



香港園藝學會
Institute of Horticulture
(Hong Kong)



年報 *2011 Annual Report*





年報 2011 *Annual Report*

11. 2010 - 10. 2011

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非賣品 *Not for Sale*

目錄

Contents

會長報告 04

第二十三屆週年會員大會會議記錄 08

獨立義務核數師報告書 10

理事會 2010-2012 22

會員名單 24

開花植物繁殖面面觀 28

鳴謝 34

活動概覽 36

The President's Report 40

Minutes of the 23rd Annual General Meeting 44

Independent Honorary Auditor's Report 46

2010-2012 The Council 58

Membership List 60

Propagation of Flowering Plants – An Overview 31

Acknowledgement 35

Highlights of the Year 36

編輯組

丘國賢

陳若藹

徐荷芬

周志文

王惠琮

周松游

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2011年本會在參與社區綠化活動及園藝工作上繼續積極推動及努力地發展。除了有賴各位理事的努力以及各位會員的支持外，本人更要在此多謝本會贊助人鍾逸傑爵士、各位名譽會長、名譽顧問、名譽法律顧問、名譽核數師和名譽會員，在他們的帶領和支持下，使本會會務得以順利推行。

為感謝長期以來對香港園藝學會給予支持和貢獻的人士及團體，本會在去年的週年會員大會上，由主禮嘉賓立法會主席曾鈺成議員，GBS，JP頒發「感謝狀」予本會名譽會長李萬益先生，CMP，Hon.FIHort(HK)、圓玄學院、名譽法律顧問梁兆祥先生、名譽核數師陳與陳會計師事務所、名譽會員黃源喜先生，Hon.FIHort(HK)和名譽會員鄧永昌先生，並同時恭賀鄧永昌先生榮獲「民政事務局局長嘉許狀」。

在園藝推廣工作方面，本會參加了「2011年香港花卉展覽」，以「開花植物繁殖面面觀」為主題展出一些開花植物的繁殖方法，並陳列教育展板向市民介紹有關資料；展場亦以大片顏色鮮艷的植物作配置，令愛好花卉及園藝人士流連忘返。展攤並獲大會頒發最具特色獎項。另外；本會在本年一月至十月期間，每月由資深會員出席香港電台「知識會社」節目擔任講者推廣園藝。

會員活動方面，今年為會員舉辦了多個不同形式的活動，包括參觀嘉道理農場，「2011香港花卉展覽」，舉行「園藝講座暨燒烤活動」及「園藝交流暨廣州荔枝團」等，讓會員在輕鬆愉快的氣氛下，加深對園藝及植物的認識。

園藝教育方面，本會繼續為各地區舉辦園藝講座，推廣園藝知識。

作為一個慈善團體，本會不斷進行關心社群和推動公益的外展活動，包括探訪老人院及社福機構；除免費送上小盆栽與院友外，並即場為這些非牟利社區服務機構提供園藝講座，培養院友對園藝的興趣。為了保持與會員的聯繫，本會繼續每季出版園藝通訊，報導有關本會的活動消息及園藝資訊。同時亦將有關資訊上載學會的網頁，好讓會員知悉。

最後，我謹代表理事會向各位熱心協助會務及參與活動的會員致以衷心謝意。現將過去一年的會務及各理事會小組的工作簡列如下，以供大家知照：

會員人數

截至2011年10月底，會員人數如下：

名譽會員	42
基本會員	120
同業會員	16
普通會員	104
團體會員	1
總數	283

活動

2010年12月	舉辦「園藝講座暨燒烤」活動
2011年 2月	參觀嘉道理農場
2011年 3月	參觀「2011年香港花卉展覽」
2011年 6月	舉辦「園藝交流暨廣州荔枝團」

教育

2011年 1月	為康樂及文化事務署深水埗區辦事處提供「水仙切割」講座
2011年 3月	為康樂及文化事務署深水埗區辦事處提供蘭花講座
2011年 6月 至10月	為康樂及文化事務署綠化大使及義工提供「監察樹木」講座

公關

2010年12月	探訪沙角邨明愛長者中心
2011年 3月	籌辦參與「2011年香港花卉展覽」的佈展攤位及出任大會比賽項目評判
2011年 4月	探訪基灣小學社區綠化組及提供植物護理講座及復活節小盆栽製作服務
2011年 1月 至10月	出席香港電台「知識會社」節目擔任講者推廣園藝
2011年 8月	在大埔會址與童軍總會合作舉行綠化活動 為香港童軍總會提供園藝及林務訓練
2011年10月	在大埔會址舉辦園藝義工訓練

總務

2011年10月	籌備第二十三屆週年會員大會暨週年聚餐
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出版

2010年11月	出版2010年年報
2011年 3月	出版第三十二期園藝通訊
2011年 8月	出版第三十三期園藝通訊
2011年10月	籌備出版2011年年報

科研

2011年 1月 至10月	收集不同樹皮相片作研究
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丘國賢 MIHort(HK)
香港園藝學會 會長

2011年10月31日

第二十三屆週年會員大會 會議記錄

08

香港園藝學會第二十三屆週年會員大會，於2010年11月23日下午6時30分，在香港跑馬地山光道香港賽馬會跑馬地會所青雲閣舉行。參與會議之基本會員共61人，已超過公司組織大綱第二十節所需之法定人數(即58名基本會員及院士)。以下是大會之討論事項及議案。

(甲) 會務

會長丘國賢先生匯報過去一年舉辦的活動和其他重要事項；其中包括成功參加「2010香港花卉展覽」和舉辦「廣州華南植物園交流團」。來年，本會會繼續一連串關心社群和推動公益的外展活動。會長最後多謝二十位理事過去一年的努力及各位會員的支持。與會會員授權理事會繼續按本會宗旨，策劃及推行會務。

(乙) 財務報告及審核

會議通過由名譽核數師審核之財務收支報告，截至2010年3月31日止之總收入為 \$463,119.96元；支出為 \$501,900.08元。本年度赤字 \$38,780.12元，連同歷年盈餘，儲備共有 \$304,972.85元。該報告已於早前傳閱及詳列於本會之2010年年報內，供會員知照。

(丙) 委任

會議通過委任李萬益先生, CPM, Hon.FIHort(HK)、林志釗先生, OBE, JP、許雄先生, SBS, ISO, JP、張何麗梅女士、林偉強議員, SBS, BBS, JP、蔡素玉議員, JP, Hon.FIHort(HK)、吳榮奎先生, GBS, JP、梁世華先生, SBS, Hon.FIHort(HK)、湯偉奇博士, BBS, MH為名譽會長；梁兆祥先生為名譽法律顧問；陳與陳會計師事務所為名譽核數師；胡秀英教授, BBS, FIHort(HK)為名譽顧問；梅寶鴻先生, Hon.FIHort(HK)、黃源喜先生, Hon.FIHort(HK)、韋姚守玉女士, Hon.FIHort(HK)、馬民昭先生, MBE, FIHort(HK)、盧彼得先生, MBE、張樹林女士、張文佑先生、黃賜巨教授, FIHort(HK)、王秉洛先生、葉秀葵女士、袁轉好女士、劉興達先生、蕭麗萍女士、李甯漢教授, FIHort(HK)、陳弘志先生、許霖慶教授, FIHort(HK)、余玉珠女士、邢福武教授, FIHort(HK)、李賢祉博士、鍾燄興先生、容拱興博士、劉信信博士、鄧永昌先生、邱榮光博士、李勇博士、韋子剛博士、周錦超博士、區志偉先生、尹權發先生, MIHort(HK) 及張耀輝先生, MH, MIHort(HK)為名譽會員。

此外並無其他事項，會議於當日下午6時50分結束。

周志文

香港園藝學會秘書長

2010年11月24日

獨立義務核數師報告書

(中文譯本，只作參考用途)

10

香港園藝學會(無股本的擔保有限公司)
財務報告 截至二〇一一年三月三十一日止年度

獨立義務核數師報告致香港園藝學會各會員(於香港註冊成立的擔保有限公司)本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審核列載於第十至二十一頁香港園藝學會的財務報表，此財務報表包括於二〇一一年三月三十一日的財務狀況表與截至該年度的全面收益表、儲備變動表和現金流量表，以及主要會計政策概要及其他附註解釋。

理事就財務報表須承擔的責任

理事須負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港財務報告準則及香港公司條例編製財務報表，以令財務報表作出真實而公平的反映及落實其認為編制財務報表所必需的內部控制，以使財務報表不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述。

核數師的責任

我們的責任是根據我們的審核對該等財務報表作出意見，並根據香港公司條例第141條，僅向學會會員報告而並無其他目的。我們不會就該等財務報表之內容向其他任何人士負上或承擔任何責任。我們已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港審計準則進行審核。這些準則要求我們遵守道德規範，並規劃及執行審核，以合理確定此等財務報表是否不存在有任何重大錯誤陳述。

