Brewing Techniques

- Gongfu Cha (Tea) Basics
- Why Measure the Quantity of Tea to Use
- Water Recipes
- [Grand]Papa Pot Brewing

Gongfu Cha (Tea) Basics

Please keep in mind that Gongfu is a very wide-spread practice with no rigid formula or recipe in a cook book. Rather, Gongfu is an ever-flowing river, constantly adapting to the unique styles, producing unique tastes for those who practice it.

Basic Tea Tavern Gongfu Cha

In the world of tea, the Tea Tavern finds no greater joy than sharing a cup with friends and family. And what better way to do so than with the ancient art of Gongfu Cha? This traditional, Chinese method of brewing tea emphasizes patience, focus, and harmony - just like the principles we have learned from our dear friends around the world.

Some may say *this* or *that* method is "more traditional", "easier", or otherwise "better" than another, but what does it matter? The true essence of tea is not in one particular technique, but in the harmony created by the brewer, their inner desires for the tea, and their skill in achieving that desire. So, here are your basics...

Tooling

Gongfu Cha uses the following materials, which can be seen in the image above. The items in the image come in the Adventurer's Brewing Kit on tea-tavern.com.
General tea preparation tools, such as a kettle for hot water, are still used, but these items are different than what is often seen in other culture's brewing methods.

Gaiwan

One of the most traditional and useful methods of brewing tea is in a gaiwan (porcelain cup and lid, to the left of the glass cup). It has a rimmed bottom, an outward curved lip, and a lid with it's own rimmed handle. This is the container that tea leaves are brewed.

Gong Dao Bei (Justice cup) / Furnace / Serving cup

When one finishes brewing, the tea from the gaiwan is poured into the justice cup (Glass cup with a lip for pouring on the right). This assures "justice" in that everyone will be given the same strength brew of tea, rather than the first person served receiving the weakest brew, and the last person receiving the strongest brew.

Tea cup / Tasting cup

The tea cup (front three cups) is the cup that receives some of the brewed tea from the jusice cup and is used for drinking the tea. The size is usually smaller than the gaiwan and justice cup, as they will each be given equal amounts of tea from the Justice cup. As a result, everyone drinking tea prepared by gongfu will need a cup.

Prepare for Tea!

Materials can be prepared before beginning anything more time sensitive.

- Gongfu-specifc Supplies
  - Gaiwan
  - Justice Cup
  - Tea cups
- Water
  - Most kettles fill to around 1-2 liters or 4-8 cups, depending on what unit of measurement the kettle uses.
  - Use purified (distilled, reverse osmosis, etc.) water, and add either...
    - 1 or 2 milliliters of A&B Original minerals to remineralize the water, making the perfect water for tea
    - Or a minor pinch of salt
    - There are a lot of reasons for this, and if you'd like more information on this topic, our brewing component supplier TeaCurious has a lot of information on this topic.
- Tea

- Measure out 5g (5 grams) of tea, and add it to your gaiwan

Why Measure the Quantity of Tea?


T…n, and Oolong teas. How

These are dry leaves, that were processed very differently (See other chapters for an explanation of the different possible forms of processing). The cups are the same, yet the leaves each take up a different volume. So visually, we can't accurately know how much mass we are putting in, unless we already know the particular tea.

Now, what if you were to hold it by hand? 5g is pretty light, so do you think you could distinguish mass between 3g, 5g, and 8g?

QUEST: Get research on how object size alters the perception of mass and a study on how much mass people can distinguish between.

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The scale as a variance of approximately +-.2 grams.

They were all the same amount of tea, but due to their vastly different sizes.
As a result of this difference, the Tea Tavern would rather measure how much tea is used when brewing.

Prepare the Tea

PLEASE READ THIS ALL OF THIS SECTION BEFORE STARTING. We are using boiling water, here!

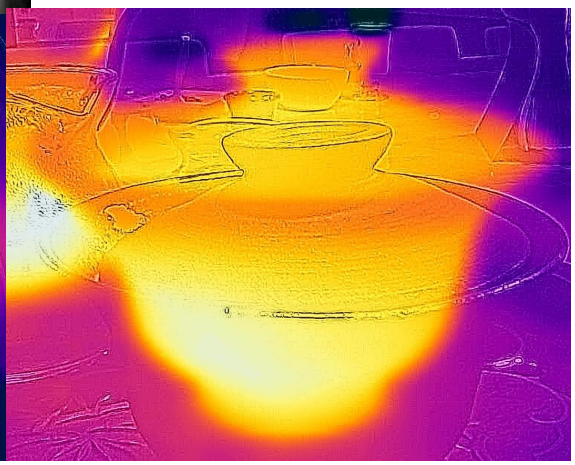
We are also skipping many technique specifics, using a technique that may not be ~perfect~ for every tea, but works for most; The focus is a good, general explanation, showing the safest options for someone new. At a later time, more techniques will be written about on different pages.

