2021 年報
Annual Report

菇菌圓
THE MUSHROOM INITIATIVE

菇菌圓有限公司

THE MUSHROOM INITIATIVE LIMITED

信念

我們相信人類是大自然的一份子, 我們應該尊重大自然, 保護大自然。

願景

我們的願景是建立一個生物多樣的世界, 各界彼此敬重地永續生活下去。

使命

我們希望透過菇菌圓的工作, 讓更多人認識到菇菌對環境保護的重要性, 從而可持續地生活。

Beliefs

We believe that as part of nature, we should respect nature and make environmental protection our major concern.

Vision

Our vision is to build a biodiverse world in which all beings live sustainably and respectfully.

Mission

We commit ourselves to promoting the importance of fungi in environmental conservation and sustainable living.

目標 Objectives

1. 有關真菌:

- 通過宣傳和學習真菌在大自然循環和物質再生的「圓」理, 聯繫社會各界人士, 包括社區團體、環保主義者、熱愛大自然的朋友、其他私人以及公眾範疇的人士, 實現與自然和諧共存的目的。
- 利用合適的都市廢料栽培食用菌, 提升資源再生的意識。
- 向市民推廣真菌對環境保育的作用, 致力於本地菇菌的研究及教育活動。

1. Fungi and Education:

- In respect of our vision of a harmonious planet, we aim to network with environmentalists, nature lovers, local communities, public and private organizations for the knowledge enrichment about fungi in nature cycles.
- To encourage environmental protection and waste reduction through the cultivation of edible fungi and related products using organic waste substrates.
- To promote the role of fungi in environmental conservation and waste recycling through scientific research on native species and public campaigns.

2. 有關環境議題：

- 為回應氣侯變化危機，我們利用真菌及微生物恢復土壤健康，重建土壤及地表的生態系統，增加其碳封存的能力，為減緩全球暖化出一分力。
- 研究土壤生態的重要性，尤其是真菌及微生物的角色，並應用相關科學知識在農業生產及森林復育的植林項目上，向本地及海外群體示範技術及展示成果。

2. Environmental Advocacy:

- In response to climate change, we strive to recover surface soil and subsoil ecosystems through fungi and other microorganisms, thus increasing carbon sequestration capacity of the earth and contributing to the mitigation of global warming.
- To advocate soil ecology and research the role of fungi and microorganisms in various projects, from agricultural production to forest reforestation. By applying the scientific knowledge on-site, we aim to be the pioneer and set an example for local and global communities.

「菇菌圓」的源起

2009年, 菇菌圓正式註冊為香港非牟利機構, 並成為符合《稅務條例》第88條免稅規定的屬公共性質的慈善機構。

由2009年成立至今, 每年均取得「香港有機資源中心」的有機認證。

2010年, 菇菌圓在大埔林村建立菇菌實驗場地, 培植有機環保菇, 以菇菌為媒界, 傳遞大自然圓融和諧、循環不息、萬物連結的訊息。

2013年, 榮獲香港有機資源中心認證有限公司嘉許, 獲「有機農場傑出管理獎」以表揚菇菌圓在香港有機農業管理工作上的優秀貢獻。

2016年11月, 與華中農業大學菌種實驗中心合作的四年計劃 “3 in 1 Benefits Regenerate Food Waste Compost to Eco-mushroom, Vegetable and Meat” 在香港一私人慈善基金贊助下完成。同年, 與香港中文大學食物研究中心合作, 進行菇菌培植及應用研究。

2017年7月, 菇菌圓的泰國菇菌與社區植林計劃正式開始。

2018年, 泰國的菇菌與社區植林計劃陸續擴大規模, 印尼的相關計劃亦已展開, 而越南項目的前期準備工作亦進展良好。同年, 展開了本地的再生農場項目, 旨在恢復生態系統, 改善泥土質素, 促進碳封存以回應氣候變化。

