

# JCCoE

**Joint Culinary Center of Excellence**

**Home of the Food Service Professional**



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ADVANCED FOOD SERVICE TRAINING DIVISION

# Information for Students

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Facebook- [facebook.com/army.culinary](https://facebook.com/army.culinary)

ACF Website- [www.acfchef.org](http://www.acfchef.org)

*Culinary Fundamentals:* ISBN: 0-13-118011-8

*Baking Fundamentals:* ISBN: 0-13-118351-6

*Service Etiquette* by Oretha Swartz ISBN: 0-87021-620-1

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Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Reading Assignments in Blue Test in Red Training/or Public Events in Green Research Time in Purple	ORIENTATION Culinary Foundations Flavoring & Methods ACF Certification Building Tour Station Assignments HW: Units 34,3,7,8,13	Plate /Platter Design Menu Building Kitchen Equipment Safety/Sanitization Knife Skills & Classical Cuts Demo/ Prac. HW: Units 10,11,14,15	Meat Fab Demo/Prac. Stocks Demo/Prac. Sauces Demo/Prac. HW: Units 6,26,28	Soups Demo/Prac. Starches Demo/Prac. Salads Demo/Prac. HW: Unit 2, and Nutritional pretest due tomorrow	Dinner for 2 Demo Dinner for 2 Practical EOC Research Time Nutrition Review/pretest HW: Nutritional Hot Topic / Unit 2	
	HOLIDAY	Nutritional Class	<b>NUTRITIONAL TEST</b> Dessert Demo/Prac. Main/Sauces HW: Unit 32	Dessert Demo/Prac Crunches/Plate up Midterm Test Review HW:STUDY for Test	<b>MIDTERM TEST</b> Buffet/EOC Research Time Fisher House Prep HW: Units 30,31,34	<b>FISHER HOUSE</b> Rm 254
	Hors d'oeuvre Demo Hors D's Mis en place for Practical Buffet/EOC Research time	Hors D's Practical Hors D's Mis en place for Test Hors D's time line due	<b>Hors D's Test</b> Three Course Demo EOC Research Time LAB CLEANING	Three Course Mis en Place for Practical 3 Course Practical	Three Course Mise <b>Three Course Test</b> EOC Menu due Buffet Set Up Fisher House Prep HW:34	<b>FISHER HOUSE</b> Rm 255
	Buffet Prep EOC Ration List Due HW: Wine Section in Student Course Book	Buffet Prep/Service <b>BUFFET</b> 1130-1300 WINE Demo	EOC Time Certification Test Mis en place for Practical <b>ACE TRAINING</b> HW: Review Ice Section in Student Course Book	EOC Time Certification Evaluations <b>ACE TRAINING</b> ICE DEMO HW: Review Table Serv. in Student Course Book	Table Service Demo EOC SETUP Menu/Class Pictures Ice for EOC Review For Final Exam	<b>HOMEWORK:</b> <b>STUDY FOR TEST</b>
<b>HOMEWORK:</b> <b>STUDY FOR TEST</b>	<b>FINAL EXAM</b> <b>EOC PREPARATION</b>	<b>EOC PREPARATION</b>	<b>EOC MEAL</b> Rm 254 Lab Cleaning & Equipment and Book Returns	<b>EOC MEAL</b> Rm 255 Lab Cleaning & Equipment and Book Returns	OUT PROCESS <b>GRADUATION</b>	

\*\*\*\*\* CALENDAR SUBJECT TO CHANGE \*\*\*\*\*

# Assessment Guide

1. What does "mise en place" mean?
  2. What is the function of a sorbet?
  3. What are the grand sauces?
    - 1.
    - 2.
    - 3.
    - 4.
    - 5.
  4. What primal cut of beef does the tenderloin fall under?
  5. What is the ratio of oil to vinegar when preparing vinaigrette?
  6. Define canapé and hors d'oeuvre?
  7. What are the categories of potatoes?
    - 1.
    - 2.
    - 3.
  8. What is the simmering time for brown veal stock?
  9. Name the categories of fish?
    - 1.
    - 2.
    - 3.
  10. What should be inspected when purchasing fresh fish to ensure quality?
    - 1.
    - 2.
    - 3.
    - 4.
  11. What is it called when a fillet is rolled and stuffed with a filling?
  12. What is the ratio of a roux?
  13. What is the cut when fish is cut horizontally across the body?
-

14. The classic *supreme* cut is what section of the chicken?
  15. What is the theory behind adding cold water to stocks?
  16. How many sides on the classical cut *tourné* potato?
  17. What is the easiest type of service for large numbers of people and no assigned seating?
  18. What is the best way to store fresh whole fish?
  19. Name examples of crustaceans.
    - 1.
    - 2.
    - 3.
  20. In formal dining, beverages are served from what side?
  21. What are the dimensions of the classical cut *brunoise*?
  22. What method of slicing vegetables or herbs produces fine, thin ribbon like strips?
  23. Define the following cooking terms
    - Reduction:
    - Coulis:
    - Sweat:
  24. What are the moist heat cooking methods?
  25. What are the dry heat cooking methods?
  26. What are the ingredients found in a mirepoix?
  27. What is the maximum amount of forks placed at a formal setting?
  28. What does the acronym ACF mean?
  29. What are the functions of egg whites and yolks?
  30. What does *cover* refer to when setting a table?
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# Culinary Foundations

## *Culinary Fundamentals pg. 5*

Like any art, great cookery requires taste and creativity, an appreciation of beauty and mastery of technique. Like the sciences, successful cookery demands knowledge and an understanding of basic principles. Like any successful leader, chefs must exercise sound judgment and be committed to achieving excellence in their endeavors. This course will describe food, cooking equipment, explain culinary principles, cooking techniques, and provide recipes using these principles and techniques. We cannot provide taste, creativity, commitment and judgment for these; a chef must rely on themselves.

### **History of Modern Food Service**

Apicus/14<sup>th</sup> century first cookbook

Boulangier /Restaurant

Beauvilliers/ Grand Taverne de Londres

French Revolution

Marie-Antoine Carème/Grande Cuisine

Georges Auguste Escoffier /refining Grande Cuisine to Classic Cuisine

Classic Kitchen Brigade

Fernand Point/Nouvelle Cuisine

Chez Panisse/New American Cuisine

Fusion Cuisine

New Technologies of Cooking

# The Professional Chef

## *Culinary Fundamentals pg. 5*

Chefs must be able to identify, purchase, utilize and prepare a wide variety of foods. They should be able to train and supervise a safe, skilled and efficient staff. To do all this successfully, chefs must possess a body of knowledge, understand and apply certain scientific and business principles. Culinary training should at a minimum, provide the student with a basic knowledge of sanitation, nutrition, variety of foods, styles, and the methods used to prepare foods. This course will emphasize culinary principles not recipes. Focus is on the general procedures, fundamental principles and skills. Education does not stop at the end of the book, hopefully within the next few weeks the quest for knowledge will ignite.

The art and science of cookery formed from a noble profession with a rich history and long traditions. With knowledge, skill, taste, judgment, dedication and pride, the student chef can become a part of a wonderful profession.

**Knowledge-** culinary training from schools, books, life and observing more than you speak

**Skill-** practical hands on experience will produce consistent, efficient, quality, organize, motivation

**Taste-** all senses are involved in eating, creating, preparing and presenting food

**Judgment-** comes with experience, often accompanied by failure, do not be afraid to fail, learn from mistakes as well from successes, only then will true judgment develop

**Dedication-** becoming a chef is hard work. A chef should never falter and always serve food with safety, sanitation and quality first and foremost.

**Pride-** It is important that the job be completed, but one should have a sense of pride in their work. Pride should extend to personal appearance and behavior in and around the kitchen. Learn the whys behind the reason to prepare food and know that the chef attire has certain utilitarian aspects. The checkered pants were designed to disguise stains. The double breasted white jacket can be rebuttoned to hide dirt and the double layering is to protect from scalds and burns. The neckerchief wore around the neck was to absorb perspiration. The apron protects the uniform and insulates the body. Shoes are polished and pants are pressed. The crowning element of our chef uniform is the hat, with a history dating back to the sixth century and story of earning of the height. The uniform should be worn with the same pride you place in food presentation.