審核涉及執程序以獲取有關財務報表所載金額及披露資料的審核憑證。所選定的程序取決於核數師的判斷，包括評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致財務報表存有重大錯誤陳述的風險。在評估該等風險時，核數師考慮與該學會編製及真實而公平地列報財務報表相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審核程序，但並非為對學會的內部控制的效能發表意見。審核亦包括評價理事所採用的會計政策的合適性及所作出的會計估計的合理性，以及評價財務報表的整體列報方式。

我們相信，我們所獲得的審核憑證是充足和適當地為我們的審核意見提供基礎。

意見

我們認為，該等財務報表已根據香港財務報告準則真實而公平地反映學會於二〇一一年三月三十一日的事務狀況及截至該日止年度的赤字及現金流量，並已按照香港公司條例妥為編制。

陳與陳會計師事務所

香港執業會計師

香港，二零一一年十月十八日

香港園藝學會(無股本的擔保有限公司)
全面收益表 截至二〇一一年三月三十一日止年度

	附註	2011 HK\$	2010 HK\$
會員入會費及年費		2,980.00	5,980.00
贊助及捐款收入		77,000.00	422,140.80
廣州華南植物園交流團收入		15,940.00	-
出版“香港古樹名木”銷售收入		19,026.00	-
康樂及文化事務署資助		1,200.00	5,000.00
週年大會晚宴門票		24,250.00	22,500.00
訓練課程		6,000.00	4,000.00
其他收入		3,000.00	3,465.00
銀行利息收入		70.49	34.16
		<u>149,466.49</u>	<u>463,119.96</u>
營運開支	7	<u>(233,489.72)</u>	<u>(501,900.08)</u>
營運赤字		<u>(84,023.23)</u>	<u>(38,780.12)</u>
稅項	8	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
本年度赤字		<u>(84,023.23)</u>	<u>(38,780.12)</u>
其他全面收益		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
全面赤字		<u>(84,023.23)</u>	<u>(38,780.12)</u>

財務報表附註為本財務報表之一部份。

香港園藝學會(無股本的擔保有限公司)
財務狀況表 於二〇一一年三月三十一日

	附註	2011 HK\$	2010 HK\$
資產			
非流動資產			
修建會址	9	44,004.60	88,009.20
設備及儀器			
- 裝修、傢俬及設備	10	-	-
		<u>44,004.60</u>	<u>88,009.20</u>
流動資產			
現金及銀行結餘		272,720.52	304,972.85
水電按金		13,600.00	13,600.00
待售書冊		27,379.20	38,145.50
		<u>313,699.72</u>	<u>356,718.35</u>
總資產		<u>357,704.32</u>	<u>444,727.55</u>
儲備及負債			
累積赤字	11	(214,790.68)	(130,767.45)
香港園藝學會撥入資金	12	572,495.00	572,495.00
		<u>357,704.32</u>	<u>441,727.55</u>
負債			
應付款項		-	3,000.00
總儲備及負債		<u>357,704.32</u>	<u>444,727.55</u>

財務報表附註為本財務報表之一部份。

賬項已於十月十八日獲理事會批准及授權刊發，並由下列代表簽署。

蔡念祖

孔得泉

理事

理事

香港園藝學會(無股本的擔保有限公司)
現金流量表 截至二〇一一年三月三十一日

	2011 HK\$	2010 HK\$
經營會務之現金流出(附註a)	(32,322.82)	(76,239.18)
投資活動之現金流入 - 利息收入	70.49	34.16
現金及現金等值之減少	(32,252.33)	(76,205.02)
年初現金及現金等值之結餘	304,972.85	381,177.87
年終現金及現金等值之結餘	272,720.52	304,972.85
年終現金及現金等值分析如下： 銀行及現金結餘	272,720.52	304,972.85

附註 a

	2011 HK\$	2010 HK\$
經營業務之現金流出：		
營運赤字	(84,023.23)	(38,780.12)
折舊	44,004.60	44,004.60
利息收入	(70.49)	(34.16)
未計營運資金變動前經營(赤字)/溢利 減少/(增加)：	(40,089.12)	5,190.32
- 應收賬款及水電按金	-	5,035.50
- 待售書冊	10,766.30	-
增加/(減少)：		
- 應付賬款	(3,000.00)	86,465.00
	(32,322.82)	76,239.18

香港園藝學會(無股本的擔保有限公司)
會員權益變動表 截至二〇一一年三月三十一日

	2011 HK\$	2010 HK\$
年初結餘 - 總權益	441,727.55	480,507.67
本年度全面赤字	(84,023.23)	(38,780.12)
年終結餘 - 總權益	357,704.32	441,727.55

財務報表附註為本財務報表之一部份。

香港園藝學會(無股本的擔保有限公司)
財務報表附註 截至二〇一一年三月三十一日止年度

(1) 背景資料

本學會是根據香港公司法例於一九九七年四月十七日註冊成立之無股本的擔保有限公司。本學會成立的目的是推廣園藝學。而本會之日常運作由理事會成員負責。本學會註冊地址為香港新界大埔汀角路65號。

於二〇〇二年七月十五日，本學會根據公司法例第二十一條成功向公司註冊處處長申請免除顯示有限公司於本會中英文名稱上。另外，本學會於二〇〇二年八月二十二日舉行之會員特別大會上通過將本會之英文名稱由Society of Horticulture (Hong Kong) 改為 Institute of Horticulture (Hong Kong)。

根據本學會成立之組織章程，會員於本學會結束時如仍為本學會會員或結束一年內之會員須為本學會清還負債，惟總額不能超過每名會員HK\$500.00。

(2) 遵例聲明

本財務報表乃按照香港普遍採納之會計準則(包括香港財務報告準則及香港公司條例之規定)而編製。

香港會計師公會已頒佈多項新增及經修訂財務報告準則，並於二〇一一年三月三十一日會計年度生效。本學會已採納適用於其業務並已生效之新增及經修訂財務報告準則。採納新增及經修訂財務報告準則未令本學會所沿用之會計政策帶來大改變。

截至本財務報表刊發日期香港會計師公會已頒佈多項新增及經修訂的香港財務報告準則，而該等準則在本期間並未開始生效。本學會於截至二〇一一年三月三十一日止期間之財務報表內並無提早採納該等未生效香港財務報告準則。初步評估顯示未生效香港財務報告準則並未令本學會之財務報表帶來重大的影響。

(3) 編製基準

本財務報表包括財務狀況表、全面收益表、會員權益變動表、現金流量表及財務報表附註。

本學會採用單一全面收益表披露方法，全面收益表上半部份為收益表並顯示學會收益情況，全面收益表下半部份，即由本年度溢利或赤字開始並顯示其他全面性收益情況。本財務報告所述財務狀況表及收益表均等同香港公司條例所指的資產負債表及損益表。

香港園藝學會(無股本的擔保有限公司)
財務報表附註 截至二〇一一年三月三十一日止年度
(3) 編製基準 - 續

(a) 計量基準

本財務報表乃以歷史成本作編製基準。本學會的功能貨幣是港元及本財務報表以港元列示。

(b) 重要會計估計及判斷

當理事們根據香港財務報告準則去編製財務報表時，需要作判斷、估計及假設，而該等判斷、估計及假設會影響政策應用及所呈列資產、負債、收入及支出的數額。估計及假設是以過往經驗及其他因素作為基礎，在目前情況下對未來事件的合理預期，可能實際結果與估計有差異。以下所述之估計可會引致下個財政年度對資產和負債之賬面值作重大調整存在相當風險。

(i) 資產之減值估計

根據附註6(g)所述之會計政策，本學會每年評估資產有否任何減值之跡象。資產之可收回款項額是按計算使用價值釐定，該等計算須使用估計。

(ii) 學會會址租賃年期

本學會會址是向香港特別行政區政府租回來的，租賃年期由一九九七年十月一日起為期兩年，期滿後按季續租。理事們評估短期內政府不會終止租約，並預計租約會每季自動續租。理事們會就此事每年再評估作為計算會址折舊之基準。

(4) 資本管理

本學會雖然並無股本，但是本學會接收了前身以非法人團體時所運作之剩餘資產。這些剩餘資產便作為本會的資本。

本學會資本管理主要旨在保障本學會的持續經營能力及推廣園藝學。本學會的資本管理政策從去年沿用至今。

本學會並無法定最低資本額要求。

香港園藝學會(無股本的擔保有限公司)
財務報表附註 截至二〇一一年三月三十一日止年度

(5) 財務工具

當本學會成為財務工具之合同條款內的其中一方時，本學會會即時在財務狀況表確認財務資產及財務負債。本學會已將其財務資產的賬面值分為以下類別：

	2011 HK\$' 000	2010 HK\$' 000
貸款及應收款項	286	319

本學會已將其財務負債的賬面值分為以下類別：

	2011 HK\$' 000	2010 HK\$' 000
按攤銷成本法計算之財務負債	-	3

本學會的業務面對各種營運及財務風險，該等風險包括市場風險(包括外匯風險、利率風險及價格風險)、信貸風險及流動資金風險。本學會的風險管理的目標及政策是管理及監察每種風險，盡量減低風險對本學會財務所產生的潛在負面影響。有關的風險管理政策如下：