2019年, 參與漁護署的植林優化項目, 展開為期五年的「森林再生」計劃。

2020年, 與Patagonia(HK)合作, 推動 “Road to Regenerative Organic Cotton-Donation Scheme”。同年又獲創科生活基金資助, 開展為期三年的計劃, 研發便攜的低成本植物健康量度計。

2021年, 完成環保及自然保育基金資助下為期兩年的「環保基金 氣候變化中看見希望:一步步碳封存在土壤」環保教育項目。

2021下半年, 正式向公眾發佈低成本植物健康量度計「蔬果營養掃」, 並招募第一期公民科學家。

Milestones of TMI

In 2009, The Mushroom Initiative Limited was registered as a non-profit organization and granted tax exemption as a charitable institution under section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance by the Inland Revenue Department.

Since 2009, we have secured organic certification for all our organic products including vegetables, herbs and mushrooms from “Hong Kong Organic Resource Center”.

In 2010, the first mushroom experimental base was set up in Lam Tsuen, Tai Po where we have been producing organic mushrooms. Through mushrooms, we casted the vision of a harmonious, regenerative and interdependent cycle in nature.

In 2013, we were awarded outstanding management by Hong Kong Organic Resource Center.

In November 2016, we completed the 4-year collaborative project “3 in 1 Benefits Regenerate Food Waste Compost to Eco-mushroom, Vegetable and Meat” with Huazhong Agricultural University, under the support of a private foundation and individual donors.

In July 2017, we started a reforestation project in Thailand, with the use of ectomycorrhizal fungi (ECM).

In 2018, we expanded the ECM reforestation project from Thailand to Indonesia and Vietnam. Meanwhile, we started a regenerative agricultural program in Hong Kong with the objectives of restoring the local ecosystem and soil fertility, eventually promoting carbon sequestration in response to climate change.

In 2019, we participated in the Country Park Plantation Enrichment Programme by AFCD and started a 5-year “Forest Regeneration” project.

In 2020, we collaborated with Patagonia (HK) for “Road to Regenerative Organic Cotton—— Donation Scheme”. In the same year, we launched a 3-year project under the support of the Innovation and Technology Fund for Better Living, to develop a portable, low-cost fluorescence spectrometer for plant nutrient detection and health indication.

In 2021, we completed a 2-year environmental education project “ECF Finding Hope in Climate Change: Steps to Store Carbon in Soil” funded by the ECF.

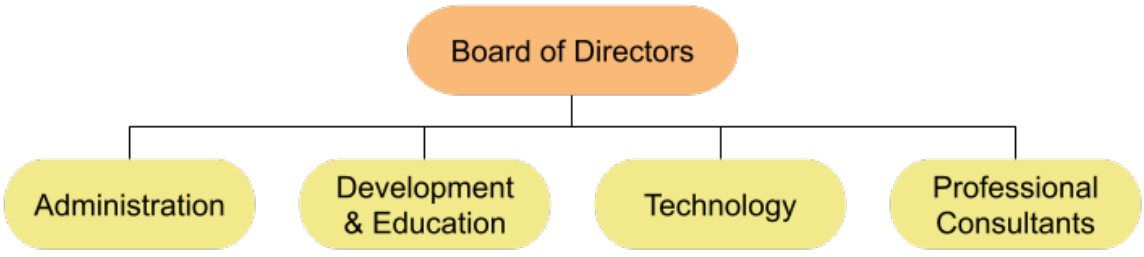
In the second half of 2021, we first introduced our low-cost and portable “VF nutrient scanner” to the public and started recruiting Citizen Scientists.

組織結構 Organization structure

菇菌圓的架構由董事會、義務顧問和受僱人員組成, 董事會負責監察菇菌圓的日常運作及制定機構的發展方向。而義務顧問則為機構提供專業的諮詢服務。受僱人員負責日常機構運作、教育及發展項目。

TMI comprises the Governing Board, Voluntary Advisor(s), and Office Staff. The main duty of the Governing Board is to monitor TMI's operation and formulate the direction of TMI's development. The voluntary advisor is responsible for giving the organization their professional advice. The office staff focuses on the implementation of educational and developmental projects.

