

Mid-Autumn the SINGAPO 人 Way

新加坡过中秋的方式

Mid-Autumn Festival is a traditional Chinese festival celebrated in Singapore where people light lanterns and enjoy mooncakes under the moon with their loved ones.

Join us on a captivating journey through time and tradition as we delve into how this festival is celebrated the SINGAPO 人 way!

中秋节是华人的传统节日，新加坡华人的庆祝方式包括与亲人团聚、赏月、品尝月饼和提灯笼。

让我们一起探索中秋节的由来和习俗，以及本地的独特过节方式是如何形成的。

SINGAPO
新加坡华



About 关于

Mid-Autumn Festival, affectionately and more commonly known as Mooncake Festival, is celebrated on the 15th day of the eighth lunar month.

Since the moon reaches its closest point to Earth on this day, it appears brighter, earning it the nickname “full moon festival” and sparking traditions like “moon appreciation” parties, or *shangyue*. Mooncakes, mirroring the full moon in their round shape, symbolise reunion. This celestial proximity, along with the belief in the Moon Goddess’s blessing on couples, makes the festival a popular time for marriages too.

In the olden days, people would prepare offerings like mooncakes and pomelos for the moon. They would also burn joss sticks in hopes that the moon would bless the family. Over time, the festival’s celebration in Singapore slowly evolved. Today, family and friends gather to enjoy mooncakes, go for lantern walks, moon-gaze, solve lantern riddles and more. ^{[1][2][3]}

农历八月十五是中秋节，恰逢秋收的结束。在这天，月亮离地球最近，显得月亮特别圆满明亮。因此，我们也会在这天赏月。月饼的形状一般像满月一样圆，也寓意了团圆。由于人们相信月神嫦娥会给夫妻带来幸福，大多人也会选择在中秋之时结婚。

古时候，人们会在屋外祭月。除了点香烛，还会摆放月饼、柚子等祭品，希望月亮保佑大家。经过时间的推移，新加坡的庆祝方式也有所改变。大家会在这一天与亲朋好友团聚，品尝月饼、提灯笼、赏月、猜灯谜等。 ^{[1][2][3]}

Info source 资料来源:

1. Singapore Chinese Culture Centre - Kaki Says: Mid-Autumn Festival 卡其说: 中秋节

2. Singapore Infopedia - Mid-autumn Festival (Zhong Qiu Jie)

3. Singapore Federation of Chinese Clan Associations, Chinese Customs and Festivals in Singapore, Zhong Qiu Jie (Mid-Autumn Festival)

4. National Library Board - Culture and Customs of Singapore and Malaysia



Celebrations 庆祝方式

Other than Singapore, countries such as China, South Korea, Japan, Vietnam, Thailand and the Philippines also celebrate Mid-Autumn Festival. In Singapore, you might have participated in the annual Mid-Autumn light-up celebrations at Chinatown or in your neighbourhood. These celebrations would typically involve activities such as lantern-carrying and/or moon-gazing as well as performances such as Chinese dance and puppetry. ^[4]

除了新加坡，中国、韩国、日本、越南、泰国、菲律宾等国家也庆祝中秋节。在新加坡，你可能在牛车水或您附近地区看过一年一度的中秋灯会。本地中秋节的庆祝活动通常包括提灯笼、赏月和欣赏表演。这一天的月亮最圆、最亮，象征着圆满。所谓月圆人团圆，这一天也是家人团聚的时候。 ^[4]



Mooncakes 月饼

Mooncakes, with their round shapes resembling a full moon, symbolise “reunion”. Mooncakes have a long history and they are believed to have originated from Zhu Yuanzhang's act of overthrowing Mongol tyranny. Over time, the appearances of mooncakes have changed and today, they even come in different flavours!

Likewise, mooncakes have changed in taste and appearance since our ancestors brought them to Singapore. Let's take a look at the variety of mooncakes from the different dialect groups in Singapore!