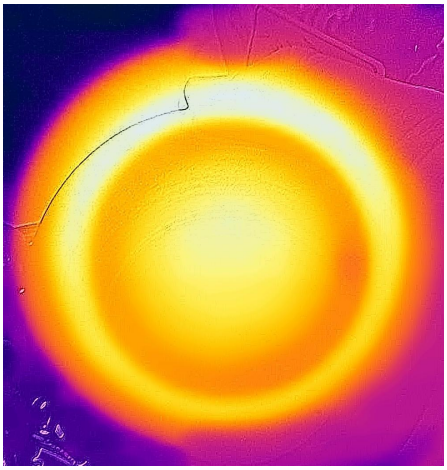
That being said, the basic steps will be as follows:

1. Add water to the gaiwan and put the lid on top once done. When filling, try to fill it to where the gaiwan starts to curve out, where the lid would still seal on top of the water, or below either the above points.

2. Wait a few seconds, 5-15 seconds for most tea
    - Understand that nobody cast the "modify memory" spell; yes, 5-15 SECONDS for steeping, so I hope you read this all ahead of time, because the next step is how to pour, and you probably should be pouring by now. (To be honest for most teas, it isn't the end of the world if you go over; it just becomes strong to most people and needs water added. You might like stronger teas, though. I even met someone who like a full minute's brew, once! 0.0
      In the end, learn and brew to your preference.)
    - Before the next step, see the following images to see how head gets transferred from water to cup, thus showing you where is safer to handle.





3. Lift the gaiwan with both hands.
    1. Put your thumbs **on**, not *in*, the lid's rim.

2. Use your fingers to lift from the bottom of the gaiwan, and like the top, put your fingers **on**, not *inside*, the gaiwan's bottom rim.
3. Reason: The gaiwan gets hot. These rims help prevent the user from getting burned. This is also why NOT hold the inside of the rims. They are also closer to the water, and will get hot fast by comparison to the rims.
4. Over the justice cup, tilt the gaiwan's top towards yourself and the bottom away from yourself. The brewed tea will start to come out, and should stream into the justice cup. If nothing comes out, return the gaiwan to a normal standing position and adjust the lid slightly to make sure there is not a water-tight seal between the lid and cup. Then try again.

After all this, the brewed tea should be in the cup, ready for serving.

TODO: The video added to this page as an attachment is an example of what it will look like as a whole.

Serve the Tea

Pour equal amounts of tea from the justice cup into the tea cups for as many people as are having tea.
When ready for more tea, repeat the "Prepare the Tea" practice, as some Tea Tavern leaves can be re-steeped over 10 times and still have a good amount of flavor. It is worth noting that the more steeps completed, the longer the steeping might have to go for to get a satisfactory flavor. And over all those brewing, people can talk, share stories, laugh, and live merry over a fresh brew (of tea). ;D

But maybe you aren't using Tea Tavern leaves. Well, we accept that others also have nice teas, and one easy way of telling if a vendor sells high quality tea is by tasting the later steepings from gongfu cha. If the tea tastes good all the way through every steep, it is probably a pretty good quality tea. If it becomes a straight bitter, or an otherwise *weird* flavor that people find unpleasant, it is likely *not* a good quality tea.

As I sit here, brewing my tea and watching the sun set over a red, white, and blue nation, I am reminded of many paths towards various flavors of tea. So it is with Gongfu Cha, each person's approach is like a delicate dance; they are unique and beautiful in their own ways.

If you are eager to delve deeper into the practice of Gongfu Cha, I encourage you to speak to the quest givers at quests@tea-tavern.com and ask about extra resources. When you do find something new and exciting, be sure to share it with us - we would love to learn from your experiences, preferences, and the reasons you brew tea the way that you do! (^-^)

Why Measure the Quantity of Tea to Use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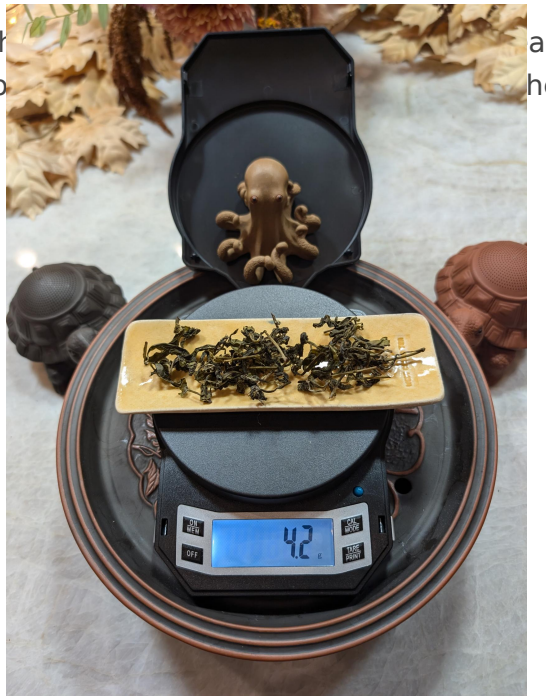