組織架構表 Organizational Chart



菇菌圓的主要董事及主管成員 The major board members and deparmental officers of TMI

董事的話 Board Member's Message

過往我主要透過遠足及露營接觸大自然。然而隨着工作愈趨繁忙，已經多年未有露營，遠足的次數亦是屈指可數。後來因為認識了菇菌園的職員，有機會再次踏青，走進他們的耕地做一些有趣的小型農耕工作。即使我所參與的工作量只是正式工序的小部份，體會也良多：若要換得各式各樣農作物收成，必經一番日曬雨淋、汗流浹背，也不少得翻動堆肥、親親蟲蟻，與草泥土石全接觸。

我相信大自然有種吸引力，讓人或多或少都希望投身其中。香港擁有大片綠色資源，從城市到郊區不需長途跋涉，相當便利。雖然我們的城市常被稱為石屎森林，但不少人正努力綠化生活空間，也在建設各區的綠化設施。現代社會不斷進步，同時請不忘加入環保元素，未來在保護環境上仍有很多發展空間。

我能被邀請成為菇菌圓的董事，可以認識及參與更多的環保項目，也期望各參加者享受其中，彼此為保護地球盡一分力。

I used to get in touch with nature by hiking and camping. However, as work turned busier, I didn't camp for years, and hiking became occasional. Then I came to know TMI's crew, was given a chance to once again wander in the nature, and into their farm for some interesting small tasks of a farmer. Given that my part was only a small portion of the full manual, there was a lot takeaway: for the return of various crops and harvests, one must endure the burning sun, the rain and the sweat, not to mention the full contact with compost, bugs, the green and the dirts.

I believe nature has a particular attraction that prompts people to make different extents of commitment. Hong Kong has a vast piece of green area, which is eaily accessible from the city. Though the city is known for its concrete jungle, many are still striving to add green to the urban space and build green facilities in every district. The modern society is ever advancing, let's not forget to bring in sustainable elements and fill the many gaps in environmental conservation.

Invited to be one of the board members, I can take part in more environmental projects, and learn more. I hope participants find our programmes enjoyable, and all together we contribute to protecting the Earth.

Ms ML Ho

攝於2020年1月日本

計劃進度 Our work in 2021

1. 環保基金 氣候變化中看見希望：一步步碳封存在土壤

2019 年菇菌圓獲環境及自然保育基金資助，開展提倡促進土壤碳封存（soil carbon sequestration）以減緩氣候變化的計劃，提升公眾對土壤健康（soil health）的關注。

2021年我們舉辦了四場「泥土健康與我們」基礎共學班及兩場進階班，共有 106 位參加者。意見調查反映學員對「碳封存」與植物及土壤微生物的關係、大自然碳循環、防治土地退化等有了較全面和正確的理解。

另外，我們在全港多區一共擺設了十二次泥土健康展覽及書展，並且在 5 至 8 月期間舉行了共九次「社區顯微鏡」泥土觀察體驗活動，接觸約 3500 人次。活動吸引不同年齡層的市民，改變了年齡較小的中、小學生對泥土及泥土生物的觀感，並啟發成年人對土壤生態有益的種植操作。

最後我們在 11 月份舉行了「土壤與生命健康共同體」網上研討會，邀請了陳秉隆博士、李偉才博士、陳興宗老師、黎育科教授及麥陳尹玲女士等資深學者為演講嘉賓，六節講座共惠及415人次。參加者反映講座內容十分豐富、實用，有助了解土壤健康對人類及地球生態的重要性。

除此以外，菇菌圓在兩年計劃期間身體力行，以保育泥土的科學原則提升本機構農田土壤的有機碳比例達 0.8%，符合 2015 年法國巴黎氣候峰會上「千分之四」倡議所定立的目標。

菇菌圓同事在泥土健康展覽及書展中向大人及小朋友解釋土壤中的生物多樣性

1. ECF Finding Hope in Climate Change: Steps to Store Carbon in Soil

Funded by the Environment and Conservation Fund in 2019, the project aimed to promote scientific knowledge of soil. The role of soil in carbon sequestration and climate change mitigation deserves better understanding.