# Flavor Development

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 874*

The terms *flavor* and *taste* are often used interchangeably but they are not synonyms. Flavor is a combination of the tastes, aromas and other sensations caused by the presence of a foreign substance in the mouth. Tastes are the sensations (sweet, sour, salt, bitter and umami). *Mouthful* refers to the sensation created in mouth by a combination of taste, smell, texture and temperature. *Aromas* are the odors that enter the nose or float up through the back of the mouth and activate smell receptors in the nose. Whenever a particular taste, sensation and/or aroma are detected, a set of neurons in the brain is excited and, with experience, we learn to recognize these patterns as the flavors. Each person has a unique ability to recognize and appreciate thousands of these patterns. This compendium of flavors and the ability to recognize them is sometimes referred to as *the palate*. Today, taste is defined as the sensations detected when substances come in contact with the taste buds on the tongue perceive in basic tastes of sweet, sour, salty, bitter, and umami.

**Sweet**- is the most pleasurable and often sought after taste, although ironically, the fewer sweet-tasting foods we consume, the more enhanced our ability to recognize sweet-tasting foods we consume, the more enhanced our ability to recognize sweet. Sweetness comes from the naturally occurring sugars it contains (like sucrose and fructose) or sweeteners added to the food, the sweetness can sometimes be enhanced by adding a small amount of a sour, bitter or salty taste.

**Sour**- is considered the opposite of sweet, a sour taste is found in acidic foods and, can vary greatly in intensity. Food that have dominate sour taste, like red currants or sour cream; will also contain a secondary or slight sweetness. Often sour taste can be improved by adding a little sweetness or negated by adding a large amount of a sweet ingredient.

**Salty**- is the notable exception of oysters and other shellfish and seaweed, the presence of salty taste in food is the result of the cook's decision to add the mineral sodium chloride, known as salt, or to use a previously salted ingredient such as salt cured fish or soy sauce. Salt helps finish a dish, heightening or enhancing its other flavors. Dishes that lack salt often taste flat. Like sweet, the less a consumer consumed on a regular basis the more will be detected in foods.

**Bitter**- is a flavored ingredient unbalanced by something sour or salty and is generally disliked. Bitterness often balances sweetness, and can cut in the richness of a dish.

**Umami**- is a newly added taste, akin to the savory taste long recognized in Japanese cuisine (meaning delicious) refers to a foods savory characteristic of richness, fullness, meatiness or meaty taste of a dish. Taste buds sense umami in the presence of several substances, including the naturally occurring amino acid glutamate and its commercially produced counterpart of monosodium glutamate (MSG). Cheese, meats, rich stocks, soy sauce, fatty fish, mushrooms, tomatoes, and wine are all high in glutamate and produce the taste sensation of umami.

## Other Factors that Affect Flavor Development

**Temperature-** foods at warm temperatures offer the strongest tastes. Heating food releases flavor compounds, which intensifies one's perceptions of odors. Foods seem to lose their sour or sweet taste both the colder and hotter they become. Saltiness is perceived differently at colder temperatures. It is important to taste and season food at the temperatures it will be served.

**Texture or Consistency-**the consistency or texture affects appearance and flavor of food. Two foods with the same amount of taste and smell compounds that differ in texture will differ in perceived intensity and onset time; the thicker item will take longer to reach its peak intensity and will have a less intense flavor. Sweetened heavy cream made in two exact batches, whipping one will take on volume and a milder flavor. Some descriptive words for texture include; firm (dense or hard), soft (yielding), dry, crisp, light, airy (frothy or foamy), thick, watery, warming and cooling.

**Presence of Contrasting Tastes-** sweet and sour are considered opposites, and often the addition of one to a food dominated by the other will enhance the overall flavor. Adding sugar to vinaigrette reduces the sourness, or adding a squeeze of lemon juice to a broiled lobster reduces the shellfish sweetness.

**Presences of Fats-**many of the chemical compounds that create tastes and aromas are dissolved in the fats naturally occurring in foods or fat is added to foods during cooking. As these compounds are slowly released by evaporation or saliva, they provide a sustained taste sensation. If there is too little fat, the flavor compounds may not be released efficiently, resulting in a dish with little sustained flavor. Too much fat can coat the tongue and interfere with the ability of taste receptors to perceive flavor compounds.

**Color-** affects how the consumer will perceive the flavor before it is even tasted. When food is appropriately colored it will cause the perception of taste and flavor to increase. Common color association with foods are *opaque* (light), *translucent* (some light passes through), and *transparent* (clear).

**Aroma-** is responsible for eighty percent of flavor. Anyone with a cold or allergies knows that it is difficult to taste food. Smell is often perceived as perfume, fragrance, pungent, or earthy that describes the sensations that tickle or trick our gustatory senses like carbonated beverages or false perception of heat from chili pepper.

**Sound-** is important to the experience of taste. Crispy food should have a crunch upon biting and hot food should sizzle. We often describe food sounds as having snap, sizzle, pop, crackle or crunch.

**Note-***It is said that the most sensitive temperature for taste is 72 degree-105 degree F, as flavors are more pronounced between those temperatures. Age, health, smoking and drinking can all compromise the perception of taste.*

Flavor is to food, what hue is to color. Flavor is the adjective and food is the noun. Each ingredient has its own particular character, which is altered by every ingredient it encounters. A secret ingredient is one that mysteriously improves the flavor of a dish without overpowering the main ingredient. There are primary flavors (obvious) and secondary flavors (secret or an ingredient that does not act well alone, like herbs are usually added in combinations). Whether the function is primary or secondary flavors combine in three ways. They marry (combine to form one taste, vanilla with lobster), they oppose (opposite flavors can highlight), or they juxtapose (cut or balance each other, like sweet and sour). Knowing how to combine or not combine flavors and aromas, to achieve a simple and pure result, will make a more confident chef.

## Describing Foods Using Flavor Profiles

A flavor profile describes its flavor from the moment the consumer gets the first whiff of its aroma until they swallows that last morsel. It is a convenient way to articulate and evaluate a dish's sensory characteristics as well as identify contrasting or complementing items that could be served with it. A profile consists of one or more of the following elements:

**Top Notes**-the sharp, first flavor or aroma that come from citrus, herbs, spices and many condiments. They have instant impact and dissipate quickly.

**Middle Notes**- the second wave of flavor and aroma. More subtle and linger longer than top notes. Usually come from dairy products, poultry, some vegetables, fish and some meats.

**Low Notes**-the most dominate, lingering flavors. These flavors consist of the basic tastes (especially sweatiness, sourness, saltiness and umami) and come from foods such as anchovies, beans, chocolates, and garlic. They can be created by smoking or caramelizing the sugars in the food during grilling, broiling and other dry-heat cooking methods.

**Aftertaste** -the final flavor that remains in the mouth after swallowing, the lingering bitterness of coffee or chocolate or the pungency of black pepper or strong mustard.

**Roundness**- the unity of various flavors achieved through the judicious use of butter, cream, coconut milk, reduced stocks, salt, sugar and these ingredients cause the other flavorings to linger without necessarily adding their own dominant taste or flavor.

**Depth of flavor**- whether the dish has a broad range of flavor notes, flavor profiles often refers to the seasoning widely used to season many dishes in a given cuisine. The overall flavor profile can range from simple to complex, depending on how many individual flavors, aromas, and textures.

Choosing the appropriate ingredients to use in a dish is a way to develop flavor. The goal is to select, prepare, and present foods that appeal to all senses. Food should be fresh as possible, best and appropriate quality, fully flavored, attractive in shape and size, and have the best possible texture. Think about the essence of the moment (the season, weather, the weight of a meal desired) and the essence of the ingredient (seasonal, functions of its age, like a banana increases sweetness as it changes color and functions, and the volume or strength of the flavor of the ingredient).

# Cooking Techniques

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 71*

Education of a chef involves continually tasting food in as many states as possible. A raw onion will taste different from a warm caramelized onion or even a hot onion ring. Cooking is defined as the transfer of energy from a heat source to a food. This energy alters the molecular structure, changing texture, flavor, aroma and appearance of the food. Cooking destroys undesirable microorganisms and makes food easier to ingest and digest. To cook foods successfully, you first must understand heat is transferred by conduction, convection, and radiation.

**Conduction**- simply movement of heat from one item to another through direct contact

**Convection**- transfer of heat through a fluid, may be a liquid or a gas

**Natural**- occurs because warm liquids and gases to rise while cooler ones fall

**Mechanical**- relies on fans or stirring heat more quickly and evenly

**Radiation**- is transferred by waves of heat or light striking the food, no contact of heat source and the food

**Infrared**- electric or ceramic element of radiant heat waves that cooks the food. Toasters and broilers

**Microwave**- relies on radiation generated by a special oven to penetrate of food

## Cooking Methods

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 397,513*

Foods are composed of proteins, carbohydrates (starches and sugars), water and fats, plus small amounts of minerals and vitamins. Changes in the shape, texture, color and flavor of foods may occur when heat is applied to each of these nutrients. Understanding these changes and learning to control them, you will be able to prepare foods with the characteristics desired. Foods can be cooked in air, fat, water or steam; these are known as cooking *media*. The effects of heat on food are protein coagulates, starch gelatinizes, sugar caramelizes, water evaporates, and fat melt. There are two cooking methods dry-heat and moist-heat.