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Water Recipes

How To Make Tea Curious Water

Materials & Tools You'll Need

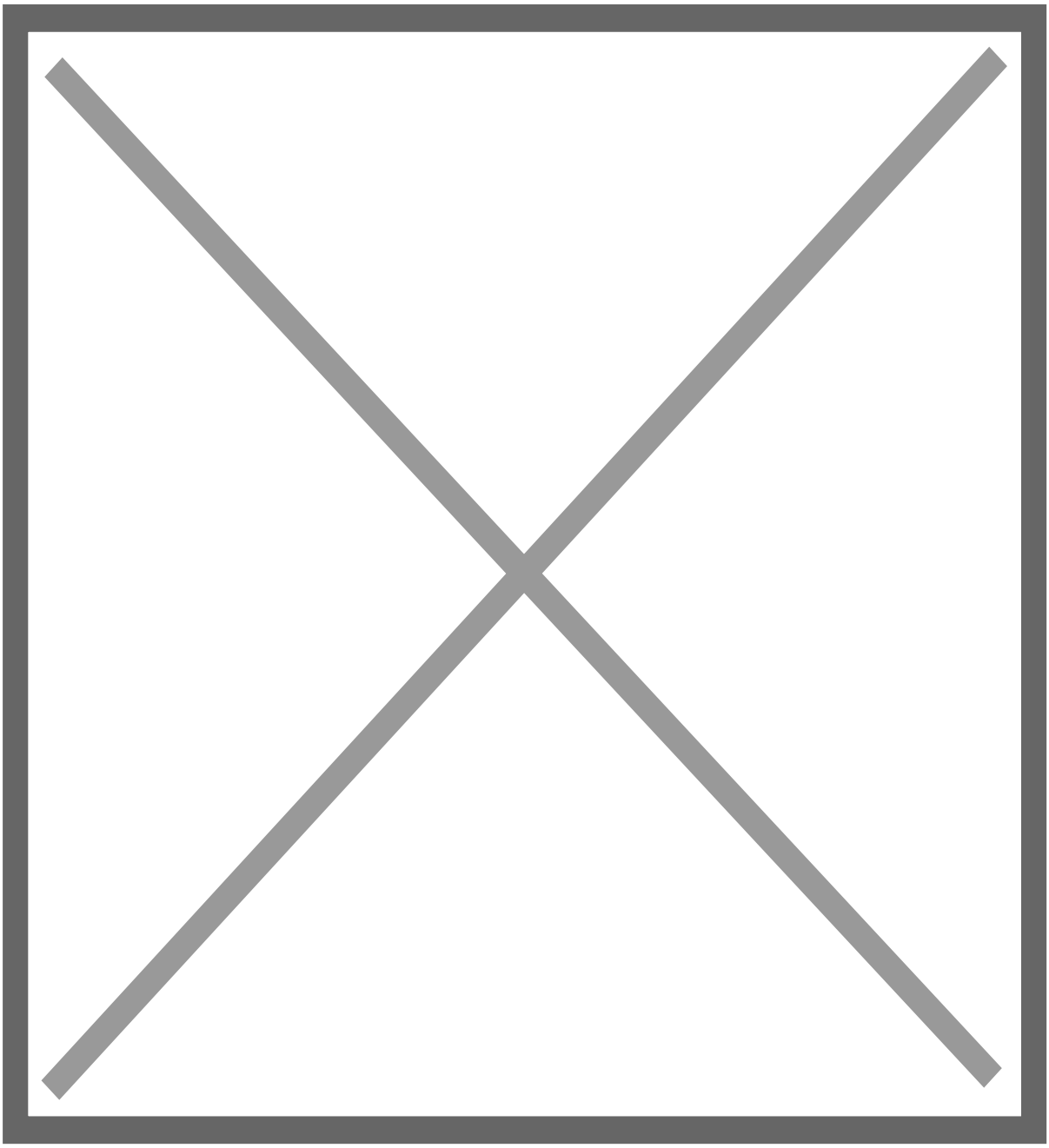
- **Base water** — either purified, reverse osmosis, or distilled water, which are all waters that have had the minerals removed from them through various methods. They serve as a blank slate for us to build our mineral profile on top of. These waters can often be found at the grocery store, at refill stations, or at specialty water stores.
  - Can also be made at home if you have a RO filter that ***does not automatically re-mineralize the water***.
  - Can also be made at home with a Zero Water pitcher, but note that your mileage may vary: if your tap water is already very hard you will blow through the Zero Water pitcher very quickly, but some people have had success using this.