Within China, mooncake varieties fall into two main categories: southern and northern styles. The ones found in Singapore are mostly the southern Cantonese, Teochew and Hokkien styles. Cantonese mooncakes, like the classic mooncakes with lotus paste filling, are known for their golden, glossy crusts.

In contrast, Teochew and Hokkien styles, exemplified by the Teochew yam paste mooncake, are characterised by layers of flaky pastry. The less common Hainanese mooncake, like the savoury and peppery *su yan bing*, is thinner and boasts a delicate crisp as compared to the Cantonese mooncakes. ^{[5][6]}

农历八月十五吃月饼, 意味着中秋人团圆。月饼的历史悠久, 据说与朱元璋推翻元朝有关。经过时间的推移, 月饼也在各个华人地方有着不一样的外形和口味。

同样的, 月饼由我们的祖先带到新加坡后, 口味和外形也发生了变化。让我们来看看本地不同籍贯的月饼吧!

在中国, 月饼种类主要以南北区分。传到新加坡的是南区的广东式、潮州式与福建式居多。广东式月饼的特点是其中的“饼”, 如传统莲蓉烘焙月饼。潮州式和福建式月饼则是一层一层的“酥”, 比如香甜诱人的潮州芋泥酥皮月饼。比较少见的海南月饼如酥盐饼饼皮酥脆, 比广东式月饼薄一些。^{[5][6]}



Typical mooncakes 最常见的月饼

We enjoy a large variety of mooncakes in Singapore today with Cantonese mooncakes being the most common type of mooncakes. During the early days, Hong Kong chefs of Cantonese descent were among the Chinese immigrants and they brought along their mooncake-making skills to Singapore.

新加坡的月饼种类繁多，而最常见的月饼是广式月饼。新加坡早期华人移民当中的香港厨师把月饼制作技术传到了新加坡。

Piglet biscuits
猪笼饼



Apart from mooncakes, you may have seen the piglet biscuits for sale during Mid-Autumn Festival. Shaped like pigs and sold in colourful plastic woven "cages", they are made with the same dough as the outer layer of mooncakes and usually baked without filling. It is said that bakers in the olden days would bake these cakes to test the texture of their dough and the heat of the oven. These biscuits were often given to children as they were cheaper compared to mooncakes. ^[7]

除了琳琅满目的月饼，你可能还见过饼店在节日期间售卖的猪笼饼。这些饼一般做成小猪的形状，装进塑料“猪笼”里。猪笼饼一般没有馅料只有饼皮。据说在过去，制饼的商家会先将不包馅的面团，放入烤炉中测试烤炉温度，确保月饼饼皮的口感适中。饼店也会在中秋节送这些猪笼饼给小朋友们，让他们过个欢乐的中秋节。^[7]

Snowskin mooncake
冰皮月饼



These soft, no-bake mooncakes have been available in Singapore since the 1960s! It is said they were invented in Hong Kong in the 1960s as a healthier alternative. When first brought to Singapore, snowskin mooncakes were mainly white and not as exquisite as they are today. One of the first shops to offer snowskin mooncakes, Poh Guan Cake House, subsequently developed new flavours such as pandan and chocolate. Since then, these delicate mooncakes have become a must-eat Mid-Autumn treat for locals! ^[8]

不需烘烤，外皮软糯的冰皮月饼经常被视为现代版的中秋节食品，但你知道吗？冰皮月饼早在1960年代就已经在新加坡出现了！据说冰皮月饼于1960年代在香港首创，是一种比传统烘焙月饼健康的选择。刚开始传入新加坡时，冰皮月饼主要是白色的，外观和口味也没有现在这么精致。据报道，宝源饼家是最早在新加坡推出冰皮月饼的饼家之一，如斑兰和巧克力口味。从那时起，松软可口的饼皮月饼便成了本地人必吃的中秋节点心！^[8]

Origin Stories

中秋小故事

Uncover the origins of Mid-Autumn Festival through the following myths and legends and learn about the significance of this festival.