In 2021, we organized 4 classes of Basic Soil Co-learning Course and 2 classes of Advanced Course, which benefited 106 participants. With reference to their feedback, the participants had more knowledge about carbon sequestration, plant-soil microbe interaction, the carbon cycle and the prevention of soil degradation.

Besides, we operated pop-up soil health exhibitions and book showcases in 12 locations and organized 9 classes of "Secret of Soil" Microscope Workshop for students. Together, we reached 3500 visits which involved different age groups. Through the activities, the students made a positive impression on soil and soil organisms, the grown-ups at the same time reflected on regenerative agricultural practices.

At the final stage of this project, we organized an online symposium about "Soil and Life" and invited Dr. Chan Ping Lung, Dr. Eddy Lee Wai-Choi, Mr. 陳興宗, Prof. Lai Yuk Fo Derrick, Mrs. 麥陳尹玲 as professional guest speakers. The six sessions of the symposium attracted a total of 415 attendees. The participants found the talks informative and practical as they had a better understanding of how soil health related to mankind and the planet's ecosystem.

Apart from the above, TMI has increased the organic carbon ratio in our farm soil by 0.8% over the past two years. This showed our determination to support the "4 per 1000 Initiative" suggested by UNFCCC-COP21 in 2015.

Our staff was monitoring the soil conditions with a soil sample probe

2.「森林再生」植林優化計劃

菇菌圓於2019年參與了香港漁農及自然護理署為期五年的植林優化計劃, 優化區選址在大帽山甲龍。除了種植多樣化的樹苗, 我們也會應用菌根真菌, 一方面豐富森林泥土生態網, 另一方面提高樹苗抗逆力及整體健康。

2021年4月至8月期間, 我們舉行了七次植樹活動, 平均每次有30位參加者出席, 期間種植了740棵樹苗。直到2021年夏天, 我們合共種植了982棵樹苗, 包括17個不同原生品種, 平衡高層喬木、中層喬木及灌木層的分佈, 提高植林區的生態多樣性。年尾我們監察樹苗的生長情況, 確保樹苗成功存活並健康生長。

2. ”Forest Regeneration” Plantation Enrichment Programme

In 2019, we participated in the Country Parks Plantation Enrichment Program by AFCD and started a 5-year “Forest Regeneration” project in Kap Lung, Tai Mo Shan. In addition to planting a variety of species, we also inoculated the seedling roots with arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) in order to enrich forest soil and strengthen the immunity of the new plants.

From April to August 2021, we organized 7 planting days and planted 740 seedlings with the facilitation of around 30 volunteers each time. Up to summer 2021, we planted a total of 982 seedlings which comprised 17 different native species of canopy trees, understory trees and shrubs. This aimed to increase biodiversity in the plantation. At the end of this year, we monitored the growth of the seedlings to secure their survival.

We were introducing the saplings to our volunteers

3. 蔬果營養掃

菇菌圓獲香港特區政府創科生活基金資助，於2020年開展名為「用於測量蔬果抗氧化物含量的非破壞性便攜式熒光光譜儀」（下稱「蔬果營養掃」）的計劃。應用分析光譜的原理，透過激發植物細胞的螢光，量度蔬果和菜葉的抗氧化物和葉綠素含量，藉此理解蔬果的營養含量和新鮮程度，讓消費者有多一個客觀的蔬果質素指標。計劃亦會鼓勵大眾了解更多有關天然食物中抗氧化物的營養價值和好處，讓大家選擇食物時更重視更天然蔬果的營養。