- **Minerals —** linked below are the same food-grade minerals we use for our own water and products, and while they may sound a little intimidating at first if this is your first time handling these mineral salts, these are all commonly used in food applications and are the same minerals found in all natural mineral waters.
  - **Calcium chloride**, chemical composition **$CaCl_2$**.
  - **Sodium bicarbonate**, chemical composition **$NaHCO_3$**
  - **Magnesium sulfate**, chemical composition **$MgSO_4 * 7H_2O$**
  - **Potassium bicarbonate**, chemical composition **$KHCO_3$**
- **Tools:**
  - **Weighing Scale accurate to 0.001g,** recommended to weigh out precise amounts of minerals
  - **TDS Meter** — this is the one we use and now offer since it works *and* is super stylish. But any other one should work fine.
  - Container for the water (standard 5 gallon/18.9 liter container), for water refills & to store water in

Your total starting investment into these tools will run around 60 USD, but this will then allow you to make your own mineral water at around $0.10/liter or less, a pretty vast improvement from buying bottled mineral water from the store. You can also opt to **pick up pre-made options from the Tea Curious Water store** if you prefer — an option we made available after we realized not everyone wanted to formulate entirely from scratch. Pick what suits you best!

Making Your First Batch

To make Tea Curious water, start by measuring out the appropriate amounts of each mineral for the amount of water you need, based on the following chart:



For example, **for 5 gallons (18.9 liters) of water**, weigh out:

- 0.226 grams of potassium bicarbonate
- 0.34 grams of calcium chloride
- 0.472 grams of magnesium sulfate
- 0.34 grams of sodium bicarbonate
  - *If using sodium carbonate (v.1.0): 0.226 grams*
- Mix with the water! Allow 5-10 minutes to completely dissolve, if needed.

You can stop here and have a perfectly great water for tea -- seriously!

However, there's one more component that, while a little more tricky to get, is just the cherry on top on this already-awesome water, and that's **amorphous silica**. I especially recommend it if you're a bit of a texture & aftertaste junkie like we are with our teas.

Refer to the table above for silica/silicon dioxide measurements. For example, for a 5 gallon / 18.9 liter container:

- 0.189 grams of amorphous, food grade silicon dioxide
- (Optional) **Non-crystalline**, amorphous silica **(do not use crystalline silica!)**
- Mix with the water, together with the other ingredients! Allow 5-10 minutes to completely dissolve, if needed.

Originating and additional information from our partners at Tea Curious:

https://www.teacurious.com/water-recipe
Archived version:

https://web.archive.org/web/20240924233032/https://www.teacurious.com/water-recipe/

On how to use water for tea: https://www.teacurious.com/how-to-use-water-to-influence-tea-flavor

Archived version: https://web.archive.org/web/20241216030525/https://www.teacurious.com/how-to-use-water-to-influence-tea-flavor

[Grand]Papa Pot Brewing

What is the Papa Pot?

Reason for the Name

Papa pots are large tea pots, in which people put small amounts of tea and leave them to steep for a long period of time. Originally, the Tea Tavern keeper was given the name "grandpa pot", for these types of large tea pot brewing methods. Keeper's father would always use the tea pot method of brewing, or asking his children to do the a gaiwan method for him. Thus, the name was locally adjusted to "papa pot", as it is papa's preferred method of tea brewing.

How it is brewed for Tea Tavern descriptions?

The pots are generally brewed with 2.5g to 3g of tea per 2 liters. Assume the water reaches the maximum temperature, then the tea pot maintains a temperature around 150 degrees Fahrenheit as the "keep warm" setting.

Chart for Current Brewing Values

tea	tea type	amount of leaf	quantity of water	tempurature maximum	time steeping	time till flavor alters
Generic white	white	3 grams	2 liters	195°F	15-30 minutes	Maximum of 24 hours
Generic green	green	3 grams	2 liters	170°F	30 minutes	Unknown
Generic yellow	yellow	3 grams	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Generic oolong	oolong	3 grams	2 liters	195°F	30 minutes	At least 24 hours
Generic black	black	3 grams	2 liters	210°F	30+ minutes	Unknown Maximum
Generic shu pu-erh	shu	3 grams	2 liters	210°F	30+ minutes	Unknown Maximum
Generic Sheng pu-erh	sheng	3 grams	2 liters	Unknown °F	Unknown	Unknown
Heicha	Heicha	4 grams	2 liters	210°F	indefinite	Unknown