中秋节习俗有久远历史，以下是一些神话与现实交织的民间传说，为你揭开节日的起源，让你了解中秋节的含义。

INFO SOURCE 资料来源:
Singapore Chinese Culture Centre - Kaki Says: Mid-Autumn Festival 卡其说: 中秋节

Singapore Federation of Chinese Clan Associations, Chinese Customs and Festivals in Singapore,
Zhong Qiu Jie (Mid-Autumn Festival)

Singapore Infopedia - Mid-autumn Festival (Zhong Qiu Jie)



Hou Yi and Chang'E 后羿和嫦娥

According to Chinese mythology, Hou Yi, an archer, saved the Earth by shooting down nine of the ten suns over the planet. As a result, he was chosen by the people to be their king but later became tyrannical. Hou Yi had the elixir of life, but his wife Chang'e took it herself so as to save the people from his tyrannical rule. She then ascended to the moon and became the Moon Goddess.

据说，嫦娥的丈夫后羿为了拯救人类，射下九个太阳，之后被推举为王。没想到他变成了暴君。后羿有一瓶长生不老药，嫦娥为了不让他长生不老继续害人，就把仙药吃下，然后她就飘到月亮成了月神。



Rabbit on the Moon 玉兔

In another folklore, it was said that Buddha disguised himself as a hungry old man and sought help from three animals – a fox, a monkey and a rabbit. While the fox brought a fish and the monkey offered fruits, the rabbit sacrificed itself by jumping into the fire, offering its own body as sustenance. Touched by the rabbit's selflessness, Buddha revived it and sent it to the moon, where it was honoured and revered.

话说，佛陀假扮成饥饿的老人，然后去向狐狸、猴子和兔子要吃的。狐狸抓了一条鱼，猴子摘了一些水果，可是兔子直接跳进火里把自己烤熟。这种牺牲的举动感动了佛陀，所以佛陀就让兔子复活，并让它住在月宫里受人膜拜。

Origin Stories

中秋小故事



Wu Gang, the Wood Cutter 吴刚伐木

It is believed that Wu Gang, the woodcutter, was banished to the moon as he made a mistake in his quest to achieve immortality. To punish him, the Emperor of Heaven planted a huge cherry bay tree on the moon and told Wu Gang that he would become immortal if he could chop it down. However, whenever Wu Gang chopped it down, the cherry bay tree would immediately grow back.

还有想成仙但却在过程中犯错的吴刚，被贬到月亮上蹲，天帝在月亮上种了一棵月桂树让吴刚砍，只要能把树砍下来就可以成仙。可是天帝的这棵树每砍一刀就立刻长起来。



Overthrowing the Mongols 推翻蒙古

Legend also has it that mooncakes contributed to the liberation of Yuan China (1206-1341 CE) from Mongol rule. In the 14th century, rebel leader Zhu Yuanzhang hatched a plan to hide secret messages in mooncakes to instigate a rebellion during Mid-Autumn Festival. The rebellion was a success and the Mongols were overthrown. The celebration of the festival and the eating of mooncakes took on a different meaning thereafter.

月饼是14世纪汉人反抗元朝暴政的工具。当时，朱元璋计划在中秋节当天起义，由于当时的蒙古统治者不让百姓集会，人们便在月饼里塞字条传消息，结果起义成功，汉人顺利赶走蒙古人。于是，中秋吃月饼的习俗有了新一层的意义。

Mid-Autumn Festival Through The Years

中秋节的演变

1951

Consumers buying mooncakes for Mid-Autumn Festival.
购买月饼的顾客。



Image source 图片来源: Ministry of Information and the Arts Collection, courtesy of National Archives of Singapore 19980001998 - 0014

1954

A stall selling lanterns for the Mid-Autumn Festival.
卖中秋节灯笼的摊位。



Image source 图片来源: Ministry of Information and the Arts Collection, courtesy of National Archives of Singapore 19980001998 - 0015

1974

A mother and her children tasting and buying mooncakes at a stall in Chinatown.
母亲和孩子们在牛车水摊位前品尝和购买月饼。