(a) 外匯風險管理

本學會之運作主要以港幣計值，因此外匯風險是微小的。

(b) 利率風險管理

市場利率對本學會之現金流是無重大影響，因為本學會於本年度，及於結算日並無重大的浮動利率之相關資產或借貸。

(c) 其他價格風險管理

本學會沒有持有有價證券或商品，因而沒有價格風險。

(d) 信貸風險管理

本學會理事認為本年度或年結日之應收賬款的信貸風險極低。

(e) 流動資金風險管理

本學會流動資金風險管理最終是由本學會理事負責，以確保手上資金足以應付學會短期、中期及長期債務及流動資金需要。本學會透過預測所需的現金及監察本學會的營運資金，以維持足夠流動資金，減低流動資金風險。

於結算日本學會並無財務負債(2010：HK\$3,000.00)。

香港園藝學會(無股本的擔保有限公司)
財務報表附註 截至二〇一一年三月三十一日止年度

(6) 主要會計政策

(a) 資本性支出

本學會資本性支出按成本減折舊及有關慈善團體之資助款項列賬。

折舊乃按資本性支出減有關慈善團體之資助款項後按估計可用年期以直線法攤銷，所用年率如下：

修建會址	: 10%
裝修、傢俬及設備	: 20%

(b) 現金及現金等值

在編製現金流量表時，現金及現金等值包括銀行及現金結餘，存於銀行及財務機構之短暫定期存款，短期及流動性極高並可在無需通知情況下隨時換算為已知現金數額之投資。現金及現金等值亦包括銀行透支金額。

現金及銀行存款結餘是財務工具其中一種財務資產。

(c) 應收賬款

應收款項是財務工具其中一種財務資產。應收款項初始按公允價值確認，其後則按攤銷成本法減有關呆賬的減值虧損列值，惟倘若有關應收款項並無任何固定還款期的免息貸款，或屬貼現影響不大者，則作別論。在該等情況下，應收款項乃按成本減有關呆賬的減值虧損列值。

(d) 待售書冊

待售書冊以成本值及可變現淨值兩者中較低者列賬，成本按先進先出法計算，可變現淨值根據預計銷售所得款項減去估計銷售開支釐定。

香港園藝學會(無股本的擔保有限公司)
財務報表附註 截至二〇一一年三月三十一日止年度

(6) 主要會計政策 - 續

(e) 應付賬款

應付賬款是財務工具其中一種財務負債。應付賬款最初以公平值計量，其後以攤銷成本計算。

(f) 收入確認

- (i) 贊助、捐款、會員入會費及年費收入僅在收到款項或學會已有權收取時方予入賬。
- (ii) 利息收入就未償還本金金額及有關實際利率按時間比例計算。
- (iii) 提供訓練課程之收入於提供服務完成時確認入賬。
- (iv) 出售書冊以收款或書冊分銷商通知日期，以較早者確認入賬。
- (v) 花卉展覽收入於展覽完畢後確認入賬。

(g) 資產減值

於每個結算日，本學會評估非財務資產有否出現減值虧損。倘資產之賬面值超逾其可收回金額，則會確認減值虧損以削減資產至其可收回金額。可收回金額指資產之淨售價及使用中價值之較高者。淨售價指在公平交易中出售資產而獲取之金額，而使用中價值則為預期持續使用資產及於可使用年期終結時出售資產之日內現金流量之現有價值。可收回金額乃就個別資產或(如不可行)就一組資產所產生現金流量作估計。倘有跡象顯示已確認之資產減值虧損不再存在或已減少，則立即撥回往年度已確認減值虧損。撥回減值虧損時確認為當年收入。

於每個結算日，本學會評估財務資產有否客觀證據而需要減值虧損。當有客觀證據證明減值虧損已經出現並可計算出其資產的賬面金額與預計現金流量的現值之差額，該差額應被記錄為減值虧損。倘若日後已被確認之減值虧損減少，而其減少是客觀地因日後事情所引發，其已確認之減值虧損可以回撥。

香港園藝學會(無股本的擔保有限公司)
財務報表附註 截至二〇一一年三月三十一日止年度

(7) 營業開支	2011 HK\$	2010 HK\$
週年大會晚宴	128,996.40	82,299.30
銀行手續費	300.00	300.00
折舊 - 修建會址	44,004.60	44,004.60
水電費	4,420.42	449.30
年報登記費	105.00	105.00
廣州華南植物園交流團費用	15,940.00	-
香港花卉展覽	1,200.00	7,800.00
第七屆中國花卉博覽會2010, 北京	-	325,345.48
園藝及植物材料	1,500.00	2,545.00
會址維修及保養	3,500.00	12,000.00
保險	3,715.00	3,715.00
福食	2,764.60	2,532.00
郵費	742.40	1,188.60
印刷、文具及會報	9,400.00	15,000.00
出版“香港古樹名木”費用	10,766.30	-
雜項費用	35.00	1,560.00
訓練課程費用	1,500.00	1,000.00
學會網址費用	4,600.00	-
	<u>233,489.72</u>	<u>501,900.08</u>

(8) 稅項

本學會已按稅務條例第八十八條獲豁免繳納香港利得稅。

(9) 修建會址	2011 HK\$	2010 HK\$
成本值		
於四月一日及三月三十一日	<u>1,240,046.00</u>	<u>1,240,046.00</u>
折舊/資助		
於四月一日	1,152,036.80	1,108,032.20
本年度準備	<u>44,004.60</u>	<u>44,004.60</u>
於三月三十一日	<u>1,196,041.40</u>	<u>1,152,036.80</u>
賬面淨值於三月三十一日	<u>44,004.60</u>	<u>88,009.20</u>

香港園藝學會(無股本的擔保有限公司)
財務報表附註 截至二〇一一年三月三十一日止年度

(9) 修建會址 - 續

由香港賽馬會慈善基金捐助修建會址的HK\$800,000.00已反映以上賬面淨值。

本學會會址是向香港特別行政區租回來的，租賃年期由一九九七年十月一日為期兩年，期滿後按季續租。以每年HK\$1.00象徵租金於需要時繳付。

(10) 裝修、傢俬及設備	2011 HK\$	2010 HK\$
成本		
於四月一日及三月三十一日	<u>112,016.00</u>	<u>112,016.00</u>
折舊		
於四月一日及三月三十一日	<u>112,016.00</u>	<u>112,016.00</u>
賬面淨值於三月三十一日	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(11) 累積赤字		
於四月一日	(130,767.45)	(91,987.33)
本年度赤字	<u>(84,023.23)</u>	<u>(38,780.12)</u>
於三月三十一日	<u>(214,790.68)</u>	<u>(130,767.45)</u>

(12) 香港園藝學會撥入資金

香港園藝學會撥入資金代表本學會註冊成立時接收本會前身以非法人團體時所運作之剩餘資產。

(13) 理事酬金

本年度並無已支付或應支付各理事之任何酬金(2010: 無)。



贊助人 鍾逸傑爵士, *GBM, JP, FIHort(HK)*

名譽顧問 胡秀英教授, *BBS, FIHort(HK)*

名譽會長 李萬益先生, *CPM, Hon.FIHort(HK)*

林志釗先生, *OBE, JP*

許雄先生, *SBS, ISO, JP*

張何麗梅女士

林偉強議員, *SBS, BBS, JP*

蔡素玉議員, *JP, Hon.FIHort(HK)*

吳榮奎先生, *GBS, JP*

梁世華先生, *SBS, Hon.FIHort(HK)*

湯偉奇博士, *BBS, MH*

名譽法律顧問 梁兆祥先生

名譽核數師 陳與陳會計師事務所

名譽會員

梅寶鴻先生, <i>Hon.FIHort(HK)</i>	黃源喜先生, <i>Hon.FIHort(HK)</i>
韋姚守玉女士, <i>Hon.FIHort(HK)</i>	馬民昭先生, <i>MBE, FIHort(HK)</i>
盧彼得先生, <i>MBE</i>	張樹林女士
張文佑先生	黃賜巨教授, <i>FIHort(HK)</i>
王秉洛先生	葉秀葵女士
袁轉好女士	劉興達先生
蕭麗萍女士	李甯漢教授, <i>FIHort(HK)</i>
陳弘志先生	余玉珠女士
邢福武教授, <i>FIHort(HK)</i>	李賢祉博士
鍾燦興先生	容拱興博士
劉信信博士	鄧永昌先生
邱榮光博士	李 勇博士
韋子剛博士	周錦超博士
區志偉先生	尹權發先生, <i>MIHort(HK)</i>
張耀輝先生, <i>MH, MIHort(HK)</i>	