**Dry-Heat Cooking Methods**- are those using air or fat. The foods cooked using these methods are usually rich in flavor caused from browning. They are broiling, grilling, roasting, baking, sautéing, pan-frying and deep frying.

**Moist-Heat Cooking Methods**-are those using water or steam and these methods are used to tenderize and emphasize the natural flavor. Poaching, steaming, simmering, and boiling. A key difference is water, boiling point is 212degrees F and oil can go as high as 400 degrees for frying or even higher till smoke point reached.

## How Cooking Methods Can Affect Food

**Color Changes-** Different color on interior vs. exterior -grilling  
Transparent/opaque -sautéing, poaching  
Bright to dull colors -blanching/boiling

**Texture Changes-** Soft- often thought of as under cooked or too moist  
Firm-often thought of as tough or dry

Foods that are desired to be \_\_\_\_\_ should be \_\_\_\_\_

Stiffen - fried, grilled, roasted, and baked

Softened -braised, stewed, boiled, and pureed

Crisp exterior and soft interior- coated & fried, grilled, baked

Lightened-foam or steam, yeast added, baking soda/baking powder

**Flavor Changes-** Deepen or concentrate flavors by reducing  
Intensify, adjust or modify by adding seasoning  
Diminish or even remove flavors by blanching

# Plating and Presentation

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 889*

It is time to put down the kitchen equipment and get ready to present the food. It is important the creativity and skill that went into cooking is not lost in a sloppy presentation. Food preparation is a science, presentation is an art. Good presentation results from careful attention to the colors, shapes textures, and arrangement of the foods. Great presentation takes experience. Presentation is the art of telling guests about the food by the way it is arranged on the plate or platter. Good presentations will make the guest want to eat the food, even before the first bite is taken. A variety of words can describe the effect of each element in a presentation: simple, elegant, balanced, integrated, unified, organic, or even synergistic.

## **The Primary Objectives of Food Presentation**

- serve foods at the best possible temperature, for safety and flavor
- give foods an attractive and appropriate appearance
- make it easy for the guest to identify and eat the food
- highlight all aspects of color, aroma, temperature, and shape

## **The Elements on the Plate**

- main item
- side or accompaniments
- sauce
- garnish
- crunch

## **Presentation Development Checklist (S.C.H.I.F.T)**

**Shape**- different shapes bring variety, interest, and appeal

**Color**- of the components must be natural colors to that specific item, potatoes should not be green

**Height**- brings eye appeal and dimension

**Items** - or components should balance and complement each other. Plates should have the following items or components, main, side, sauce, crunch and garnish

**Flavor**- balancing through contrast of flavors, creating a unique experience. Contrasting flavors are sour and sweet, warm/hot and cold/frozen, soft/tender and crisp, lean and rich/fatty, cool and spicy

**Texture**- the components on a dish should vary in texture. A contrast in texture helps develop a better pallet feel. Achieving a balance of texture on a plate can be simple as adding a crisp garnish such as the fried julienned vegetables

## Presentation Guidelines

**Balance-** the concept of balance incorporates many factors in food presentation. The presentation must be balanced through the selection of food by choosing complementary flavors, colors, food items, etc. Also food should be prepared using different but complementary cooking methods and arranging it on appropriate china in an appetizing presentation

**Selection of Food-** complex and simple types of food should be balanced

**Colors-** is always important in food, but especially so in presentation. Color reinforces freshness, quality, and proper cooking methods

**Variety-** use variety in color without giving a "circus" effect. Earth tones with vibrant color are often successful. Usually foods that taste good together will naturally harmonize in color

**Cooking Methods-** avoid repetition by using different and compatible methods

**Shapes-** avoid combining the same shapes on one plate. Avoid too many whole or stuffed items or too many loose mixtures on the same plate

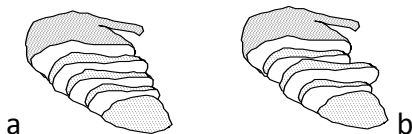
**Textures-** utilize purées, custards, fried, toasted items, to provide different textures; however, avoid combining too many similar textures on the same plate. The basic textures to work with are smooth, coarse, solid and soft

**Flavorings or Seasonings-** avoid using the same seasonings to provide flavor. Do not put lemon or vanilla in everything if they will be served on the same plate. The flavors should be complementary like rich with lean, spicy with bland, smoky (salt) with sweet, sweet with sour (acid), sweet with spicy

**Using the Right Plate-** show case the food on plain plate, a colorful plate takes away from the food. The garnishes and components should never be on the rim of the plate. Always place hot foods on a hot plate and cold foods on a cold plate

**Flow and Sequencing-** *flow* is the sense of movement on a plate. Symmetric layout tends to stifle flow by locking the eyes in the middle of the plate. Asymmetric layouts provides for a strong sense of flow.

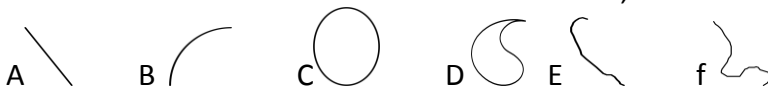
*Sequencing-* sliced items should be arranged in the order in which they are cut from the large piece. Since majority of the people are right handed, meat should always go on the right side of the plate. *Serviceability-* the diner should not have to move around components to get to other items



### **Lines-Strong and Weak**

**Strong lines** are natural in line and shape (A is the strongest line), a strong line is slightly curved indicates a general direction of movement. (B, C, and D)

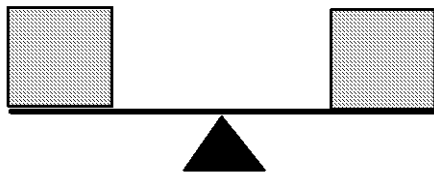
A weak line is not consistent in line or direction, has too many curves and no definition. (E and F)



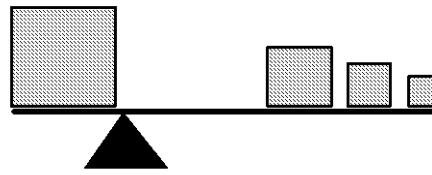
**Garnishes**-should always be edible and be used in odd numbers. A garnish should always be functional. For example, capers, caviar, finely chopped parsley. Un-functional garnishes get in the way and increases food waste. Slice of lemon, a sprig of rosemary are not functional because the diner will not eat the item. Garnishes can add color, texture, taste and interest to a dish, should not distract from the focus. Garnish should make sense flavor wise, it should flow with the other components

**Unity**-layout should work as a cohesive unit. Everything should be close together to retain their temperature and unity. Components that are scattered on the plate cause the eye to be bounce from item to item. Avoid by bringing all the components close together and reduce the focus point

**Balance in Presentation**- if the balance, unity, and focal point are correct a sense of movement will be natural. The layout is symmetric if the sense of flow is stifled by "locking" the eye in the middle of the plate or platter; the layout is asymmetric when there is a stronger sense of movement.



