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Increasing genetic variability in oilseed rape (*Brassica napus*) – Genotypes and phenotypes of oilseed rape transformed by wild type *Agrobacterium rhizogenes*

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Highlights

- Oilseed rape transformation by wild type *A. rhizogenes* results in increased branching and more compact plants
- Transcripts of *rolA-D* and *aux2* but not *aux1* are present in flowers and may directly affect Ri phenotypes in respect to flowers and seed set.
- Silique morphology, seed size and numbers are negatively affected by the presence of *rol* and *aux* genes in 2nd generation plants.
- Oil composition of oleic acid (ω9) and α-linolenic acid (ω6) are significantly changed in *rol+*/*aux+* plants.