Image source 图片来源: National Archives of Singapore

1988

A parent lighting up lanterns for his children at Townsville Primary School.
城景小学学生家长点灯笼。



Image source 图片来源: National Archives of Singapore

Children at Townsville Primary School, taking part in a lantern processions to herald the start of Mid-Autumn Festival.
小朋友们在城景小学提灯笼庆中秋。



Image source 图片来源: National Archives of Singapore

2013

A dragon dance in Chinatown.
牛车水舞龙表演。



Image source 图片来源: The Straits Times

2016

A lantern installation featuring characters such as Chang'e and the Jade Rabbit at Gardens by the Bay.
滨海湾花园内展出嫦娥和玉兔等造型的大型灯笼。



Image source 图片来源: The Straits Times

2020

Lanterns along the streets of Chinatown mark the Mid-Autumn Festival.
中秋节期间牛车水悬挂的大型灯笼。

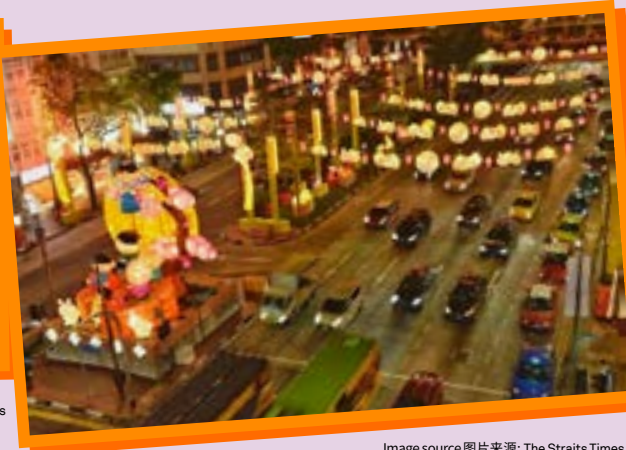


Image source 图片来源: The Straits Times

2022

A young resident carries a lantern at Bishan-Ang Mo Kio Park.
在碧山宏茂桥公园提灯笼的小朋友。



Image source 图片来源: The Straits Times

Residents trying their hand at solving riddles at Bishan-Ang Mo Kio Park.
在碧山宏茂桥公园猜灯谜的居民。



Image source 图片来源: The Straits Times

Mid-Autumn 101

中秋 101



Celebrations 欢庆方式

Mid-Autumn Festival is celebrated in Singapore. Mooncakes are a major highlight with brands rolling out eye-catching flavours, often inspired by local delights. Mooncakes are used for ancestor worship, enjoyed as treats and often purchased as gifts for relatives and friends. Community centres and other grassroots organisations will also organise parties, which often include lantern-making competitions, mooncake-making classes etc. ^{[9][10]}

新加坡华人相当重视中秋节。吃月饼是节日亮点之一，商家也以本地美食为灵感，推出各种新口味。本地人除了买月饼自己吃，还会作为礼物送给亲戚朋友。有些人还会在这一天祭祖，并以月饼为祭品。民众俱乐部或居民委员会也会组织聚会，邀请附近居民一起过节。在这些聚会上还会举办制作灯笼比赛或月饼制作课程。^{[9][10]}

Mooncake-making workshop 月饼制作工作坊



Image Source 图片来源: Ticki KIDS

Lantern Painting Activity 灯笼绘画



Image Source 图片来源: Traveloka

Lantern walk with family 灯笼游行



Image Source 图片来源: Singapore Chinese Cultural Centre

Decorated streets 中秋节街灯饰



Image Source 图片来源: 8 World

It is said that in the past, families would light and hang lanterns around their homes and make offerings, such as mooncakes and pomelos, to the moon.