Symmetric Balance



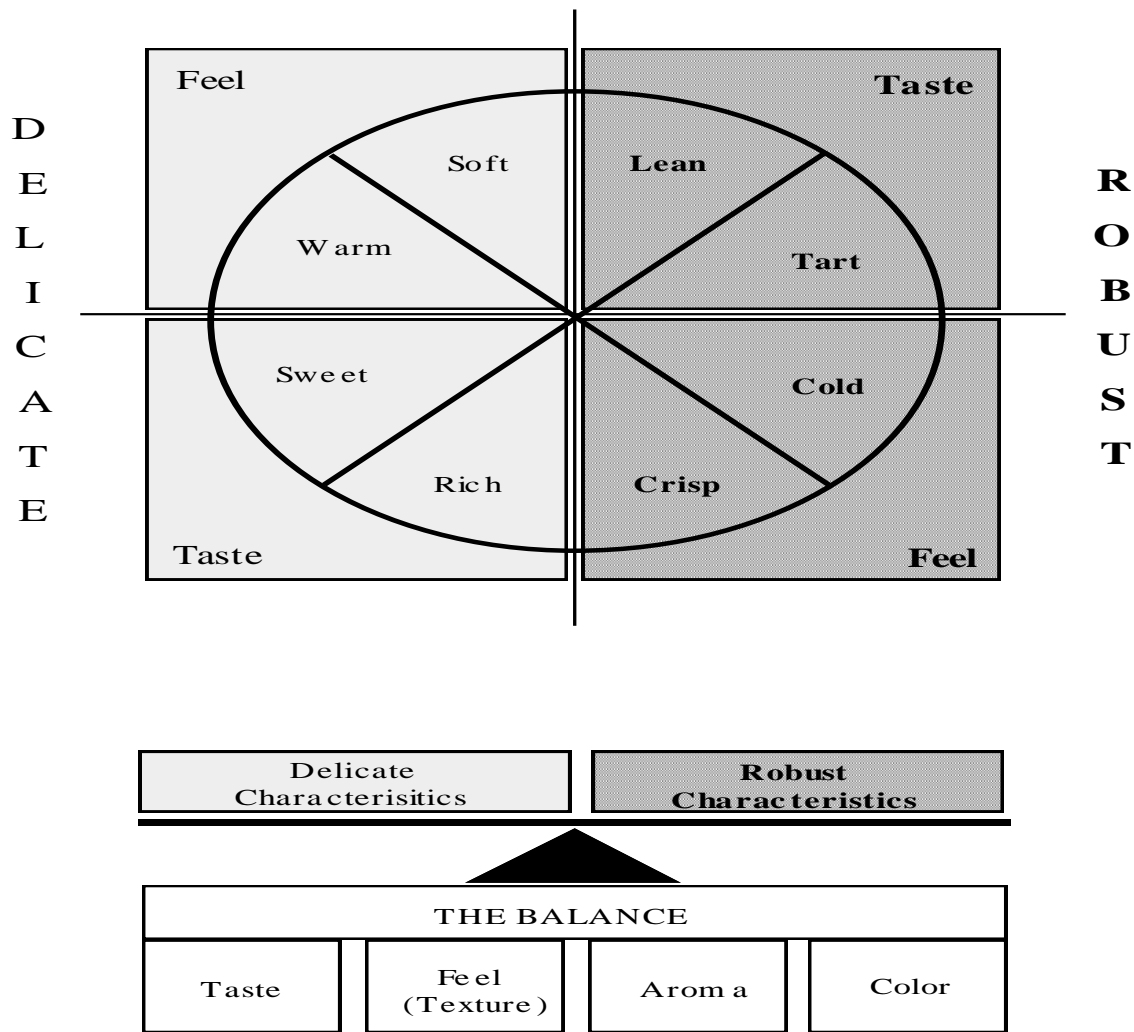
Asymmetric Balance

## Modern Plating-Trends and Composition

When designing a plate, the chef must consider the composition; exploring the possibilities of contrasting and complementing flavor, texture, color and style. It is important to consider, the customer base, specific event or menu need, and the environment for preparation and service. Look at classic plating with a contemporary eye and perhaps introduce ingredients that are not typical and give them new life. When planning an item for a menu, consider the final presentation of the item. Certain restrictions may immediately become apparent; the lack of equipment (not enough of a particular mold,) might force you to change the shape or look of a certain item. Timing can also be a restrictive element for preparation or service

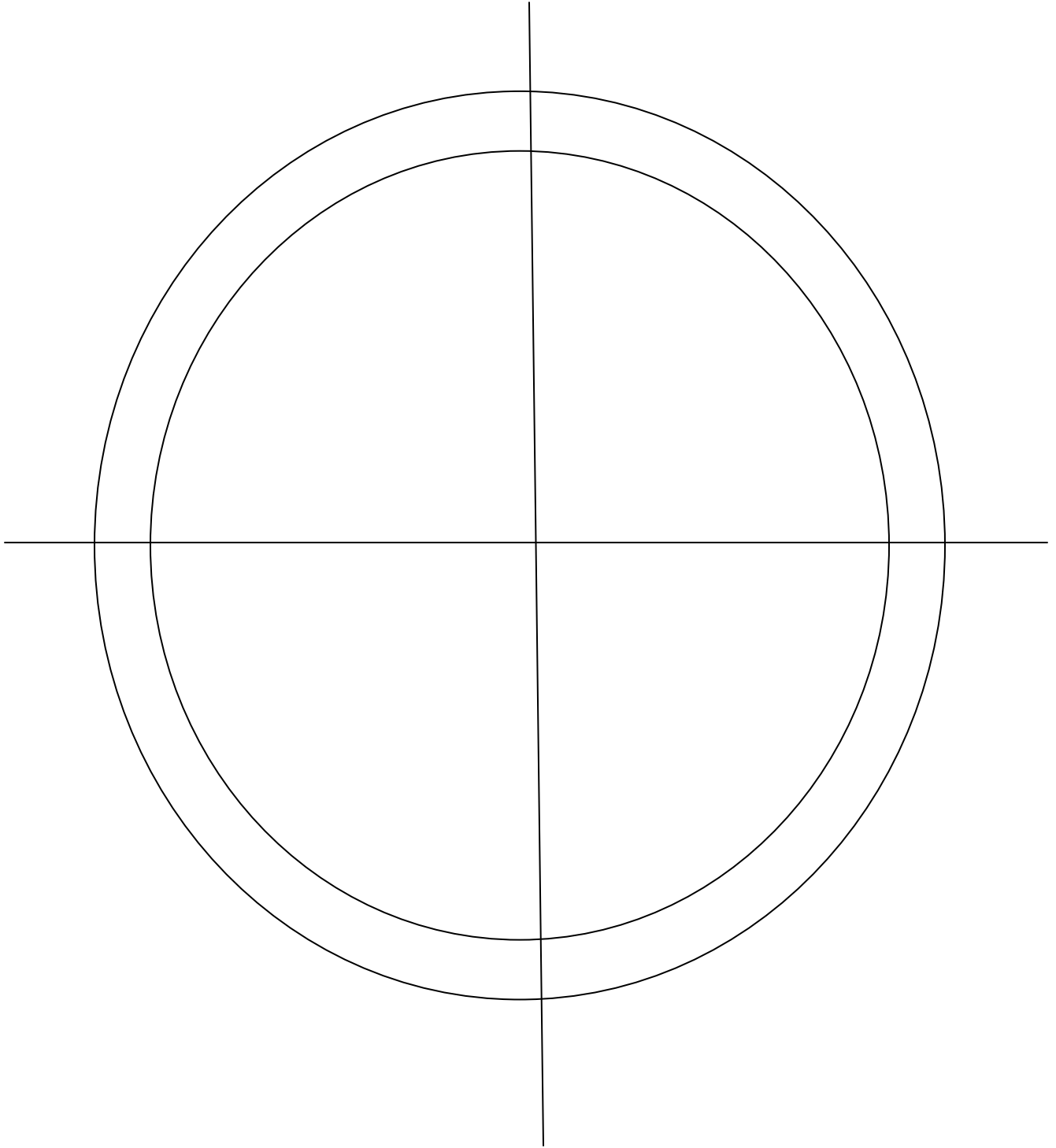


**The Contrast Wheel** is a visual guide to understand the basic contrasting flavors, temperatures, and textures that can be utilized in the creation of a plated course. Think about incorporating contrasting characteristics into a menu by using different components, but never add components just to have another contrasting element, the number of components should make sense for the course

