

印度粟米 Indian corns



天然形成；每個粟米粒都有各自一套基因，粟米五彩紛呈是雜交培植後的結果

Naturally occurring; each kernel has its own set of genes and the generation of different colours is a result of cross-breeding

超甜粟米 Super sweet corns



(照片由漁農自然護理署提供)
(Photo by courtesy of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department)

傳統雜交；糖分較其他品種的粟米高

Traditional breeding; they have higher sugar content than other types of corns

方型西瓜 Cubic watermelons



外力壓製；西瓜被放在玻璃箱裡培育，長成後便像箱子般呈方型，跟中國的纏足同樣道理

Physical constraint; the melons are grown in glass boxes and assume the shape of the boxes very much like Chinese foot binding

羅馬西蘭花 Romanesque broccoli



(照片由鍾可欣女士提供)
(Photo by courtesy of Ms. Ho-yan CHUNG)

椰菜花嫁接西蘭花而成的品種，源自意大利，又稱羅馬青花菜或寶塔菜

A cross between cauliflower and broccoli; it is from Italy and also called roman cauliflower

無籽水果 Seedless fruits



未經受精而結果或受精後的胚囊停止發育

- 天然無籽，例如香蕉、菠蘿和葡萄
- 人工培植，例如柑橘類水果、西瓜和葡萄

無籽水果早在基因工程出現前已經存在

Fruits developed without fertilisation or with the abortion of embryo after fertilisation

- Naturally occurring; for example, bananas, pineapples and grapes
- Induction by cultural practices; for example, citrus fruits, watermelons and grapes

Seedless fruits have existed long before the application of genetic engineering