Traditionally, a full moon symbolises completeness and is associated with family reunion. Other than gathering with the family for “moon appreciation” sessions (*shangyue*), lantern-carrying, and mooncake eating, watching performances such as Chinese opera, cross-talk and puppetry are also popular activities. ^{[9][10]}

据说在过去，家家户户都会在屋外点灯笼，以月饼和柚子等供品祭月。

满月在传统意义上象征着圆满，也代表了家人团聚。除了与家人聚在一起赏月、提灯笼和吃月饼之外，欣赏戏曲、相声和木偶戏等表演也是很受欢迎的活动。^{[9][10]}

INFO SOURCE 资料来源:

9. Singapore Infopedia – Mid-autumn Festival (Zhong Qiu Jie)

10. Singapore Chinese Culture Centre – Kaki Says: Mid-Autumn Festival 卡其说: 中秋节

Lanterns of Mid-Autumn 欢庆方式

Lanterns depicting animal characters, typically the 12 zodiac animals, were originally a form of spiritual offering. In the past, people prayed to the moon during Mid-Autumn Festival, and as these ceremonies were often held at night, lanterns were used to provide illumination. ^{[11][12]}

Today, lanterns of all shapes, sizes and materials can be found, with some lanterns even featuring popular game or movie characters. Here are four different kinds of lanterns that had appeared in Mid-Autumn Festival celebrations in Singapore through the decades. ^{[13][14]}

灯笼原是一种在赏月时的祭祀物品，造型以十二生肖为主。据说古人在中秋节时会祭拜月亮。由于这些仪式通常在夜间举行，因此古人会点灯笼用以照明。 ^{[11][12]}

如今在新加坡，各种形状、大小和材质的灯笼随处可见，甚至还有热门游戏或电影人物造型的灯笼。以下介绍四种不同时代的常见灯笼，它们点亮了新加坡数十年来的中秋节。 ^{[13][14]}



INFO SOURCE 资料来源:
11. Singapore Chinese Culture Centre - Kaki Says: Mid-Autumn Festival 卡其说: 中秋节
12. Roots.gov.sg - Mid-autumn Festival
13. Little Day Out - What Types of Mid-Autumn Festival Lanterns You Know May Reveal Your Age
14. Little Day Out - A Guide to Chinese Lanterns During the Mid-Autumn Festival

Tin Lanterns 铁罐灯笼

Back in the 1950s, those who were less well-off made their own lanterns out of tin cans such as used Milo tins.

在1950年代，那些没钱买灯笼者运用巧手，把美禄铁罐制成创意灯笼！



Image source 图片来源: A Happy Mum

Round/ Accordion Paper Lanterns 纸质蜡烛灯笼

These classic paper lanterns are normally flat before they are stretched out to their full accordion form, revealing the colourful motifs in their designs.

纸灯笼通常还没打开前是扁的，然后再拉开成为圆柱体形状，便能看出灯笼上五彩缤纷的图案。



Cellophane Lanterns 玻璃纸灯笼

Made of colourful cellophane paper wrapped around wireframes, these lanterns usually come in the shape of animals, fishes and/or dragons.

这些灯笼由五颜六色的玻璃纸包裹铁丝框架制成，常见的形状包括鱼或龙等动物。



Image source 图片来源: Little Day Out

Plastic Lanterns 纸质蜡烛灯笼

Instead of candles, these lanterns are battery-powered! Coming in all shapes and sizes, and even as popular characters, the design possibilities are endless with plastic lanterns. Some of them can emit music too!

与蜡烛点亮的灯笼不同，塑料灯笼使用电池。塑料灯笼有各种形状、大小，甚至流行卡通人物的造型。有些还配有音乐呢！



Image source 图片来源: Little Day Out

Think you have a knack for solving lantern riddles?

Try out some of these questions below!

你觉得自己有猜灯谜的天分吗?

试试解开以下的灯谜吧!



