

DNA investigation has become standard in numerous forensic laboratories, and it has recently been demonstrated that DNA can actually be recovered from a single pollen grain. As previously discussed, before applying pollen evidence, issues and difficulties must be faced in the identification of plant species, the limited number of experts in the field and the shortage of information and database. The identification of plant family or genus level (taxonomic resolution) is the most difficult. But among the accelerating development of DNA technology, there are two main benefits of using a DNA barcoding method in forensic palynology field. First, this method is able to identify multiple taxonomic groups, and secondly, it more efficiently identifies parts of the organism that do not appear in the morphology (Bell et al., 2016). DNA barcoding is the fastest way to differentiate between pollens (Galimberti et al., 2014