研究團隊於2021年完成了「蔬果營養掃」的初步設計及附屬應用程式的開發，並分析了13款蔬果的營養數據，已上載到雲端數據庫讓「蔬果營養掃」的使用者參考。菇菌圓在10月至12月期間合共舉行了五次的「蔬果營養掃」發佈會，向71個參加者解釋了蔬果營養密度的概念及光譜儀器的原理，同時讓參加者試用儀器。我們在生產者、農夫及自然愛好者等持分者中招募了26人成為公民科學家在生活中使用「蔬果營養掃」，並收集用家意見繼續改良設計。

在2022年，研究團隊計劃上載完整49款蔬果的營養數據資料，並招募公眾成為新一期公民科學家，藉此提高消費者對蔬果營養的關注和認識。

蔬果營養掃的最新設計型號，已借給26個公民科學家使用

3. VF Nutrient Scanner

With the support from the Innovation and Technology Fund for Better Living of HKSAR Government, we launched the “Portable Fluorescence Spectrometer for Non-Destructive Assessment of Antioxidant Contents in Leafy Vegetables and Fruits” (VF Nutrient Scanner) project in 2020. Incorporating the techniques of fluorescence spectrometer, the scanner can stimulate plant cells to emit a spectrum of visible lights which correlates with the antioxidant and chlorophyll levels. The levels correlate with the nutrient contents and freshness of vegetables and fruits, and therefore can serve as an objective reference for consumers. In this project, we encouraged consumers to pay more attention to the nutritional value of antioxidants when shopping for vegetables and fruits in markets.

In 2021, the R&D team produced the latest prototype and developed the app for VF Nutrient Scanner. Nutrient data of 13 vegetables and fruits species were analyzed and uploaded to cloud for potential users to retrieve. Between October and December, TMI organized 5 pre-launch showcases to introduce the VF nutrient scanner and explain the concept of nutrient density and the principle of photospectrometry. A total of 71 participants tried the scanner during the showcases. Amongst all, 26 from producer, farmer and nature lover background were recruited to be our Citizen Scientists who will collect daily data with VF Nutrient Scanner and contribute to future improvement of the design.

By the end of 2022, a complete set of nutrient data from 49 vegetables and fruits species will have been uploaded. We will recruit more Citizen Scientists and propagate the knowledge about vegetables and fruits nutrients.

Potential users were trying the VF Nutrient scanner

4. 海外項目 Oversea Projects

泰國項目 Thailand

項目共有十個項目地點, 其中兩個分別位處農磨蘭普府(Nong Bua Lamphu)及喀比府(Krabi), 已於2021年完成所有植樹、訓練及土壤碳含量的分析。現時當地社區已全數接管在項目地點照顧幼樹的工作。

我們亦測量了位處莊他武里府(Chanthaburi)及帕夭府(Phayao) 的樹苗存活率, 大約為70%至85%, 平均80.28%的樹苗在種植兩年後仍然存活。

另外, 當地團隊研究出對生態友善的天然物料, 例如椰子纖維, 取代植林作業中經常用作培苗的塑料袋。天然苗盆的設計以纖巧為主, 方便存放及運輸。

Amongst the 10 project sites, 2 of which in Nong Bua Lamphu and Krabi Province have completed all project activities, including tree planting, training workshops and soil carbon analysis. The local communities have been empowered to take care of the young seedlings.

We also measured the survival rates of the seedlings from the plots in Chanthaburi and Phayao. Two years after planting, an average of 80.28% seedlings were still thriving.

Moreover, the Thai team developed an eco-friendly substitute such as coconut fiber to replace the conventional plastic seedling bag. The eco-friendly seedling pots had a thin wall so that they can be easily stacked for storage and logistics.

