This research article focus on the study of the possibility of flow genes responsible for tolerance sunflower hybrids (*Helianthus annuus* L.) to herbicide ALS (AHAS) inhibitors (a.i. imazamox and tribenuron-methyl) from these hybrids (Rimi, Sumo 1 PR) to the susceptible forms (non-tolerant hybrids, volunteer sunflower and weedy sunflower). This problem is becoming more and more pronounced because in the process of spontaneous hybridization there is a risk of ALS gene transfer and the time of appear of resistant weedy sunflower, the occurrence of which is increasingly present in the region of growing tolerant hybrids. Results from this research can be useful for other researchers dealing with farmers and should raise awareness of these risks and encourage the scientific, professional public and farmers to take serious control of weedy sunflower in both agricultural and non-agricultural lends in order to minimize the risk of developing weedy resistant sunflower.