基本會員

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*陳志賢	*陳發開	*陳健武	*陳貴健
*陳國恩	*陳慕貞	*陳若藹	*陳子光
*陳慰僑	*陳慧燕	*陳玉意	*鄒振榮
*周松游, <i>MIHort(HK)</i>	*鄭茂和	*鄭兆銘	*鄭容展紅
*張家麟	*張景文	*張景石, <i>MIHort(HK)</i>	*張達來
*張永裕	*張耀江, <i>MIHort(HK)</i>	*張耀光	*張玉琮
*張裕生	*戚雪霞	*趙元瑛, <i>MIHort(HK)</i>	*蔡念祖, <i>MIHort(HK)</i>
*周志文	*周鍵群	*蔡志滿	*朱兆光
*鍾卓泉	*鍾華興	*霍李湘玲	*霍兆傑
*何文祥	*許家文	*洪少棠, <i>MIHort(HK)</i>	*孔得泉
*洪一波	*葉錦鴻	*葉煥舟	*甘鎮忠
*關仲光	*關錦華	*關活明	*黎正立
*林秀霞	*林錦泉	*林秀嫻	*林偉基
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*梁志輝	*梁松發	*梁潔儀	*梁麗琴
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*戴錫華	*戴婉君	*譚安琪	*丁家芬
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*佟金城	*董兆標	*屈熾全	*王惠琮, <i>MIHort(HK)</i>
*黃靖歐	*黃金波	*黃秀娟	*黃陶金
*丘國賢, <i>MIHort(HK)</i>	*楊仲文	*易秀屏	*葉偉枝
*姚國松	*阮慶強	*袁寶生	*袁達成

*表示永遠會員

同業會員

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| *陳洪英 | 陳潔芳 | *陳近生 | *簡啟惠 |
| *賴汝明 | *李浩榮 | *李景華 | *梁國洪 |
| *李國強 | *廖能富 | 駱潔霞 | *麥治齊 |
| *伍學文 | *沈慶禧 | *黃達明 | *黃永光 |

普通會員

- | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|
| *歐陽雪薇 | *歐永森 | *陳志浩 | *陳作濂 |
| *陳嘉玲 | *陳桂嬌 | *陳美蘭 | *陳培基 |
| 陳世賢 | *陳秀英 | *陳偉倫 | *陳穎怡 |
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| *鄭鵬飛 | *鄭偉民 | *鄭文櫻 | *張新俠 |
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| *霍贊坤 | *馮進祥 | *馮妙霞 | *何金凌 |
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| *麥長冰 | *麥寶蓮 | *莫玄克 | *吳夏淵 |
| *伍琮珍 | *伍雪清 | *吳小紅 | *柯維明 |
| *白繩亮 | *鮑金華 | *布雪芳 | *潘韶屏 |
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大自然有很多美麗的花卉，不單可以點綴家居環境，又可以讓我們細心欣賞，怡情養性。每逢節日如新年、情人節和花展，花卉的需求量特別大。

為了在短時間內大量生產所需的花卉，園藝專家會利用植物的繁殖特性以保留良好的品種，改良現有的品種和培植新的品種，也會因應個別植物的特性選擇最合適的繁殖方法，包括：1. 種子繁殖法；2. 分株法；3. 扦插法；4. 壓條法；5. 嫁接法；6. 組織培養法。

1. 種子繁殖法

大部分花朵都是雌雄同體，即是在同一朵花有雄蕊和雌蕊。

雌蕊之下有子房，在開花授粉後結成果子，內藏種子，把基因一代一代遺傳下去。植株體自我授粉很普遍，不過，只有在不同植株之間授粉，才能有新基因加入，令後代更茁壯，更能適應環境的變化。

為了避免自我授粉，植物的雄蕊和雌蕊會在不同時候成熟，即是當雄蕊完全成熟時，同一朵花的雌蕊還未成熟；或是在雌蕊受粉後，同一朵花的雄蕊才成熟。有些植物甚至發展到只有被同品種的其他植株的花朵授粉，才能結種子；有些植物

（例如南瓜、西瓜等葫蘆科植物）會在同一植株長出單性的雄花和單性的雌花；有些植物（例如粟米）同一植株的雄花和雌花會分別長在不同高度，雄花在頂部，雌花在中間，並且在不同的時候成熟；有些植物（例如銀杏樹和木瓜樹）甚至是雌雄異株，即雄樹長雄花，雌樹長雌花，只有雌樹長出的雌花才有胚珠，可以授粉和結果子。

最普遍的授粉過程是由風把雄蕊的花粉吹到雌蕊上，或由蜜蜂等昆蟲、鳥類或其他動物傳播花粉，也有由雨水把花粉沾到雌蕊上。一般來說，只有相同品種的花粉才可令雌蕊結果子。這個特性讓品種可以保存。園藝專家可以嘗試把同屬或同品種但會長出不同花型或花色的花粉用人工方法移到雌蕊，從而孕育出新品種。故此，新的蘭花品種時有產生，孕育出新品種的人士還可以為新品種命名。授粉過程有時也會令花粉錯配。桂味荔枝的授粉期和黑葉荔枝相近，被黑葉荔枝授粉的桂味荔枝會長出如前者的大核，而不是桂味荔枝原有的小核。

現代科技發達，人類可用太空船把種子送上太空，種子暴露於輻射線下，基因可能產生變異。去年的香港花卉展覽曾展出隨神州七號升空的種子所種出，比正常大數倍的花朵。

2. 分株法

除了用有性繁殖外，有些植物會利用生長在地下、蘊含營養的部分如根、莖等進行無性繁殖。生長的塊根會向外長出小芽，再長成植株，與母株連在一起。

這類植物包括：塊根類植物如大麗花、海棠；根莖類植物如美人蕉、鳶尾蘭；塊莖類植物如荷花、睡蓮；鱗莖類植物如水仙、百合、鬱金香；球莖類植物如劍蘭。另外，匍匐枝類植物如吊蘭、土多啤梨，以及一些肉質植物如落地生根，會在葉邊長出小株，只要把小株從母株分開，便可另行栽種和繁殖。

3. 扦插法

剪下一片非洲紫蘿蘭葉，把葉柄浸在水杯中，不久，葉柄底部就會長出根和葉芽，這就是扦插繁殖法的一種。

植物的構造比動物簡單得多，只有葉、莖、根、花、果和種子。植株形成層的內圍木質層的導管，把水分從根部向上輸送，而外圍韌皮層的導管則把葉綠素製成的養分由葉部往下及全株輸送。植株全身，無論是葉、莖和根部都布滿再生細胞，特別是形成層和幼芽。這些再生細胞在植株受損或破壞時會活躍起來，像動物的幹細胞般形成新的根，再長出莖和葉。

根有背光性和向下生長的特性，而莖和葉則有向陽性和向上生長的特性。基於這兩個特性，我們可以利用植物的部分葉、莖或根去重整植株或繁殖成新的植株，這些方法分別稱為葉插法、扦插法和根插法。可用葉插法的植物包括非洲紫蘿蘭（把葉片連葉柄浸水）、秋海棠（把葉片底部葉脈切傷）、虎尾蘭（把葉片切段插入植料



Cutting

內）。用枝條的扦插法比較廣泛採用，菊花等可用頂莖插入培養土；大紅花等可選用半木質化的枝條；玫瑰等可把木質化枝條插入植料內，待長根後便可移植。根插法多用於肉質根植物，如魚木、凌霄和槿桐。

4. 壓條法

有些植物如洋紫荊，既不能用種子繁殖，又不適宜用扦插法，便要用壓條法來繁殖。如上文所說，植物的表皮下布滿形成層。如果形成層的細胞受損或外露於潮濕的培養土，便會向下長出新的根。這個特性讓植物可用壓條法繁殖。

地面壓條法可用於小灌木和蔓生植物如土多啤梨。它們的枝條比較柔軟，如果用小刀把接近地面的枝條底部的皮層切開，把這個部位壓在地面並保持泥土濕潤，切開的形成層細胞便會長出新根。如果植物的枝條又硬又直，不能壓到地面，可用空中壓條法來繁殖。為使受損的形成層細胞加快生根，可用刀片在枝條上削去一個約2.5厘米的環狀皮層，以苔蘚包裹，再用塑料袋覆蓋，待新根在苔蘚包內長出，便可移植。香港的市花洋紫荊因為不結種子，所以一般都是用空中壓條法繁殖。

Propagation of Flowering Plants – An Overview

Institute of Horticulture (Hong Kong)

30

與扦插法不同的是，壓條法並不會把枝條折斷分開扦插。壓條枝因為一直與母株相連，所需的水分和養分可繼續由母株供應，直至被切開皮層的部位生根，所以新株的存活率很高。

5. 嫁接法

有時同一植株上的枝條會開不同顏色的花，例如籐杜鵑會同時開白花、紫花、紅花和橙花，有些球形仙人掌會植在三角柱上。這種把不同的植物接合成為一體的方法，就是嫁接法。嫁接上部具芽體的枝條叫接穗，下部具根的莖叫砧木。嫁接就像動物的駁肢手術，把骨、肌肉、血管和神經接駁，令截肢再生，對植物來說，就是把接穗和砧木之間的木質層、形成層和韌皮層連接起來。形成這個連接層，是因為接穗和砧木都有傷口，受損的形成層內的再生細胞會被刺激而產生癒合組織，再分化出輸水和輸養分的導管，使接穗和砧木的導管互通。只要接穗和砧木有近親關係（即同屬同品種，或同屬但不同品種）而兩者的接口能密切貼合，便能形成癒合組織，嫁接的成功率會相應提高。