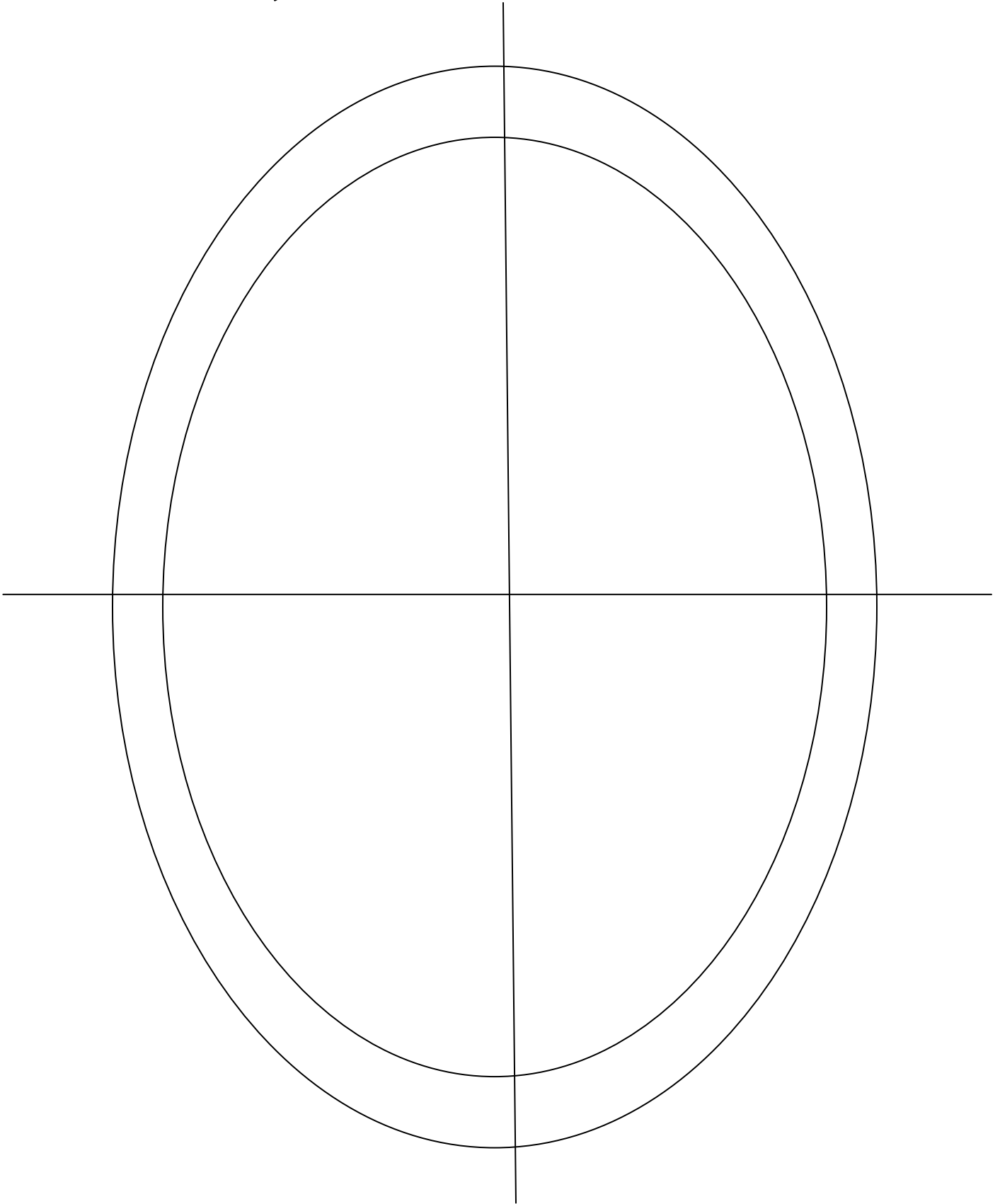


The contrast wheel is divided between delicate and robust tastes and mouth feels. Combining contrasting elements on one plate will keep the palate interested and excited. Keep the idea of the contrast wheel in mind when adding new item to a current menu or designing a new menu. A balanced menu should contain warm and cold, sweet and tart, and rich and lean items.

# Plate Up Diagram



# Plate Up Diagram



# Menu Planning

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 898*

The first step of planning a menu is to determine the theme of the event. A theme sets the tone of the event. It defines the menu, decorations, linens and dinnerware. Once the theme is identified, the menu can start to be worked. Menu items should be consistent with the theme. It is important to consider visual appeal and avoid repetition. Therefore:

**Offer dishes featuring different principal ingredients-**

If there are two starches make one a pasta and a potato

**Offer foods cooked by different methods-**

A hot braised protein and one roasted protein served cold

**Offer foods with different colors-**

Fettuccine Alfredo and poached fish served in béarnaise sauce are same color

**Offer foods with different textures-**

If two soups are served, make one clear and the other a cream

**Offer seasonally appropriate foods-**

A rich lamb stew may not go over well for a chafing dish at a summer luncheon

**Offer foods appropriate to the time of year-**

Tomato, basil and mozzarella salad in summer when items are fresh, not readily available in the winter

# Food Safety and Sanitation

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 45*

The U.S. Public Health Service identifies more than forty diseases that can be transmitted through food. Many can cause serious illness and even death. Therefore, providing consumers with safe food is the food handler's most important responsibility. Unfortunately, the food handler is the primary cause of food-related illness. Understanding what causes food-borne illness and what can be done to prevent them will help you to better protect the consumer.

**Sanitation** -is referred to the creation and maintenance of conditions that will prevent food-borne illness. Preparing and serving safe foods in a clean kitchen is important but it does not stop there, the food must have high quality as well through proper handling from the dock to the dining room table.

**Contamination**- is the presence of harmful organisms or substances (biological, chemical or physical). Contamination occurs either direct or by cross-contamination.

**Direct**- is the contamination of raw foods (plants or animal), in their natural settings or habitats.

**Cross contamination**- is the movement of chemicals or microorganisms to food products, they cannot move on their own. Food handlers can cause this movement during processing, preparing, cooking, or even serving.

## As Chefs we must.....

Practice good personal hygiene

Form clean work habits

Prevent cross contamination during storage, handling, preparation, service

Control time and temperature; know more than just the danger zone 41 degrees-135 degrees F

Receive, store and prepare food at the correct temperatures and time frames

Hot food hot/cold foods cold

Reheated foods 165 degrees or higher and then maintained at 135 degrees or higher

Cold foods in refrigeration of 41 degrees or less, frozen at 0 degrees F

Thaw food safely- preferred method is refrigeration of 41\*f or less, or under running water of 70°F or cooler

Cool food safely- two stage cooling method

First stage- cools to 70 degrees F within 2 hours

Second stage- 70 degrees F to 41 degrees F in an additional 4 hours, for a total of 6 hours

HACCP system- *Culinary Fundamentals pg. 58*

Pest control

Kitchen Safety (work safely, first aid, fire safety, dress for safety)

# Equipment Identification

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 111*

A sure mark of the true professional is the ability to select the right tool for the job. Knowing how to maintain, clean, and use a wide array of tools, large and small, is the foundation of work done by a chef. Having the proper tools and equipment for a particular task may mean the difference between a job well done and one done carelessly, incorrectly or even dangerously. A wide variety of specialized tools are available but before using any new equipment read the owner's manual or have someone experienced with the item instruct on the proper procedures for use and cleaning. Remember safety, sanitation and service are the foundation of our profession.

## Standards for Tools and Equipment

NSF International (NSF), previously known as the National Sanitation Foundation, promulgates consensus standards for the design, construction and installation of kitchen tools, cookware and equipment. Although NSF is voluntary, most manufacturers submit their designs for certification to show that they are suitable for use in professional food service operations.

## Selecting Tools and Equipment

**Hand tools**-are designed to aid in cutting, shaping, moving or combining items. They have few if any moving parts. Spoons, whisks, zester, peeler, spatula, tongs and knives are among the common hand tools.

**Measuring and portioning devices**- Recipe ingredients **MUST BE** measured precisely. Measurements may be based on weight (grams, ounces and pounds) or volume (teaspoons, cups, gallons). Therefore, it is necessary to have available several measuring devices, including liquid and dry measuring cups and a variety of scales. Thermometers and timers are also measuring devices.

**Scales**-are necessary to determine weight of an ingredient or a portion of food. They must be properly used and maintained to provide an accurate reading. Never pick up a scale by its platform for this can damage the balancing mechanism.

**Volume measuring**- measuring spoons (1/4 tsp -1T units), dry measuring cups (1/4-1 cup units)

**Liquid measuring**- cup to gallon units -has a lip/ pour spout above top measurement to prevent spills

**Ladles**- useful in portioning liquids (ounces to milliliters stamped on the handle)

**Portion scoops**- are useful for portioning salads, vegetables, batters, sorbets, truffles. A number stamped on the scoop indicates the number level scoops per quart. The higher the number means the smaller the scoop's capacity.

**Cookware**- should be selected for its size, shape, ability to conduct heat evenly and overall quality of its construction. Cookware that fails to distribute heat evenly may cause hot spots that burn foods. Because different metals conduct heat at different rates, and thicker layers of metal conduct heat more evenly than thinner ones, the most important consideration when choosing cookware are the types and thickness, known as the gauge of the material used. Cookware includes sauté pans, stockpots, roasting pans, hotel pans and specialty molds.

**Copper**- is an excellent conductor; it heats rapidly and evenly and cools quickly. It is expensive, heavy and requires a lot of care. It reacts with some foods and usually has a tin lining that is soft and scratches easily. Copper is now often sandwiched between layers of stainless steel or aluminum in the bottom of pots and pans.