The team was making eco-friendly seedling pots

印尼項目 Indonesia

本年度研究團隊繼續在中加里曼丹省(Central Kalimantan)及南蘇門答臘省(South Sumatra)的示範點維持除草、補樹及照顧移植幼苗等工作。在2021年4月至11月期間, 我們在項目管理的苗圃培植了4000棵幼苗, 又從其他苗圃引進了1430棵已在當區近乎絕跡的原生瀕危物種。

研究團隊分別從上述兩個地點收集了地面生物、地底生物、泥土、枯木、生物廢料作為主要碳庫的碳存量數據, 藉此評估植樹工作對氣候的影響。南蘇門答臘省的數據分析已經完成, 結果反映示範點的總碳存量比2019年上升了24.6%, 當中升幅主要來自泥土。另外, 平均每公頃土地的五個碳庫儲存了合共544噸有機碳, 這意味著100公頃的土地有潛質儲存54,368噸炭, 相當於199,350噸大氣中的二氧化碳。

This year, our research team has been conducting regular maintenance, which included weeding, replanting and seedling tending, at the demonstration sites in Central Kalimantan and South Sumatra. From April to Nov 2021, 4,000 seedlings were cultivated at the project's tree nurseries and 1,430 saplings of endangered local species, which were no longer found in local communities, were bought from other nurseries.

As part of the climate impact measurement, the team collected carbon stock data from five carbon pools (above ground, below ground, waste, dead wood and soil) at both project sites. Analysis of the data from the South Sumatra site was completed. It showed a 24.6% rise in the total carbon stock from 2019, and soil had the major contribution. The average total carbon stock at the site was 544 ton C/ha. This indicated the potential for an area of 100 hectares to store 54,368 tons of carbon in the five carbon pools, comparable to 199,350 tons of atmospheric carbon dioxide.

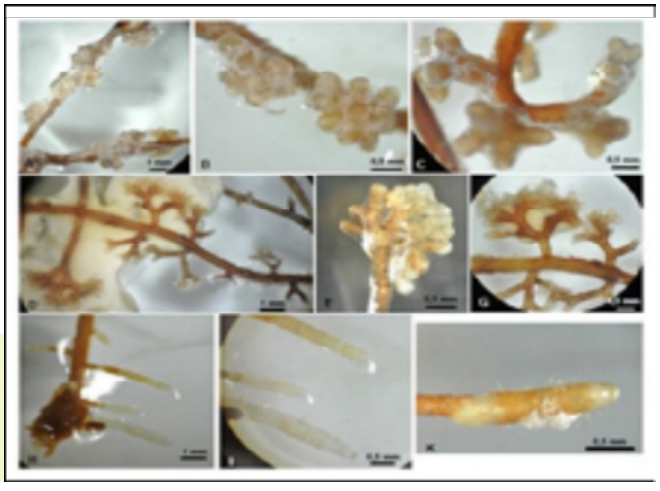
Soil data collection at different demonstration sites

越南項目 Vietnam

仍然受疫情影響，照護樹苗的工作只能倚靠當地村民維持。當地的巡邏小隊持續監察植樹區的山火風險，及確保沒有入侵者進入樹苗範圍。在十月，研究團隊得以重啟實驗室的工作，完成超過1,500個根端及蕈菌樣本的形態分析及基因排序，藉此辨識真菌品種。這些樣本是在本年六月及九月期間在大叻高原(Da Lat Plateau)上的兩個試驗區採集。

Due to Covid-19, regular seedling tendering has fallen to local villagers. Local patrols regularly monitored potential fire risks and intrusion into the seedling areas. In October, laboratory work was finally resumed. The research team then completed identification of more than 1,500 root tips and mushroom samples through morphology analysis and DNA sequencing. The samples were collected between June and September 2021 from the project sites.

