVCNS and data collected from the producers using NS hybrids, in Serbia, the optimal sowing period for confectionery sunflower is the second and third tenth of April. This is a bit later in comparison to the oil ones, for which the optimal period is the last tenth of March or the first one in April, when the soil temperature is around 8–10 °C. If the confectionary sunflower is sown up to that period there are no significant drops in yield, however if you move it to the beginning of May, there is significant drop in yield. What is specific for growing confectionery sunflower is that the big producers perform the harvest when the seeds have low moisture content, < 9%, and that the seed is sent to processing immediately after the harvest. Since the seed size defines confectionery sunflower quality and price, special attention is paid to separation of the seeds by their size during processing (Shevchenko and Aliiev, 2018).

5 Main producers of confectionery sunflower in Eastern Europe

5.1 Russia

Russia has the largest sunflower planting areas in the world. Major regions of sunflower growing are North Caucasus, Volga, and Central Black Earth. The Volga district is one of the most important agricultural regions in Russia due to higher yield potential and production for many grain crops (USDA, 2013). Currently sunflower is one of the most profitable crops in Russia due to its high price and increased demand. Consequently, planting areas have been gradually increasing in the last decade, although sunflower production is still greatly dependent on weather in spring and changes from year to year. Considering confectionery sunflower, open-pollinated varieties with special Russian name “mezheumok” cover more than 700 000 ha. Commercial success of confectionery OP varieties led to appearance of confectionery hybrid breeding programs (Gontcharov, 2016).

Consumers in Russia prefer seeds of OP varieties for the direct consumption. The seeds also have to be easily dehulled by the machinery for confectionery use. The achenes of these OP varieties are of an intermediate type between confectionery and oilseed hybrids. The weight of thousand achenes of these varieties is 100–120 g; the oil content is 45–47%, and the hull content 28–30% at a plant density of 40 000 plants per hectare.

5.2 Ukraine

Ukraine is one of the main world producers of sunflower seed and sunflower by-products, becoming a significant supplier for the global market. Ukraine is ranked second in sunflower planted areas, after Russia, with 21% of total sunflower world planted area. It is also the leader of sunflower seed production, producing 24% of total sunflower seed in the world. Sunflower seed production is especially attractive to Ukrainian farmers due to greater export opportunities and lower production costs compared with other crops in the rotation. Confectionery sunflower segment is about 3–5% of the total production of sunflower seed. A new trend in the market stimulates the creation and introduction of confectionery sunflower hybrids. Confectionery sunflower is mainly cultivated in Zaporizhia, Kherson, Dnipropetrovsk, Poltava, Mykolaiv, Donetsk regions. A number of farms, for many years already, specialize in the cultivation of large-seeded and confectionery sunflower, on the parcels of 300–1000 ha. Confectionery sunflower, grown in Ukraine, is consumed in the domestic market, as well as exported. However, an accurate estimate of the volume of exports is not possible to define, as products do not have separate HS code. According to market operators, about 35–40% of the seeds produced in Ukraine are exported. The main export destinations are the CIS countries, the EU, Canada, and the USA (Ukra Agro Consult, 2014).

In Ukraine, confectionery sunflower is required to have 1000-seed weight more than 100 g and calibrated sunflower seed 34+, 36+, 38+, 40+ (Ukra Agro Consult, 2014). A decade ago, the most common confectionery sunflower was Donskoy which has the 1000-seed mass 140 g and thick hull. This variety is in high demand in countries such as Romania,

Bulgaria and Poland. In recent years Lakomka has become a more popular variety, with 1000-seed mass of 115–120 g, and has surpassed Donskoy in taste and yield. It is quite common in Georgia, Armenia, along with the Baltic States and in Europe. In addition to these two varieties, Zaporizhia Confectionery and Turkish White are also popular for production in Ukraine (Ukra Agro Consult, 2014).

5.3 Turkey

Turkey is one of the main world producers of confectionery sunflower seed with the total cultivation area of confectionery sunflower of 104 992 and 35 783 ha of this cultivation area is in Central Anatolia. Confectionery sunflower production and planted areas were doubled in the last ten years. (Day and Kolsarici, 2016). It is an important cash crop due to its use for human consumption and birdfeed (Day and Kolsarici, 2016). In the Middle Anatolia Region (Ankara, Kirikkale, Konya, Aksaray, Kirsehir, Kayseri, etc.) confectionery sunflower makes more than half of the areas under sunflower are (61%). Turkey is also one of the biggest confectionery sunflower consumers in the world. Hence, local confectionery sunflower production is not enough for Turkey consumption and domestic market is also supplied by importing similar confectionery sunflower types.