**Aluminum**-the metal most often used in commercial utensils. It is lightweight and after copper conducts heat best, it is a soft metal and must be treated carefully to avoid dents. **DO NOT** use aluminum for storage or cooking acidic foods because the metal chemically reacts and light colored foods may become

discolored, especially when being stirred or whisked. Anodized aluminum has a hard, dark, corrosion-resistant surface that helps prevent sticking and discoloration.

**Stainless Steel**- conducts and retains heat poorly, A hard, durable metal particularly useful for holding foods and for low temperature cooking in which hot spots and scorching are not problems. Stainless steel pots and pans are available with aluminum or copper bonded to the bottom or with an aluminum layered core. The cookware is expensive but combines the rapid uniform heat conductivity of copper and aluminum with the strength, durability, non-reactivity of stainless steel. Stainless Steel is most common in food storage containers for it does not react with food.

**Cast Iron**- distributes heat evenly and holds high temperatures well. Often used in griddles and large skillets. Relatively inexpensive, but heavy and requires proper conditioning to prevent rust and pitting.

### **Other Materials Used In the Kitchen**

**Glass**- retains heat well but conducts it poorly. Does not react with foods, and tempered glass is suitable for microwave cooking provided it does not have a metal band or decoration. Most operations rarely use glass for the danger of breakage.

**Ceramics**- Primarily used in baking because they conduct heat uniformly and retain temperatures well. Ceramics are nonreactive, inexpensive and generally suitable for preparation to presentation of a food item. Ceramics are easily chipped or cracked and should **NEVER** be used over a direct flame or subject to quick temperature changes for the cookware may crack or shatter.

**Plastic**- frequently used for food storage or service, it is easy to clean and inexpensive but its structure is like glassware and can crack or shatter.

**Nonstick coatings**- without affecting the ability to conduct heat, it provides a slippery nonreactive finish that prevents food from sticking and allows the use of less fat in cooking. Cookware with nonstick coatings requires a great deal of care, because the coatings can scratch, blister or chip. **DO NOT** use metal in cookware with nonstick coatings.

### **Some Common Items in the Kitchen**

Pots, Pans, Hotel Pans (4 inch, 2 inch, half, one-third, and perforated pans)

Strainers and Sieves, chinois, cheesecloth, sifters

Molds usually made of tinned steel, smooth or patterned, round, oval or rectangular

**Processing Equipment**- both electric and nonelectrical mechanical devices used to chop, puree, slice, grind, or mix foods. **ALWAYS** follow safety rules for all equipment and report any malfunctions immediately. Slicers, mandolin, food chopper (buffalo chopper), food processor, blender, immersion blender, vita prep mixers and juicers are processing equipment.

**Safety Equipment**-fire extinguishers, first-aid kits, protective gear

**Cleaning supplies**- **NEVER** stored with or near foods

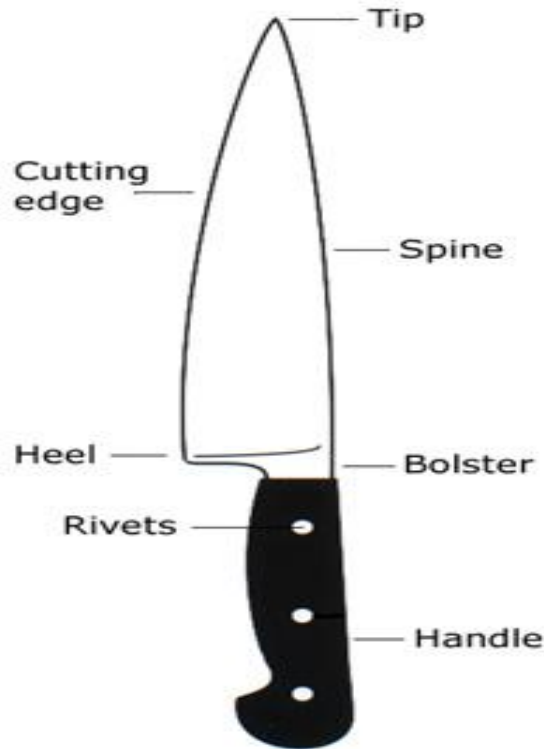
**Compartment Sink**- garbage disposal, wash, rinse, and sanitize (based off chemicals)

# Basic Knife Skills

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 135*

Every professional must become skilled in the use of certain tools. The professional chef is no exception. One of the most important tools the student chef must master is the knife. Good knife skills are critical to a chef because the knife is the most common tool used in the kitchen.

## Parts of a Knife



**Parts of the Knife**

## Knife sharpening

- Steel
- Stone/Oil
- Cutting Board
- Knife

## Stone method

- Place stone on a towel to prevent slipping
- Hold knife at a 20 degree angle
- Move from tip to heel motion

## Steel method

- Hold the steel away from the body
- Steel in one hand, knife in the other
- Start with the knife nearly vertical
- Blade resting on the inner side of the steel (tip)
- Move the knife down the steel (heel to tip)
- Repeat on the outside of the steel



# Classical Cut Vegetables

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 146*

A knife is used to shape an item and reduce its size. Uniformity of size and shape ensures even cooking and enhances the appearance of the finished product. Items are shaped by slicing, chopping, dicing, mincing, and other special cutting.

Chop-	to cut into pieces where uniformity of size and shape is not important
Mince-	tiny cut with no specific dimensions except quite small, to promote quick flavor infusion
Large Dice-	3/4 x 3/4 x 3/4 inch cubed
Medium Dice-	1/2 x 1/2 x 1/2 inch cubed
Small Dice-	1/4 x 1/4 x 1/4 inch cubed
Brunoise-	1/8 x 1/8 x 1/8 inch cubed
Fine Brunoise-	1/16 x 1/16 x 1/16 inch cubed
Batonnet-	1/4 x 1/4 x 2 inches stick-shaped cut (french-fry)
Fine Julienne-	1/16 x 1/16 x 2 inches, stick-shaped cut (tooth pick)
Julienne-	1/8 x 1/8 x 2 inches, stick-shaped cut (match stick)
Paysanne-	1/2 x 1/2 x 1/8 a thin flat square
Chiffonade-	fine slice of leafy vegetables or herbs
Rondelles -	disk-shaped slices
Oblique-	small pieces with two angle cut sides
Tourné-	cutting technique that result in a seven equal sided football/barrel shape

# Classical Cuts Practical

**Prepare five of the following**

Large dice

Medium dice

Small dice

Brunoise

Batonnet

Julienne

Oblique

Rondelles

Paysanne

Two tourné potatoes

Concassé and brunoise cut one tomato

Zest and segment one orange

Chiffonade basil

# Classic Knife Cuts for: Vegetables



**Julienne fine** 1/16 x 1/16 x 2



**Julienne** 1/8 x 1/8 x 2-2 1/2



**Batonnets** 1/4 x 1/4 x 2-2 1/2



**Brunoisette** 1/16 x 1/16 x 1/16



**Brunoise** 1/8 x 1/8 x 1/8

## Mirepoix:

**Small**



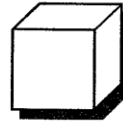
1/8 x 1/8 x 1/8

**Medium**



1/4 x 1/4 x 1/4

**Large**



1/2 x 1/2 x 1/2

Concasse

Hacher

Macedoine

Emincer

Ciseler / Chiffonade

Tourner

*Rough Chop*

*Fine Chop*

*Medium Dice for Fruit*

*Fine Slice (ex: onions)*

*Fine Slice for Greens (ex: lettuce)*

*“Football” Shaped Cut....will vary in size dependant upon vegetable used and intended purpose*

# Meat Fabrication

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 190*



“Cooking is one of the simplest and most gratifying of the arts, but to cook well one must love and respect food.”

Craig Claiborne, American Food Critic  
1920-2000

# Poultry Fabrication

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 210*

Poultry is the collective term for domesticated birds bred for eating. It is generally the least expensive and most versatile of all main dish foods. It can be cooked by almost any method, and its mild flavor goes well with a wide variety of sauces.

USDA six categories or kinds of poultry: chicken, turkey, duck, goose, guinea, pigeon

Class of chicken-

Game hen	5-6 wks old	2lbs or less
Broiler	13 weeks	1 ½ -2 lbs
Fryer	13 wks	2 ½ -3 lbs
Roaster	3-5 months	3 ½ -5 lbs
Capon	under 8 months	5- 8 lbs.
Hen	over 10 months	2 ½ -8 lbs

Grades- USDA grades available (A\*, B, C)

\* For sale in commercial foodservice establishments and retail outlets

Choosing Quality Products

Poultry should have plump breasts and meaty thighs

The skin should be intact with no tears or punctures

Poultry should be purchased from reputable purveyors and kept chilled to below 32°F

Hold chicken in drip pans when it stored in the refrigerator.