外生菌根菌子實體的形態



Morphology analysis of root tip samples

成員之聲 The Voice of TMI —— Lun

我本身是讀電影出身的, 與種植及環境保育可說沒有絲毫關係。因09年菜園村及16年元朗橫洲這兩件事而走入鄉村, 眼見自然環境因發展而遭受破壞, 亦因與不同生活在鄉郊的人建立情誼, 自己亦漸漸與大自然和種植變得密不可分。我想由理性上知道保育自然的重要, 到親身經歷與自然為伍的生活, 將種植變成生活中理所當然的一部分, 當中某些受到自然影響帶來的個人轉變是難以言喻的, 唯有親身經歷過方會知道那種切身的感受, 並且變得和大自然、種植不可分割, 意識到我們手中那把土壤以至當中蘊含的生命有多寶貴。

我想菇菌圓的工作有趣和重要的地方, 在於坊間很多人都愛惜大自然, 知道大自然的重要性, 或以種植作為興趣或工作, 卻沒正確地去了解自然、植物與土壤運作的機制和原理, 而菇菌圓正可作為平台, 讓有心了解這方面的我們及朋友得以交流和一起學習。菇菌圓規模雖小, 而種植保育在香港這個寸金尺土講求經濟發展的地方, 亦算是挺非主流的題目, 但我認為無論是我們自己再生農耕、郊野植林上的實踐, 以至向不同人傳遞保育土壤的資訊, 仍是有其存在的價值。我們很多日常生活的選擇, 吃甚麼、買甚麼、用甚麼, 都間接影響整個環境及人類自身以至我們下一代的生活和健康, 無論我們人類作出的轉變是否太遲, 至少我們都應該反思自己的選擇是否正確。

微生物很小, 小到肉眼看不見, 但地球環境今時今日變得能夠居住, 都是有賴牠們數千萬年來創造出土壤、植物及其他生物的生境。微生物不需要我們人類, 但我們沒有牠們卻無法生存, 希望大家知道這個後, 都會選擇好好保護我們腳下的每寸土壤。

I was not a farmer nor environmentalist. Far from it. I studied movies. I was intertwined with village people, nature and farming when I looked into the Choiyuen Village Dispute in 2009 and Wang Chau Development in 2016. From head knowledge about conservation to the lifestyle of a farmer, the change that nature brought in me was unimaginable. Becoming a part of it, I was astonished by the multitude of lives in a handful of soil.

I found the mission of TMI fascinating and significant as it serves as a co-learning platform for the like-minded who treasure the natural resources but lack understanding of the science behind. Conservation seems not a profitable idea in Hong Kong, but we are still motivated to practise regenerative farming and plantation enrichment. Our daily choices subtly determine the fate of our next generations. It is never too late to reflect on the way we live.

Microbes are tiny, almost invisible. Over billion years, they work the earth and make habitats for other beings. They are more independent of humans, but we depend on the microbial world. I hope this inconvenient truth will lead everyone to treasure the soil under feet.