Landraces and OP confectionery varieties are mainly used in confectionery sunflower production in Turkey (Tan and Tan, 2010). These local varieties and village populations usually have lower seed quality, they are branched and tall with small heads like wild-type sunflower. Confectionery sunflower is grown under irrigated or rainfed conditions in Anatolia. However, farmers do not get higher yields even under irrigated conditions, due to not using certified and high-quality seed. (Day and Kolsarici, 2016). The main reason for the prevalent use of landraces and OP varieties is that there is a low production of certified seeds with desired quality. The landraces or local varieties are not suitable for the harvesting with combines because of their non-uniformity during plant development in the field (Tan and Tan, 2010; Tan *et al.*, 2016). Landraces and OP varieties have huge genetic variation and are well adapted to local soil types and climatic conditions, as well as other environmental factors. They are the source of many desirable genes, especially those addressing higher adaptability to environmental conditions and resistance to certain diseases (Kaya, 2015). Broomrape is the biggest issue in the Trakya region. Weed control and some diseases, such as downy mildew, *Sclerotinia*, *Macrophomina*, and so forth are also important, problems for Turkish sunflower production in recent years. Broomrape affects Turkish sunflower production not only in the Trakya region, but also in other regions such as the Black Sea, Cukurova, and Middle Anatolia (Kaya, 2010).

5.4 Other countries

Confectionery sunflower production and use is also growing largely in other countries such as Moldova, Serbia, Greece and Croatia. Serbia is one of the leading countries in the Balkan Region both in production and the breeding of confectionery sunflower. The percentage of confectionery sunflower hybrids in total area sown to this crop in Serbia is

rather small (5–10%) (Jocić *et al.*, 2015). In Serbia, large OP confectionery varieties have been grown but in the last few years they have been replaced by NS confectionery hybrids which keep spreading. In Romania, confectionery hybrids are produced, but not enough to meet the consumption demand. There are many small factories for dehulling and for packing sunflower seeds. Much of the confectionery type sunflower seed is imported from Bulgaria, Turkey or Spain (Pacureanu, 2018). Albania, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro have rather low areas with sunflower and small production of confectionery sunflower.

6 Present status and future directions of confectionery sunflower breeding and production in Eastern Europe

Production of confectionery sunflower shows a steady increase due to its nutritional value and use in human nutrition (Hladni *et al.*, 2017). It is expected that a highly productive confectionery hybrids will replace varieties, which will lead to the increase of surfaces under confectionery sunflower (Hladni, 2016). Within the breeding program for confectionery sunflower, special attention needs to be directed towards creating hybrids for different types of consumption and production depending on the demands of the Eastern European market. Breeding programs should find solutions for empty and under-developed seeds, especially in the centre of the flower head, high husk percentage in kernels, and decreased dehullability. Due to changes in climate and spreading of growing area, identification of drought tolerant genotypes became another important goal in confectionery sunflower breeding. This also stands for the length of vegetation, with need to create hybrids with different vegetation seasons – early (80–90 days), medium early (90–100 days) and medium late (100–115 days) (Hladni, 2016). As the length and thickness of seed were found to be the most important traits affecting 1000-seed weight, these traits should be more intensively used for the improvement of seed yield and evaluation of sunflower breeding materials (Hladni *et al.*, 2016; Pérez-Vich *et al.*, 2018). Furthermore, newly developed confectionery hybrids should have higher yield capacity and larger seeds with higher oleic acid and vitamin E (tocopherol) content to increase the nutritional value and shelf-life of seeds (Kaya *et al.*, 2012).

One of the biggest problems in confectionery sunflower breeding today is the narrow genetic variability. Creation of joint hybrids is the only way to overcome this concern. The continued creation of new confectionery hybrids with increased genetic potential for seed and protein yield, protein content, resistance to pathogens and herbicides will allow more efficient use of genetic resources of the confectionery population in the breeding programs. The exchange of confectionery genotypes *i.e.* lines could enable creation of joint hybrids tested for yield and technical-technological characteristics of seed in different agroecological production conditions. Testing confectionery sunflower under different production systems (classical or organic) can be useful in identifying hybrids with broad adaptability (Hladni *et al.*, 2015b, c). Rapid changes in broomrape race composition have forced sunflower breeders and geneticists to not only search for genes for resistance to the new races of *Orobanche* but to also

look for alternative solutions to the problem of broomrape control. The development of confectionery sunflower hybrids resistant to the imidazolinone herbicides has made it possible to successfully control broomrape regardless of its race composition.

7 Conclusion

High-protein sunflower has a separate market from the oil-type sunflower. Accurate surface and yield information cannot be found in most of national and international statistic data. In comparison to the oil type, presence of confectionery sunflower in Eastern Europe is significantly smaller, although it is present in all the counties where sunflower is successfully grown. In the past decade confectionery sunflower has become an essential part of human nutrition and diet programs. Increased application of proteins in the food industry imposes new goals in breeding, such as changes in the fatty acid composition and tocopherol content in confectionary hybrids. Introducing new confectionary hybrids into production will contribute to increased and stable seed and protein yield and enable an increase of the number of plants per hectare in the conditions of intensive cultivation practices and mechanized harvesting. The advantage of confectionery sunflower hybrids in comparison to varieties are crop uniformity, suitability for mechanized harvesting, optimal plant density for achieving the desired size, seed quality, colour suitability and higher seed yield than the open pollinated varieties. It is expected that confectionery hybrids will continue to spread more in production and replace the varieties. Confectionery hybrids exhibit adaptability to both conventional and organic cultivation thus being convenient for satisfying the increased demand of for organic food. Having all this in mind it is to be expected that the surfaces under confectionery sunflower in Eastern Europe will continue to grow due to its increased usage in human nutrition, introduction of high yielding hybrids and increased processing capacities.

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