Lantern Riddles

灯谜

There is a long-standing tradition of solving lantern riddles during Mid-Autumn Festival. Lantern riddles are an interactive word-guessing game, said to have originated from ancient China's coded language and folk riddles. During the Song dynasty, people started writing riddles on lanterns for others to guess. The act of guessing is also known as "shooting the tiger" because the answer is often elusive, like a hidden tiger in the grass! In the olden days, people would only play lantern riddles during Lantern Festival (15th day of Chinese New Year), but the custom eventually extended to Mid-Autumn Festival. ^[15]

As part of the efforts to instil a love for Chinese language and culture, institutions have come together to organise the 2nd National Chinese Riddle Competition in 2023. More than 250 students from 37 secondary schools participated in the competition to solve traditional lantern riddles. ^[16]

猜灯谜的传统由来已久。这种互动性的文字游戏，据说起源于中国古代的暗语和民间谜语。宋朝时期，人们开始在灯笼上写谜语让别人猜，灯谜由此得名。猜灯谜又被称为“打灯虎”，形容猜谜如射虎难中！旧时，人们只在元宵节（农历正月十五）猜灯谜，后来延伸到中秋节。 ^[15]

为了培养学生对华语和华族文化的热爱，多个机构在2023年联合举办第二届全国中学生灯谜比赛。来自37所中学的250多名学生参加了比赛，并解出了传统的灯谜。 ^[16]



INFO SOURCE 资料来源:

15. 8 World – 灯谜难如登天? 这样猜就不会伤脑筋!

16. Ministry of Education Singapore – More Than 250 Students Test Their Wits at the 2nd National Chinese Riddle Competition



Moon Gazing 赏月

Mid-Autumn Festival is celebrated on the 15th day of the eighth lunar month when the moon appears to be the brightest.

In the past, families used to worship the moon and make offerings to Chang'e, whom they believed was the Moon Goddess. However, this practice is slowly disappearing and it is now more common to simply appreciate the beauty of the full moon.

Mid-Autumn Festival celebrations are held outdoors, like previously done at Marina Bay Sands' SkyPark Observation Deck and Jurong Lake Gardens. They often include moongazing, lantern displays and mooncake tasting. ^{[17] [18]}

月亮是中秋节主角! 农历八月十五过中秋, 人们认为这一天的月亮最亮且最圆, 圆圆的月亮也象征了“团圆”。

人们有祭拜月亮的习俗, 以供奉嫦娥月神。此习俗逐渐消逝, 人们也只是单纯地欣赏中秋节皎洁的满月。

一些中秋节庆祝活动在户外举行, 例如曾在滨海湾金沙空中花园观景台和裕廊湖花园举办的赏月会、灯笼展、月饼品尝等活动。 ^{[17] [18]}



Image source 图片来源: Visit Singapore

Tea Drinking 品茶

Mooncakes are consumed with Chinese tea during Mid-Autumn Festival as the latter helps to combat the sweetness of mooncakes. Tea is also an important part of Chinese tradition and sharing a pot of tea during the festival helps to strengthen bonds between family members, friends and colleagues.

Chinese tea arrived on Singapore's shores along with the Chinese immigrants, who brought along tea leaves from their home regions. Tea shops have had a long history and an example is traditional tea shop Pek Sin Choon which has been supplying Nanyang tea since 1925! ^[19]

Tea soon became a staple for Singaporeans and is sold in hawker centres and coffee shops or served alongside dishes like bak kut teh. With globalisation, newer forms of tea like bubble tea made its way to Singapore in 1992. ^[20]

Despite Singapore's growing and evolving tea scene, traditional Chinese tea is still commonly served with mooncakes.



中秋节时期, 月饼总是离不开茶! 吃完美味的月饼, 人们通常会喝茶解腻。在新加坡, 即使不是中秋节, 茶也是一种非常受欢迎的饮品! 让我们来看看茶是如何在新加坡流行起来的。

中国茶随着华人移民来到新加坡, 让这片土地上多了来自各地区的茶叶。茶行在新加坡有着悠久的历史, 其中一家老字号便是创立于1925年, 并以其南洋茶叶著称的白新春茶庄。 ^[19]