常用的嫁接法有芽接法和枝接法。芽接法多用於玫瑰，把優質玫瑰品種的芽接在其他根系粗壯但花的品質較差的玫瑰砧木上，可保存優質品種，又可增加它們對環境的適應力和抗病能力。

枝接多用於會開美麗花朵、結良好果實的植物和仙人掌類植物，例如把桃花苗嫁接在同品種的老株砧木上，可令花苗長得更快；把球形仙人掌嫁接在三角柱仙人掌上，可令接穗長得更健康；把火龍果苗嫁接在量天尺上，可大大增加產量。

6. 組織培養法

把植物組織放在玻璃瓶培植，直至長出綠色的幼苗，是組織培養法的一種。

組織培養法多用以大量生產蘭花和稀有植物。蝴蝶蘭如今能夠普及、售價相宜，就是因為採用了組織培養法，令培植的成本大減。只要把小部分植株組織分植於無菌的玻璃瓶內，受傷的形成層細胞會自行癒合，在植物生長激素的配合下，長出根和小苗。

Tissue Culture



There are beautiful flowers everywhere. They lighten our living environment and brighten our days. The demand for flowering plants is especially high during festive time like Lunar New Year, Valentine's Day and flower shows.

In order to provide large quantities of flowers within a short period of time, horticulturists use different techniques, taking into account the reproduction patterns of individual species, to preserve the good species, improve the existing ones, and breed new varieties. The widely used techniques include propagation by:-
1. Seed; 2. Division; 3. Cutting; 4. Layering; 5. Grafting; and 6. Tissue Culture.

1. Seed

Most flowers are bisexual, that is, they have both anthers and stigmas. Beneath the stigma is the ovary containing ovules which develops into a fruit with seeds after fertilisation. In this way, the genes of the species are passed on generation after generation. While self-pollination is quite common, it is only through cross-pollination amongst different plants that new genes can be passed on to offspring, enabling them to be more resistant to pests and diseases, and more adaptive to environmental changes.

To avoid self-pollination, plants stagger the maturity of their anthers and stigmas. In other words, the anthers ripen before the stigma of the same flower is ready to receive pollen, or they mature after the ovules have been fertilised. Some plants produce seeds only when their stigmas are pollinated with pollen from other plants of the same species. Plants of the gourd family – Cucurbitaceae, including Cucumber

(Cucumis sativus) and Watermelon (Citrullus vulgaris), produce unisexual flowers, either male or female. Others like maize have unisexual flowers at different heights, with the males on top and the females in the middle of the stalks (i.e. monoecious). They mature at different time as well. A few species like Ginkgo (Ginkgo biloba) and Papaya (Carica papaya) even have the male and female flowers on different plants (i.e. dioecious). The male trees produce male flowers and the female trees female flowers. Only female trees bear fruits as they have ovaries.

Wind pollination is one of the most common methods of pollen transference. Insects (e.g. bees), birds and animals are also important pollinating agents. Sometimes, rainwater helps splash pollen onto stigmas. Generally, the process of fertilisation begins only when the stigma receives pollen from the same species, thereby allowing the species to maintain its unique characteristics. Horticulturists have been trying to breed new orchid hybrids by artificial fertilisation. Once new hybrids are successfully bred, the breeder has the right to name them. However, the pollination process can sometimes go wrong. The pollination seasons of L. chinensis 'Guiwei' and L. chinensis 'Heiye', two cultivars of Lychee (Litchi chinensis), are more or less the same. The fruit of 'Guiwei' produced after receiving pollen from 'Heiye' will have big seeds instead of the usual tiny ones.



Modern technology has enabled the transportation of seeds to the outer space. Mutation might occur when seeds are exposed to radiation. In last year's Hong Kong Flower Show, plants grown from seeds carried by Shenzhou 7 spacecraft were put on display. They produced flowers twice the normal size.

2. Division

Apart from sexual propagation, some plants use underground storage parts such as roots or stems to propagate asexually. These storage parts produce offsets in the periphery. The offsets grow into individuals though still linked to the mother plant. These plants include: (a) tuberous roots such as Dahlia (*Dahlia pinnata*), Begonia (*Begonia rex*); (b) rhizomes such as Canna (*Canna indica*), Iris (*Iris tectorum*); (c) tubers such as Lotus (*Nelumbo nucifera*), Water Lilies (*Nymphaea* spp.); (d) bulbs such as Narcissus (*Narcissus tazetta*), Lily (*Lilium* spp.), Tulip (*Tulipa gesneriana*); (e) corms such as Gladiolus (*Gladiolus gandavensis*). Runners such as Spider Plant (*Chlorophytum capense*), Strawberry (*Fragaria x ananassa*) and succulent plants such as Kalanchoe (*Kalanchoe pinnata*) give offsets at the edge of the leaves. The offsets can be segregated from the mother plant and grow into individuals.

3. Cutting

Cut off a piece of leaf from an African Violet (*Saintpaulia ionantha*) and dip the leaf stalk in a glass of water. Soon, new roots and leaf buds will emerge from the base of the leaf stalk. This is propagation by cutting.

The structure of plants is simple when compared with that of animals. Plants only comprise leaves, stems, roots, flowers, fruits and seeds. Inside a plant, the xylem (located in the inner part of the cambium) conducts water from the roots upwards, while the phloem (located in the outer part of the cambium) conducts nutrients, which is produced by chlorophyll, from the leaves downwards to other parts of the plant. The whole part of the plant is covered with regenerative cells,

especially in the cambium and leaf buds. These cells will become active if the plant is injured or damaged. They will regenerate like clone cells in animals and form new roots, stems and leaves.

Roots naturally grow downwards away from sunlight while stems and leaves grow upwards towards sunlight. These two characteristics enable us to use parts of leaves, stems or roots to re-create the plant and propagate new plants, by means of leaf-cutting, stem-cutting and root-cutting respectively. Plants that can be propagated by leaf-cutting include African Violet (*Saintpaulia ionantha*) (dipping a cut leaf together with the leaf-stalk in water), Begonia (*Begonia rex*) (undercutting leaf veins), Viper's Bowstring Hemp (*Sansevieria trifasciata*) (inserting cut sections of a leaf blade in the growing media). Stem-cuttings are more commonly used. Plants like Chrysanthemum can be propagated by inserting a section of the tip of a stem in the growing media. Semi-lignified stems can be used for plants like Chinese Hibiscus while lignified stems for roses for propagation. The new plant can be transplanted after its roots have developed. Root-cuttings are applied generally to plants with succulent roots, such as Spider Tree (*Crateva unilocularis*), Cape-Honeysuckle (*Tecomaria capensis*) and Pagoda Flower (*Clerodendrum japonicum*).

4. Layering

Some plants like Hong Kong Orchid Tree (*Bauhinia blakeana*) do not produce seeds and are not suitable for propagation by cutting. They have to be propagated by layering. As mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, the whole plant is covered with cambium layer below the surface. If the cambium cells are injured and in contact with the moist growing media, new roots will emerge and grow downwards. This characteristic makes it possible for plants to be propagated by layering.

Propagation of Flowering Plants – An Overview

Institute of Horticulture (Hong Kong)

For small shrubs and creeping plants like the Strawberry (*Fragaria x ananassa*), ground-layering can be applied. As these plants have relatively slender stems, simply cut off the bark of the stems running near the soil and press them down to touch the ground. The wounded cambium layer, if kept moist, will give off new roots. For plants with hard and vertical branches, air-layering can be applied. To stimulate damaged cambium cells to develop new roots, remove a 2.5cm ring of bark, wrap it up with moist sphagnum moss and cover it with a transparent plastic sheet. The layered branch can be transplanted when new roots have developed. Hong Kong Orchid Tree (*Bauhinia blakeana*) does not bear seeds and is therefore generally propagated by air-layering.

Unlike the cutting method, propagation by layering does not require the cutting of stems into sections. As the layered branches remain connected to the mother plant until they are severed, they can depend on the mother plant for the supply of water and nutrients and have a high survival rate.

5. Grafting

Sometimes, the branches of a plant bear flowers of different colours. For example, a Bougainvillea plant may bear white, purple, red and orange flowers at the same time. Also, spherical cacti may grow on triangular ones. When parts of two different plants are joined together to grow as one, we call it grafting. The upper part of the stem with buds is called a scion and the lower part with roots is called a rootstock. Grafting is like a limb transplant operation performed on animals where the bones, muscular tissues, blood vessels and nerves are connected and hence healing the broken limb. For plants, grafting joins the xylem, cambium and phloem of the scion with those of the rootstock. The union is made possible by the fact that both the scion and rootstock have wounds. The damaged cambium cells are stimulated and produce healing tissues (callus tissues) which will develop into vascular bundles for transport of

water and nutrients, allowing uninterrupted exchanges between the scion and rootstock. As long as the scion and rootstock are genetically related, i.e. they belong to the same genus and species or the same genus but different species, healing tissues will grow with the cut parts of the scion and rootstock placed in close contact and the successful rate of grafting will be higher.