## FABRICATION

Cleaning a chicken- take out internal organs bag, rinse chicken with cool water

Scrape to expose the wishbone, then twist and pull it out

Cut from the tail to the neck opening down either side of the backbone. Pull upward slightly while cutting down, exerting enough pressure to cut through the rib bones

Lay out the whole breast cavity, with bones facing up; use the tip of the boning knife to cut through the white cartilage at the very top of the keel bone

Open the breast like a book. This bending action will expose the keel bone. Grab the keel bone firmly and pull it away. Remove the cartilage and the keel bone completely

Cut chicken into halves by making a cut down the center of the bird

Separate the leg and thigh from the breast and wing by cutting through the skin just above where the breast and thigh meat

## Preparing Chicken Supreme with Frenched Bone

Remove the breast meat and wing from the rib cage carefully. Using the tip of the boning knife, slice down between the breast meat and rib cage. Guide the knife carefully down the natural curvature of the rib cage until the breast and wing are completely separated from the rib cage. Be careful not to damage the tenderloin. Cut through the joint separating the wing and breast from the main body

Separate the tenderloin from the breast. Clean the tenderloin by carefully cutting out the tendon

Trim excess skin away from the breast, making sure to keep enough skin intact to cover the chicken breast

Use the tip of the boning knife to make a cut that circles' around the second joint of the wing bone. Make sure to cut through the web skin as well. Bend the wing bone at the second joint to snap it. Continue to cut through the joint until the wing tip and wing flap are removed, leaving the drummette attached to the breast

**NOTE: Fabrication must be checked by class leader then instructor prior to wrapping and labeling**

Once you have the "GO" from both class leader and instructor you need to wrap the following-

Two supremes with tenderloins on top and label and the other two supremes with tenderloins wrapped as a separate unit

You will need two labels just like the below examples

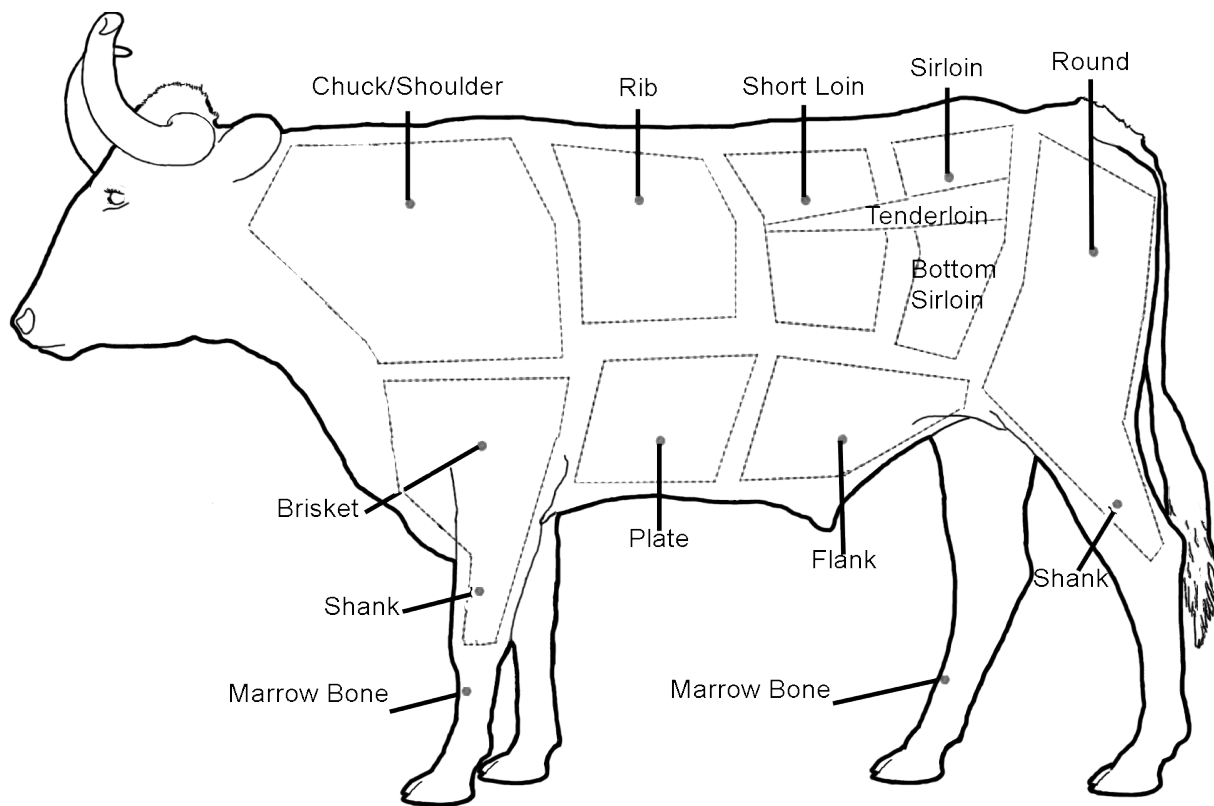
CHICKEN SUPREME  
STATION #  
PRACTICE

CHICKEN SUPREME  
STATION #  
TEST

The entire class will place their PRACTICE Supremes on one sheet pan in sequence order (station 1, 2, 3.....) and once the class leader and then instructor has verified they will be placed in the freezer for later use. You will repeat the above steps for TEST Supremes as well.

# Beef Tenderloin

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 190*



**Inspection-** government inspection of all meats is mandatory. Inspections are required at various times, on the farm, at the slaughterhouse (antemortem), and again after butchering (postmortem). Inspectors ensure that animals are free of disease, farms are operated in accordance to standards, meat is wholesome and fit for human consumption.

## **Market Forms-**

- Primal
- Subprimal
- HRI
- Portion Control Cuts
- Boxed Meat

**Grading-**quality grading, unlike inspection is voluntary. The USDA has developed standards used to assign grades to meats and train graders. Since it is voluntary the meat packer absorbs the costs instead of the taxpayers. Prime is usually reserved for commercial foodservice and butcher shops. Choice and select are most often available, grades lower than select are generally used for processed meat.

## The USDA Grades of Beef

- Prime
- Choice
- Select
- The other grades are Standard, Commercial, Utility, Cutter, and Canner

**Receiving/Storage**-meats are perishable; they should be received at 41degrees F, sealed packing and no discoloration. Check the temperature of the delivery truck, store in refrigeration at or below 41degrees F. Keep different types of meat separate and store on trays to avoid cross contamination.

### **Parts/Common Cooking Methods**

Loin- sirloin, tenderloin, flank steak, strip loin, short loin

Common cooking methods are grilling, roasting, broiling and sautéing

Sections of the tenderloin-

Economical cuts of beef (steamship, shank, ground beef and rounds).

### **Fabricating Beef Tenderloin**

Mise en place- sharp knife, clean cutting board, scrap bin on ice, usable bin on ice, paper towels, gloves

Lift and pull away the chain of untrimmed tenderloin. Chain pulls easily, and the blade of a boning knife is used to steady the tenderloin

Completely remove the membrane, collagen, and silver skin. Work from tail to head to remove the silver skin, hold skin taught, knife angled slightly upwards under skin and careful not to cut into meat. Repeat until all silver skin is removed. Portion the tenderloin into the different sections as directed by demonstration.

