

## Millet and swing picnic

Spending quality time with family is at the core of this Kamcing Community-designed picnic that incorporates the flavors of Bunun home cooking.

A swing set symbolizes carefree times of outdoor fun, during which family bonds are strengthened through love. Abundant local ingredients are appropriately used to create millet porridge wrapped in shellflower leaves, deep-fried Formosan quinoa leaves, edible ferns, stir-fried pork with taro stems and Bunun-style pickled vegetables. Each dish is delicious and calls on diners to cherish what they have, to share and to spend quality time with their loved ones.

In addition to the millet and swing picnic, this community provides indigenous cuisine meals.

## Millet experience

Millet was a traditional staple grain of the Bunun tribe and millet porridge was once a common dish in Bunun homes. This dish symbolized the tribe's sharing culture. It was prepared in a large pot and each person had a spoon, which they would use to eat the porridge together. Eating together made the porridge taste even better. The processing of millet includes threshing and husking. Experience the unique feeling of kneading bunches of millet with your bare feet.

## Bunun traditional calendar

The Bunun tribe is the only indigenous tribe in Taiwan to have developed a work calendar with icons for various activities related to the growing of millet. Each family created its own calendar and icons to represent different activities, such as planting millet, tilling the soil and weeding. These calendars also included important rites and ceremonies, such as the Ear Shooting Festival. At the Kaiana Workshop, Hu Tian-Guo introduces the traditional Bunun calendar drawn on tree bark cloth.

## Searching for treasures in a mother's garden

Formosan quinoa leaves, sweet potato leaves, pumpkins, prickly ash leaves, and bittercress are some of the treasures that can be found in Mama Jinjiao's garden. This garden is filled with many pleasant surprises including edible plants growing on trees and along the ground. They can be cooked with meat to make a tasty soup. Experience gathering fresh ingredients for the dining table.

## Three-stone hearth building

Traditionally, it was thought that once land had been used to grow millet, it would no longer be fertile. So, crop rotation methods were used in the cultivation of millet. In the past, when males were out hunting, they would look for new land to grow millet. Once they found a suitable plot, they would build a hearth of three stones to symbolize ownership. During the millet and swing picnic, experience the fun of building a traditional three-stone hearth.

## Reservations

### Itinerary

#### 1 Millet and swing picnic one-day tour

three-stone hearth building → millet and swing picnic → Bunun traditional calendar → searching for treasures in a mother's garden → millet experience

Minimum 20 adults, maximum 30 persons

#### 2 Indigenous cuisine half-day tour

Bunun traditional calendar → millet experience → millet-based indigenous cuisine

### Traffic



Provincial Highway NO.9 → Guanshan Township → Minquan Road → East 8-1 Country Highway → Kamcing community



From Taipei :  
Taipei station → Eastern Mainline Line → Guanshan Station → Taxi → Kamcing Community

From Kaohsiung :  
Kaohsiung station → South link line → Guanshan station → Taxi → Kamcing Community

### Contact

Kaiana Workshop  
Hu Yu-Ru 0989-527192  
No. 39, Kanding, Haiduan Township, Taitung County 957, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

**Reservations are required 7 (seven) days in advance.**



Location

Link



交通部觀光署花蓮縱谷國家風景區管理處  
East Longitudinal Valley National Scenic Area Headquarters, Tourism Administration, MOTC

廣告

## Pasibutbut

Pasibutbut is a multi-part harmony of sounds that mimic those heard in nature and not a traditional song sung by one person. Pasibutbut means prayer for a bountiful millet harvest and is presented during the Ear Shooting Festival. The Hunting Report Song is sung by men returning home from a hunt. The Rifle Blessing Song, sung before setting out, is a prayer for good hunting. During the Rifle Blessing Rites, a shaman waves stalks of grass over rifles while chanting, "Let prey come to my gun." These reflect the Bunun tribe's hunting culture, which is dependent on the resources of mountain forests, and traditions of singing praises for good harvests.