Two common grafting techniques are bud-grafting and stem-grafting. Bud-grafting applies mainly to roses. By bud grafting a quality species of rose to the rootstock of another species with a strong root system, the desirable genotype characteristics of the scion can be preserved. The grafted plant will have better resistance to adverse environmental impacts and to pests and diseases.

Stem-grafting applies mainly to plants with beautiful flowers or quality fruits as well as the cactus family. For examples, grafting a scion of Peach (*Prunus persica*) to an old rootstock of the same species will improve the former's growth rate, putting a scion of a spherical cactus onto a triangular cactus will improve the former's health, and grafting a scion of Dragon Fruit/Pitaya (*Hylocereus*) onto a Night-blooming Cereus (*Hylocereus undatus*) will increase the former's production.

6. Tissue Culture

Putting plant tissues inside glass bottles for propagation purposes is one way of tissue culture. Green seedlings will grow from the plant tissues.

Tissue culture is mostly used for mass production of orchid and rare species. Its successful application to the Moth Orchid (*Phalaenopsis* spp.) has drastically lower the production cost, making the flower available at an affordable price. When some plant tissues are put on agar inside a sterilised glass bottle, the damaged cambium cells will produce healing cells and later develop into small plants under the stimulation of auxin.

鳴謝以下機構及人士贊助 二零一一年週年聚餐

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Mrs Barbara WEI, Hon. FIHort(HK)

Yuen Long Tai Tung Bakery

活動概覽 Highlights of the Year



會址專題講座暨燒烤活動
Horticultural seminar cum BBQ
at Club House



第二十三屆週年會員大會暨週年聚餐
The 23rd Annual General Meeting cum
Annual Dinner



嘉道理農場暨植物園賞櫻行
Visited Kadoorie Farm and Botanical Gardens

活動概覽 Highlights of the Year



學會會員參觀2011年香港花卉展覽
Members visited the Hong Kong
Flower Show 2011



學會參與2011香港花卉展覽之參展作品
Thematic display at the Hong Kong Flower
Show 2011



為香港童軍總會提供園藝及林務訓練
Provided horticultural training for HK Scout Association

探訪沙角郵明愛長者中心
Visited Caritas Elderly Centre
at Sha Kok Estate



探訪基灣小學社區綠化組及提供植物護理講座
Visited Kei Wan Primary School Green Group and
organized horticultural seminar

廣州園藝交流暨荔枝團
Academic Exchange and Lychee Tour to Guangzhou



收集不同樹皮相片作研究
Collected photos and undertaken
research study on tree barks



The Institute continued to promote the development of horticulture and had another successful and fruitful year in 2011. While appreciating Council Members' whole-hearted efforts and Members' unfailing support, I would like to express my sincere thanks to our Patron, Sir David Akers-Jones, our Honorary Presidents, Honorary Advisor, Honorary Legal Advisor, Honorary Auditor and Honorary Members for their guidance.

In recognition of the contribution of individuals and organizations to the Institute, The Honorable Jasper TSANG Yok-sing, GBS, JP, our Honorable Guest at the last Annual General Meeting, presented Appreciation Certificates to our Honorary President, Mr Stephen LEE, CPM, Hon.FIHort(HK); the Yuen Yuen Institute; our Honorary Legal Advisor, Mr Terry LEUNG; our Honorary Auditor, Chan and Chan Certified Public Accountants; our Honorary Members, Mr James WONG, Hon.FIHort(HK) and Mr TANG Wing-cheong who was also congratulated for being awarded 'SHA's Commendation for Distinguished Community Service'.

On the promotion of horticulture, the Institute participated in the Hong Kong Flower Show 2011. "Propagation of Flowering Plants – An Overview" was the theme of our display and many colourful and attractive flowers were used to decorate the display. Through the introduction of the propagation technique on flowering trees and educational display panels about different propagation methods, visitors could learn more about the different propagation techniques used in flowering trees. The display was well patronized by the visitors and awarded with a commended prize. Representatives from the Institute also attended RTHK's "Knowledge World" programme as guest speakers every month from January to October 2011.

During the year, the Institute held a variety of activities for Members. They included visits to Kadoorie Farm and Botanical Gardens, Hong Kong Flower Show 2011, Horticultural seminar cum BBQ at Club House as well as Academic Exchange and Lychee Tour to Guangzhou.

On the education front, the Institute had held seminars on selected horticultural topics for Government Departments and other organizations as usual.

Being a charitable body, the Institute has been active in providing community services to the elderly and welfare organizations. The Institute arranged a series of visits to these organizations and delivered free horticultural talks to them. Potted plants were also distributed free to their members to arouse their interest in horticulture.

To strengthen communication between Members and the Institute, Horticultural Newsletter was published quarterly to inform Members the latest trend in the horticultural field and our current and forthcoming activities. All these information were also uploaded onto the Institute's web-site to update Members from time to time.

Lastly, on behalf of the Council, I would like to express our sincere thanks and deepest gratitude to all Members for their support to the work of the Institute. Listed below were details of the activities organized by respective sub-committees in the year for Members' information.

(1) Membership

The membership as at 31 October 2011 is:

Honorary Member	42
Full Member	120
Associate Member	16
Ordinary Member	104
Corporate Member	1
Total	283

(2) Activities

December 2011	Arranged Horticultural seminar cum BBQ at Club House
February 2011	Visited Kadoorie Farm and Botanical Gardens
March 2011	Visited Hong Kong Flower Show 2011
June 2011	Organized Academic Exchange and Lychee Tour to Guangzhou

(3) Education

January 2011	Conducted seminar on Narcissus Cutting for LCSD Sham Shui Po District Office
March 2011	Conducted seminar on Orchid for LCSD Sham Shui Po District Office
June – October 2011	Conducted seminars on 'Tree Surveillance' for Green Ambassadors/Volunteers of Leisure and Cultural Services Department

(4) Public Relation

December 2010	Visited Caritas Elderly Centre at Sha Kok Estate
March 2011	Coordinated the landscape display in the Hong Kong Flower Show 2011 and acted as judges in the Competition Section

April 2011	Visited Kei Wan Primary School Green Group and organized horticultural seminar
January - October 2011	Attended RTHK "Knowledge World" as guest speakers in horticulture topics
August 2011	Held green activities with HK Scout Association at Club House
	Provided horticultural training for HK Scout Association
October 2011	Held volunteer training at Club House

(5) General Affairs

October 2011	Prepare the Annual General Meeting 2011 cum Annual Dinner
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(6) Publication

November 2010	Published the 2010 Annual Report
March 2011	Published the 32nd issue of the Horticultural Newsletter
August 2011	Published the 33rd issue of the Horticultural Newsletter
October 2011	Prepare the 2011 Annual Report

(7) Research and Technical Study

January - October 2011	Collected photos and undertaken research study on tree barks
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Eddy YAU, MIHort(HK)
President

31 October 2011

Minutes of the 23rd Annual General Meeting

The 23rd Annual General Meeting of the Institute was held on 23 November 2010 at 6:30 p.m. at the Chater Room of Hong Kong Jockey Club, 25 San Kwong Road, Happy Valley, Hong Kong. A total of 61 Full Members attended the meeting. According to Article 20 of the “Articles of Association”, a quorum requiring the attendance of at least 58 Full Members or Fellows was found. The following motions were carried with the approval of all Members present.

(A) Work of the Institute

The President, Mr Eddy YAU, presented a summary of the activities and major issues organized or undertaken during the past 12 months, including the “2010 Hong Kong Flower Show” and “Study Tour at South China Botanical Garden”. The Institute would continue to organize more horticulture courses for interested bodies and outreaching activities to charity organisations next year. The President thanked all Council Members on their efforts and members’ unfailing support last year. Members further authorized the Council to continue organizing and conducting activities in pursuance of the objectives of the Institute.

(B) Financial Statement

Members endorsed the financial report for the period ending 31 March 2010 from the Honorary Auditor, which reflected a total income of \$463,119.96 against an expenditure of \$501,900.08, with a deficit of \$38,780.12. The accumulated cash balance over the past years came to \$304,972.85. Details of the Auditor’s Report have been circulated before the Meeting and reproduced in the 2010 Annual Report for information of all Members.