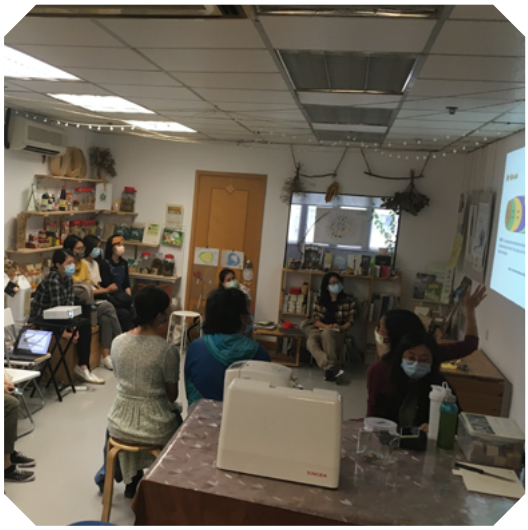
我們的活動 Our Activities

日期 Date (2021)	活動 Activities
上半年活動 First Half of This Year	
1月/ 3月/ 6月 Jan/ Mar/ Jun	「泥土健康與我們」共學班-基礎班（3期） Basic Soil Co-learning Course - 3 Classes
3-6月 Mar-Jun	泥土健康展覽及書展(4次) Soil Health Exhibition and Book Showcase - 4 Locations
4-5月 Apr-May	「泥土健康與我們」共學班-進階班(1期) Advanced Soil Co-learning Course - 1 Class
4-6月 Apr-Jun	甲龍植樹活動（5次） Kap Lung Tree Planting - 5 Events
5-6月 May-Jun	「社區顯微鏡」觀察體驗工作坊（3次） “Secret of Soil” Microscope Workshop - 3 Classes
下半年活動 Second Half of This Year	
7月 Jul	「泥土健康與我們」共學班-進階班（1期） Advanced Soil Co-learning Course - 1 Class
7-8月 Jul-Aug	甲龍植樹活動（2次） Kap Lung Tree Planting - 2 Events
7-11月 Jul-Nov	泥土健康展覽及書展（8次） Soil Health Exhibition and Book Showcase - 8 Locations
7-11月 Jul-Nov	「社區顯微鏡」觀察體驗工作坊（6次） “Secret of Soil” Microscope Workshop - 6 Classes
10-11月 Oct-Nov	「蔬果營養掃」開發簡介會（4次） “VF Nutrient Scanner” Pre-launch Showcase - 4 Classes
11月13-14日 13-14 Nov	「土壤與生命健康共同體」網上研討會 Soil and Life Symposium
12月12日 12 Dec	「蔬果營養掃」公民科學家招募簡介會 “VF Nutrient Scanner” Citizen Scientists Recruitment

活動剪影 Activity Highlights

環保基金 氣候變化中看見希望:一步步碳封存在土壤
ECF Finding Hope in Climate Change: Steps to Store Carbon in Soil

「森林再生」植林優化計劃
“Forest Regeneration” Plantation Enrichment Programme



蔬果營養掃
VF Nutrient Scanner

海外項目
Oversea Projects

THE MUSHROOM INITIATIVE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021 HK$	2020 HK$
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment	79,031	107,468
CURRENT ASSETS		
Utility deposit	10,400	10,400
Cash at bank	706,797	2,199,132
	717,197	2,209,532
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accrued expenses	(41,340)	(52,879)
NET CURRENT ASSETS	675,857	2,156,653
NET ASSETS	754,888	2,264,121
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	754,888	2,264,121
TOTAL EQUITY	754,888	2,264,121

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021 HK$	2020 HK$
DONATIONS RECEIVED	4,547,015	4,342,589
ADD: OTHER REVENUE		
Bank Interest Income	25	608
Exchange gains	-	86,165
Sales income	17,151	8,541
Program income	43,132	6,110
Other income	60	253,300
	60,368	354,724
	4,607,383	4,697,313
LESS: ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Advertising	10,560	-
Auditor's remuneration	11,200	11,200
Bank charges	11,794	10,575
Compensation	4,251	-
Consultation fee	189,839	198,313
Depreciation	28,437	36,937
Education project expenses	554,543	622,148
Electricity and water	1,012	-
ECF project expenses	646,520	533,280
Exchange losses	83,759	-
FBL project expenses	1,576,277	873,480
Insurance	7,281	37,904
Local travelling	2,286	708
MPF contribution	10,220	22,155
Printing and stationary	5,795	3,833
Professional fees	3,684	-
Public awareness programs	2,598,760	2,216,894
Rent	1,200	21,205
Repair and maintenance	11,542	5,510
Salaries	327,745	572,645
Secretarial fees	6,300	4,600
Staff messing and welfare	4,156	5,401
Sundry expenses	9,442	26,090
Telephone, fax and internet	10,013	6,930
Transportation	-	498
	(6,116,616)	(5,210,306)
DEFICIT BEFORE TAX	(1,509,233)	(512,993)

聯繫方法 Contact Information

菇菌圓有限公司
農場地址：香港新界大埔林村白牛石下村
通訊地址：大埔郵政信箱747號

網站：www.ecomushrooms.org
電郵：home@ecomushrooms.org
電話：+852-31420102

The Mushroom Initiative Limited
Farm address: Lower Pak Ngau Shek Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T., Hong Kong
Mailing address: Tai Po P.O. box 747, Hong Kong

Website: www.ecomushrooms.org
Email: home@ecomushrooms.org
Phone: +852-31420102