茶很快成为新加坡人的必需品之一, 尤其是在食阁或咖啡店售卖的茶饮和与本地美食如肉骨茶等一起搭配的茶。全球化也为新加坡带来了新款茶饮, 例如自1992年引入新加坡的泡泡茶。 ^[20]

尽管新加坡的茶叶市场不断发展和变化, 但传统茶仍与月饼一起食用。

INFO SOURCE 资料来源:

17. Marina Bay Sands

18. Jurong Lake Gardens

19. Channel NewsAsia – Tradition is their cup of tea: What's the story behind Pek Sin Choon in Chinatown?

20. National Library Board – Bubble tea



Mooncake Feasting 吃月饼

Mooncakes are integral to Mid-Autumn Festival. The round shape of mooncakes symbolises reunion and harmony. Traditionally, mooncake fillings include lotus paste, bean paste and salted egg yolk. While mooncakes are often enjoyed at home and at Mid-Autumn events, they also make great gifts for family, friends and colleagues.

Singapore's historical development and cultural diversity have shaped our rich and unique food culture and heritage. During colonial times, many migrants arrived from southern China, bringing along comfort food and culinary recipes from their hometowns.

Each dialect group tended to live together with members of the same group, and continued with their traditional ways of preparing and cooking food which were then passed down through generations. This also resulted in different dialect groups creating their own mooncakes characterised by distinct colours, textures and flavours.

The most common type of mooncakes in Singapore will be Cantonese mooncakes. This was because Hong Kong chefs were amongst the early Chinese immigrants and they brought their mooncake recipes over.

As time progresses, mooncake flavours in Singapore have become more diverse, more interesting and more innovative with new flavours drawing inspiration from different types of uniquely Singaporean dishes. ^{[21][22]}

说到中秋节,就一定会提到月饼!月饼圆圆的形状,寓意月圆人团圆,家和万事兴。月饼的馅料一般有莲蓉、豆沙和咸蛋黄。除了在家享用,月饼也是送礼佳品。

新加坡的历史发展和多元文化形成了我们今日丰富、独特的饮食文化,让我们有机会品尝到了种类繁多的月饼口味。

殖民地时期的新加坡引进了许多中国南方沿海省份的移民。他们来到新加坡时,把地道家乡味带到本地。在这期间,不同方言群体的华人分别聚居在一起,延续传统习俗和饮食习惯。多年以来,这些美食就在各个方言群体中代代相传。这也促成了不同方群体拥有属于自己群体独特的月饼。

你知道吗?广式月饼是新加坡最常见的月饼。早期的新加坡华人移民当中有许多香港厨师,他们把月饼制作技术传到了新加坡。

随着时代的发展,新加坡的月饼也越来越多元!如今,市面上的月饼口味繁多,灵感多来自于新加坡丰富多样的美食。^{[21][22]}



Unique mooncake flavours inspired
by Singapore’s culinary culture!
新加坡饮食文化启发的独特月饼口味！

Mango Yoghurt with Lime Margarita Truffle Mooncake
芒果酸奶配酸橙玛格丽特松露月饼



Image source 图片来源: Her World

Ondeh Ondeh Snowskin Mooncake
椰丝糯米糍冰皮月饼



Image source 图片来源: Bread Garden

Milo Dinosaur Snowskin Mooncake
美禄恐龙冰皮月饼



Image source 图片来源: Her World

Yam Paste White Rabbit Ganache Snow Skin
芋泥大白兔奶糖酱冰皮月饼



Image source 图片来源: Daniel Food Diary

Mala Mixed Nuts Mooncake with Bak Kwa
麻辣果仁肉干月饼



Image source 图片来源: Feng Shui Inn

Blueberry with Vintage Hua Diao Wine Mooncake
蓝莓和陈年花雕酒月饼



Image source 图片来源: Her World

Teh Tarik with Chocolate Truffle Snowskin Mooncake
拉茶巧克力松露冰皮月饼



Image source 图片来源: Her World

Açaí Berry and Chia Seeds Snow Skin Mooncake
巴西莓奇亚籽冰皮月饼



Image source 图片来源: Her World