(C) Appointment

The meeting endorsed the appointment of Mr Stephen M. Y. LEE, CPM, Hon.FIHort(HK); Mr Albert C.C.LAM, OBE, JP; Mr Adolf HSU, SBS, ISO, JP, Mrs Lynette TIONG; Mr LAM Wai-keung, SBS, BBS, JP; Ms CHOY So-yuk, JP, Mr Nicholas W.F. NG, GBS, JP; Mr Paul S.W. LEUNG, SBS, Hon. FIHort(HK) and Dr TONG Wai-ki, BBS, MH as Honorary Presidents; Mr Terry S.C. LEUNG as Honorary Legal Adviser; Chan & Chan Certified Public Accountants as Honorary Auditor; Prof HU Shiu-ying, BBS, FIHort(HK) as Honorary Adviser; and Mr MOI Pao-hung, Hon.FIHort(HK); Mr James Y.H. WONG, Hon.FIHort(HK); Mrs Barbara WEI, Hon.FIHort(HK); Mr Farley M.C. MA, FIHort(HK); Mr Peter A. RULL, MBE; Ms ZHANG Shu-lin; Mr ZHANG Wen-you; Mr WONG Chi-kui, FIHort(HK); Mr WANG Bing-luo; Ms YIP Sau-kwai, Ms Tonnie YUEN; Mr Patrick LAU; Ms Gloria SIU; Prof LI Ning-hon, FIHort(HK); Mr Leslie H. CHEN; Prof. Hui Lim-hing, FIHort(HK); Ms YU Yuk-chu, Prof XING Fu-wu, FIHort(HK); Dr Eric LEE; Mr Gregory CHUNG; Dr YUNG Kung-hing; Dr Sam LAU; Mr TANG Wing-cheong; Dr YAU Wing-kwong; Dr LI Yong; Dr WAI Tsz-kong; Dr Lawrence CHAU and Mr David AU as Honorary Members.

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 6:50 p.m.

CHOW Chi-man

Secretary, Institute of Horticulture (Hong Kong)

24 November 2010

Independent Honorary Auditor's Report

INDEPENDENT HONORARY AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INSTITUTE OF HORTICULTURE (HONG KONG)

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

We have audited the financial statements of Institute of Horticulture (Hong Kong) ("the Institute") set out on pages 44 to 56, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March, 2011, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in members' equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Council members' responsibility for the financial statements

The Council members are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit and to report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with Section 141 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and for no other purposes. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Council members, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Institute's affairs as at 31 March, 2011 and of its deficits and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

CHAN AND CHAN
Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 18 October, 2011

INSTITUTE OF HORTICULTURE (HONG KONG) (limited liability by guarantee)
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2011

	Notes	2011 HK\$	2010 HK\$
Membership entry fee and annual subscription		2,980.00	5,980.00
Sponsorship and donations		77,000.00	422,140.80
Enrolment fee for Guangzhou trip		15,940.00	-
Publication a book "Hong Kong Old and Valuable Trees"		19,026.00	-
Subsidy from LCSD		1,200.00	5,000.00
Annual general meeting ticket		24,250.00	22,500.00
Training course		6,000.00	4,000.00
Sundry income		3,000.00	3,465.00
Bank interest income		70.49	34.16
		<u>149,466.49</u>	<u>463,119.968</u>
Operating expenditures	7	<u>(233,489.72)</u>	<u>(501,900.08)</u>
Deficit from operations		<u>(84,023.23)</u>	<u>(38,780.12)</u>
Income tax	8	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Deficit for the year		<u>(84,023.23)</u>	<u>(38,780.12)</u>
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive deficit		<u><u>(84,023.23)</u></u>	<u><u>(38,780.12)</u></u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

INSTITUTE OF HORTICULTURE (HONG KONG) (limited liability by guarantee)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AT 31 MARCH, 2011

	Notes	2011 HK\$	2010 HK\$
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Club house refurbishment	9	44,004.60	88,009.20
Plant and equipment - furniture, fixture and equipment	10	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>44,004.60</u>	<u>88,009.20</u>
Current assets			
Cash and bank balances		272,720.52	304,972.85
Utility deposits		13,600.00	13,600.00
Books for sale		<u>27,379.20</u>	<u>38,145.50</u>
		<u>313,699.72</u>	<u>356,718.35</u>
Total assets		<u><u>357,704.32</u></u>	<u><u>444,727.55</u></u>
Fund and liabilities			
Accumulated deficit	11	(214,790.68)	(130,767.45)
Funds transferred from Society of Horticulture Hong Kong	12	<u>572,495.00</u>	<u>572,495.00</u>
		<u>357,704.32</u>	<u>441,727.55</u>
Current liabilities			
Accounts payables		<u>-</u>	<u>3,000.00</u>
Total fund and liabilities		<u><u>357,704.32</u></u>	<u><u>444,727.55</u></u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved and authorized for issue by the council on 18 October, 2011.

CHOI Lim-cho, Kingsley

Council member

HUNG Tak-chuen, Benjamin

Council member

INSTITUTE OF HORTICULTURE (HONG KONG) (limited liability by guarantee)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2011

	2011 HK\$	2010 HK\$
Cash flows (used in)/from operating activities (Note a)	(32,322.82)	(76,239.18)
Cash flows from investing activities – interest received	<u>70.49</u>	<u>34.16</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(32,252.33)	(76,205.02)
Opening cash and cash equivalents	<u>304,972.85</u>	<u>381,177.87</u>
Closing cash and cash equivalents	<u>272,720.52</u>	<u>304,972.85</u>
Closing cash and cash equivalents represents: -		
Cash and bank balances	<u>272,720.52</u>	<u>304,972.85</u>

[Note a](#)

	2011 HK\$	2010 HK\$
Cash flows used in operating activities		
Deficit for the year	(84,023.23)	(38,780.12)
Depreciation	44,004.60	44,004.60
Interest received	<u>(70.49)</u>	<u>(34.16)</u>
Operating surplus (deficit) before working capital change	(40,089.12)	5,190.32
Decrease/(increase) in:		
- Accounts receivable and utility deposit	-	5,035.50
- Books for sales	10,766.30	-
(Decrease)/increase in:		
- Accounts payable	<u>(3,000.00)</u>	<u>(86,465.00)</u>
	<u>(32,322.82)</u>	<u>(76,239.18)</u>

INSTITUTE OF HORTICULTURE (HONG KONG) (limited liability by guarantee)
STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN MEMBERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2011

	2011 HK\$	2010 HK\$
Opening balance – members' equity	441,727.55	480,507.67
Total comprehensive deficit for the year	<u>(84,023.23)</u>	<u>(38,780.12)</u>
Closing balance – members' equity	<u>357,704.32</u>	<u>441,727.55</u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

INSTITUTE OF HORTICULTURE (HONG KONG) (limited liability by guarantee)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2011

(1) Background information

The Institute was incorporated on 16 April, 1997 under the Companies Ordinance as a company with limited liability by guarantee not having a share capital. The object for which the Institute was established is to promote the study of horticulture. The operations of the Institute are controlled by the Council members. The address of its registered office is 65 Ting Kok Road, Tai Po, New Territories, Hong Kong.

On 15 July, 2002, the Institute successfully under section 21 of the Companies Ordinance obtained the consent from the Registrar of the Companies Registry to dispense with Limited in its name. Also by a special resolution passed at extraordinary general meeting on 22 August, 2002, the Institute's name was changed from Society of Horticulture (Hong Kong) to Institute of Horticulture (Hong Kong).

Under the provision of the Institute's Memorandum and Articles of Association, every member of the Institute undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Institute in the event of the Institute being wound-up during the time when he is a member, or within one year afterwards, to meet the liabilities of the Institute but not exceeding the sum of HK\$500 each.

(2) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong, including Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") and the requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") has issued a number of new and revised HKFRSs which are generally effective for accounting year ended 31 March, 2011. The Institute has adopted the new and revised HKFRSs which are applicable and relevant to these financial statements. The adoption of new or revised HKFRSs has not had any significant impact on the results for the current or prior accounting periods and, accordingly, no prior period adjustment has been required.

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of amendments and new HKFRSs which are not yet effective for the accounting year ended 31 March, 2011 and which have not been early adopted in these financial statements. Initial assessment has indicated that the adoption of these non-effective HKFRSs would not have a significant impact on the Institute's financial statements in the year of initial application.

INSTITUTE OF HORTICULTURE (HONG KONG) (limited liability by guarantee)
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2011**

(3) Basis of preparation

These financial statements include statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and related notes.

The Institute adopts single statement of comprehensive income approach under which an income statement displaying components of surplus or deficit forms the upper part while a statement of comprehensive income beginning with surplus or deficit and displaying components of other comprehensive income forms the lower part. Other comprehensive income is the item that needs to deal with relevant reserve. The statement of financial position and the income statement of these financial statements are equivalent to the balance sheet and the profit and loss account under the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

(a) Measurement basis

The measurement basis used in preparing these financial statements is historical cost. These financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is the Institute's functional currency.

(b) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires Council members to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The critical judgement in applying the Institute's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are set out as follows:-

(i) Impairment of assets

The Institute assesses annually whether assets have any indication of impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 6(g). The recoverable amounts of assets have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimate.

(ii) Club house leasing arrangement

The club house is leased from the government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("HKSAR") for a period of two years commencing on 1 October, 1997 and thereafter quarterly until such time as the tenancy is determined. The Council members estimate the tenancy will not be terminated by HKSAR and believe that the tenancy will automatically renew quarterly in foreseeable future. Council members will reassess the estimations by each reporting date for depreciation calculation.

Independent Honorary Auditor's Report

INSTITUTE OF HORTICULTURE (HONG KONG) (limited liability by guarantee)
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2011**

(4) Capital management

The Institute has no capital but has fund transferred from Society of Horticulture Hong Kong. This fund are regarded as capital of the Institute.

The Institute manages its capital to ensure that the Institute will be able to continue as a going concern and to promote the study of horticulture. The Institute capital management remains unchanged from last year.

The Institute does not have any minimum capital requirements imposed by laws.

(5) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when the Institute becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Institute has classified the carrying value of its financial assets in the following categories:-

	2010 HK\$'000	2009 HK\$'000
Loans and receivables	<u>286</u>	<u>319</u>

The Institute has classified the carrying value of its financial liabilities in the following categories:-

	2010 HK\$'000	2009 HK\$'000
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>

The Institute is exposed to various kinds of risks in its operation and financial instruments. The risks include market risk (foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), liquidity risk and credit risk. The Institute's risk management objectives and policies mainly focus on minimizing the potential adverse effects of these risks on the Institute by closely monitoring the individual exposure as follows:-

(a) Foreign currency risk management

The Institute's transactions are mainly denominated in Hong Kong dollars. The foreign currency risk during the year and at the reporting date is insignificant.

(b) Interest rate risk management

The Institute's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interests rates as the Institute has no interest-bearing assets and interest-bearing loans during the year, even at the reporting date.

INSTITUTE OF HORTICULTURE (HONG KONG) (limited liability by guarantee)
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2011**

(5) Financial instruments – cont'd

(c) Other price risk management

The Institute did not have other price risk on the financial instruments during the year, even at the reporting date.

(d) Credit risk management

The Council members consider that the credit risk is very low during the year and even at the reporting date.

(e) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibilities for liquidity risk management rests with the council members, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Institute's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Institute manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and bank balances for daily operation.

At the reporting date, the Institute had no financial liabilities (2010: HK\$3,000.00).

(6) Principal accounting policies

(a) Capital expenditures

The Institute states the capital expenditures at cost less accumulated depreciation and the related subsidies from charitable organization.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of capital expenditures less the related subsidies from charitable organization over their estimated useful lives on a straight line basis at the following rates per annum:-

Club house refurbishment	:	10%
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	:	20%

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdraft that are mature shortly or repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Institute's cash management are also included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and bank balances are one of financial assets of the financial instruments.

Independent Honorary Auditor's Report

INSTITUTE OF HORTICULTURE (HONG KONG) (limited liability by guarantee)
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2011**

(6) Principal accounting policies – cont'd

(c) Account receivables

Accounts receivables are one of financial assets of financial instruments. Accounts receivables are initially measured at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost less bad and doubtful debts, if any. Receivables without any fixed repayment terms or the effect of discounting being immaterial are measured at cost less bad and doubtful debt, if any.

(d) Books for sale

Books for sale are stated at the lower of cost of purchase and net realizable value. Cost is valued by the method of first-in first-out basis. Net realizable value is based on estimated selling prices less any estimated costs to be incurred to disposal.

(e) Accounts payables

Accounts payables are one of financial liabilities of financial instruments. Accounts payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost. Unless the effect of discounting would be material, they are stated at cost.

(f) Recognition of income

- (i) Sponsorship, donations, membership entry fee and annual subscription, is recognised when it is received or becomes receivable.
- (ii) Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis on the principal outstanding and at the rate applicable.
- (iii) Income from training course is recognised upon completion of services provided.
- (iv) Sales of books are recognised when sales proceeds is received by the Institute or notified by the distribution agents whichever is earlier.
- (v) Flower show income is recognised when the show is completed.

(g) Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the Institute assesses whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised to reduce the asset to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. The net selling price is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual asset or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit. Reversal of impairment losses recognised in prior years is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognised for the asset no longer exist or have decreased. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately.

At each reporting date, the Institute assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. Impairment losses on financial assets are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred and are measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. The impairment loss is reversed if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised.

INSTITUTE OF HORTICULTURE (HONG KONG) (limited liability by guarantee)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2011

(7) Operating expenditures

	2011 HK\$	2010 HK\$
Annual general meeting dinner expenses	128,996.40	84,355.10
Bank charges	300.00	300.00
Depreciation of club house refurbishment	44,004.60	44,004.60
Electricity and water	4,420.42	449.30
Filing fees	105.00	105.00
Guangzhou trip expenses	15,940.00	-
Hong Kong flower show	1,200.00	7,800.00
7th China Flower Exposition 2010, Beijing	-	325,345.48
Horticultural and planting materials	1,500.00	2,545.00
Maintenance for club house	3,500.00	12,000.00
Insurance	3,715.00	3,715.00
Messing and refreshment	2,764.60	2,532.00
Postage and journal	742.40	1,188.60
Printing and stationery	9,400.00	15,000.00
Publishing expenses for "Hong Kong Old and Valuable Trees"	10,766.30	-
Sundry expenses	35.00	1,560.00
Training course expenses	1,500.00	1,000.00
Website expenses	4,600.00	-
	<u>233,489.72</u>	<u>501,900.08</u>

(8) Income tax

The Institute has been granted exemption from Hong Kong profits tax under Section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance.

Independent Honorary Auditor's Report

INSTITUTE OF HORTICULTURE (HONG KONG) (limited liability by guarantee)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2011

(9) Club house refurbishment

	2011 HK\$	2010 HK\$
Cost		
At 1 April and 31 March	1,240,046.00	1,240,046.00
Depreciation/subsidies		
At 1 April	1,152,036.80	1,108,032.20
Charges for the year	44,004.60	44,004.60
At 31 March	<u>1,196,041.40</u>	<u>1,152,036.80</u>
Net book value at 31 March	<u>44,004.60</u>	<u>88,009.20</u>

The subsidies of HK\$800,000.00 for club house refurbishment received from the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust was reflected in the above net book value.

The club house was leased from the government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for a period of two years commencing on 1 October, 1997 and thereafter quarterly until such time as the tenancy is determined with a nominal rent of HK\$1.00 per annum payable on demand.

(10) Plant and equipment – Furniture, fixtures and equipment

	2010 HK\$	2009 HK\$
Cost		
At 1 April and 31 March	112,016.00	112,016.00
Depreciation	-	-
At 1 April and 31 March	<u>112,016.00</u>	<u>112,016.00</u>
Net book value at 31 March	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(11) Accumulated deficit

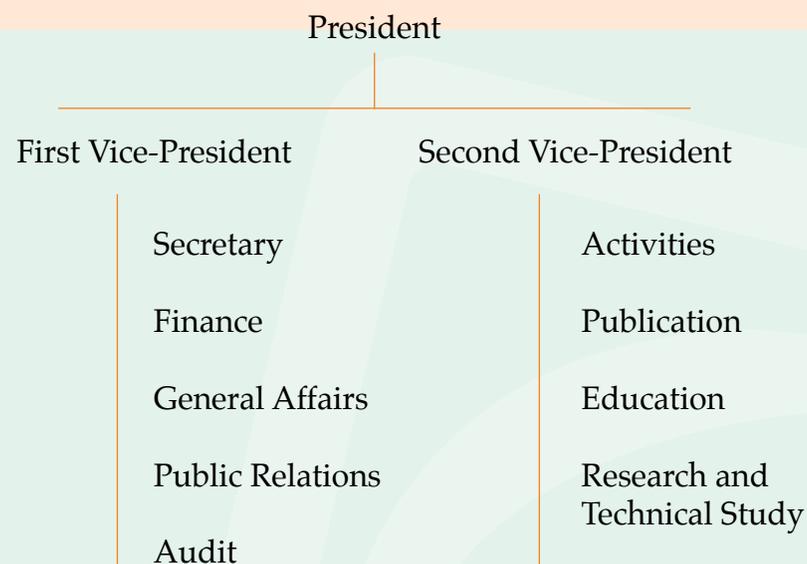
	2010 HK\$	2009 HK\$
Balance at 1 April	(130,767.45)	(91,987.33)
Deficit for the year	(84,023.23)	(38,780.12)
Balance at 31 March	<u>(214,790.68)</u>	<u>(130,767.45)</u>

(12) Funds transferred from Society of Horticulture Hong Kong

Funds transferred from Society of Horticulture Hong Kong represents the net assets taken over from this non-corporate when the Institute was incorporated.

(13) Council members emoluments

No fees or emoluments were paid or accrued to any Council member during the year (2010: Nil).



President	Mr Eddy YAU, <i>MIHORT(HK)</i>
First Vice-President	Ms Olivia CHAN
Second Vice-President	Ms Florence TSUI, <i>MIHORT(HK)</i>
Secretary	Mr CHOW Chi-man
Vice-Secretary	Mr CHIU Yuen-ying, <i>MIHORT(HK)</i>
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60

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許霖慶教授於二零零二年加入香港園藝學會為名譽會員，

許霖慶教授於二零一零年十一月二十四日辭世。

許教授對本會貢獻良多，

本會全人深表懷念。"