You will need four labels just like the below examples:

BEEF ROAST AND RAGOUT  
THREE COURSE  
STATION #  
PRACTICE

BEEF ROAST AND RAGOUT  
THREE COURSE  
STATION #  
TEST

BEEF TIPS AND TRAIN  
HORS Ds CANAPES  
STATION #  
PRACTICE

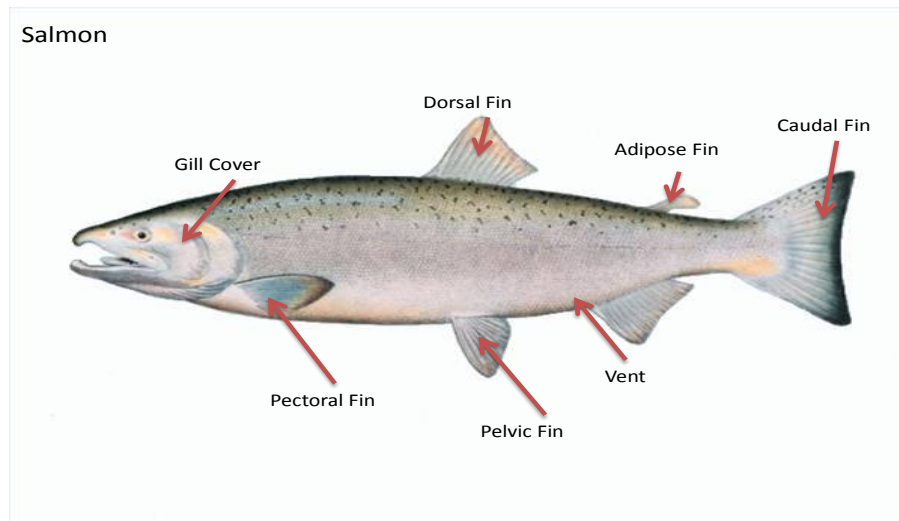
BEEF TIPS AND TRAIN  
HORS Ds CANAPES  
STATION #  
TEST

The entire class will place their **PRACTICE** roast/ragout on one sheet pan in sequence order (station 1, 2, 3.....) and once the class leader and then instructor has verified they will be placed in the freezer for later use. You will repeat the above steps for **TEST** roast/ragout and practice/test for hors d oeuvre beef



# Fish Identification and Fabrication

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 218*



**Market forms**-whole, drawn, headed and gutted (H&G), dressed, steak and fillet

**What to look for when purchasing-**

clear eyes

fresh smell

skin and flesh should spring back when gently pushed

gills should be bright red- maroon color

**Proper Storage-**

drawn and H&G are stored on ice

fillets and steaks on ice but not directly touching

**Types of Fish:** The flavor, color and texture of fish are determined by the water they live. It is also influenced by how active it is. The higher the activity level, the darker the flesh and the more pronounced its flavor.

**Low-Activity Fish** have lean flesh that is delicate in flavor and texture. They are typically prepared by gentle moist-heat cooking methods. Some have enough texture to up to baking or frying

**Medium-Activity Fish** have moderately fatty or oily flesh. The flesh is not pure white and tends not to be as flaky as low activity fish. These fish are suitable for all cooking techniques

**High-Activity Fish** are described as fatty or oily. They have dark flesh, pronounced flavors, and textures that tend toward meatiness. Dry heating techniques are particularly suitable

## Types of Fish-

**Flat (lean or low activity)** - has backbone that runs through center of fish, two upper and lower fillets, and both eyes are same side of head. They swim along bottom of ocean and have one dark (pigmented) side and one lighter (non-pigmented) side

Sole, Flounder, Halibut

culinary uses are commonly baked, poached, sautéed, steamed

**Round-** has middle backbone with a fillet on either side, an eye on each side of head. Swim upright position.

**Lean (low activity)** - cod, pollock

culinary uses are commonly shallow poached, baked, and smoked

**Moderately fatty (medium-activity)** - grouper, bass, snapper

culinary uses are commonly poached, grilled, sautéed, baked, steamed

**Fatty (high activity)** -Salmon, trout, tuna, amberjack

culinary uses are commonly smoked, baked, broil

**Non bony-** Have cartilage rather than bones, swordfish, Shark, Skate, Eel, Anchovy, Tilapia

culinary Common uses are baked, poached, broiled

**Shellfish-**are aquatic animals protected by some sort of shell

Based on their skeletal structure-

Univalves: single shelled mollusks

Bivalves: two shells joined by a hinge

Crustaceans: jointed exterior skeletons or shells

Cephalopods: tentacles attached directly to the head

Fresh shellfish available-

Live or Cooked, Shucked, Tails, Cocktails Claws, Legs and Claws

Frozen Shellfish available-

Shucked, Tails, Cocktail claws, Leg and claws

## Fish Fabrication Techniques

### Salmon or other round fish-

Mise en place- plastic wrap, boning knife, needle nose pliers, cutting board, waste pan, usable product pan, ice pan, sanitation bucket, towels and gloves

Begin by slicing firmly behind the gills straight down and at an angle back towards the tail as demoed by the instructor; continue making a firm slice keeping hand flat on top of fish towards the tail. Place salmon aside in ice pan. Flip fish over slicing from tail to head keeping hand flat on top of fish keeping the knife along the top of the backbone, set carcass aside on ice, place one side of fish on board skin side down, begin by trimming belly fat, then using pliers begin at the head end and pulling away from tail end pull out pin bones using care to keep bones in your hand or on a paper towel OFF CUTTING BOARD. Run your hand along the top length of the fish to constantly check for bones, to skin fish place side whole side as close to edge of board as possible, tail end to the right, starting at the tail end with your knife almost flat and parallel to the fish make small incision into flesh to separate from skin keeping knife flat and pulling tail skin taught guiding knife smoothly but firmly with little sawing motion towards head removing skin.

You will need two labels just like the below examples:

SALMON FOR HORS DS  
STATION #  
PRACTICE

SALMON FOR HORS DS  
SALMON CAKES  
STATION #  
TEST

The entire class will place their **PRACTICE** salmon on one sheet pan in sequence order (station 1, 2, 3.....) and once the class leader and then instructor has verified they will be placed in the freezer for later use.

You will repeat the above steps for **TEST** salmon as well

### Flat Fish- Dover Sole

Mise en place-plastic wrap, boning knife, cutting board, waste pan, usable product pan, ice pan, sanitation bucket, towels, gloves, needle nose pliers

Lay the fish flat on the cutting board head facing away from you tail towards you. Make an even slice down the length of the back bone from head to tail, Make a small slit near the tail as to expose the meat, using pliers gently grab a small amount of skin a pull towards head exposing the whole fillet , using extreme caution with the knife parallel to the left fillet from head to tail slice gently following the natural contour away from back bone repeat on the right side of fish, turn the fish over, and repeat steps you will end with 4 fillets you will then scrape any remaining meat with a spoon set aside for later use.

# Preparing Stocks

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 295*

“Stocks are the foundation of cooking, without it, nothing can be done. If one’s stock is good, what remains of work is easy...”

Auguste Escoffier  
Le Guide Culinaire

# Preparing Stocks

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 295*

**Stock-** a flavor liquid, a good stock is the key to a great soup, sauce, or braised dish. The French appropriately call a stock fond (“base”), as stocks are the bases for many classic and modern dishes.

**Types of Stocks**

- Basic or simple
- White or neutral
- Brown
- Shellfish
- Fumet

## Standard Ratios/Cooking Times

### Basic Stock Ratio

- 8 lbs of Bones
- 6 quarts of cold water
- 1 lb of Mirepoix
- 1 Aromatic

### Cooking Times

Vegetable	45 minutes
Fish/shellfish	45minutes
Chicken	3 hours
Veal	6 hours
Beef	12 hours

## The Stock Making Techniques

- Select and prepare ingredients for stock
- Combine the main ingredients to liquid
- Continue to simmer till good flavor and color
- Add flavoring at appropriate point
- Strain stock carefully

## How to Evaluate the Stock’s Quality

**Color-** includes its color and its clarity

White stocks are nearly colorless when they are heated

Simple stocks have the color of the main ingredients you chose

Brown stocks are a deep brown color as a result of browning the main ingredients

The addition of tomato gives the stock a reddish cast

**Clarity-**stocks are relatively clear; some are nearly translucent or may have a slightly cloudy appearance

Stocks made from meat, poultry, game bones, or shells should be extremely clear

Stocks made from fish bones or vegetables are typically semi translucent, especially if the bones or vegetables are smothered before adding the liquid.

**Flavor and Aroma-** a stock should smell fresh, appealing, and flavorful, both when it is cold and when it is brought to a boil. The flavor of stock should be savory and satisfying. This flavor is often known by the Japanese term *umami*. Flavor should reflect the main ingredient.

**Body-** a well-made stock will have a rich texture to it because of its base ingredients. Vegetable stocks have a thin body. Hot stock has noticeable texture when you put it in your mouth that clings very slightly to the palate. When the stock is cold, it becomes gelatinous.

## Culinary Terms Associated with Stocks

**Browning-** roasting or searing the bones for a stock gives them a darker color

**Blanching-** blanching bones inhibits from browning and results in finished stock with neutral color and flavor

**Smothering-** quick-cooking stocks that benefit from ingredients cooked in fat before liquid is added

**Depouillage-** is a French culinary term for skimming

**Remouillage-** secondary stock made from bones already been used to make stock once, “re-wetting”

**Glace de viande-** made by simmering stock to cook away majority of moisture very rich, flavorful jelly-like

**Court Bouillon-** quick broth, simmering mirepoix, aromatics, an acid (vinegar wine) water for 20 minutes

**Fond-** the bones and vegetables, drippings that accumulate in the pan

**De glazing-** to use a liquid, to dissolve food particles left in a pan after roasting or sautéing

**Oignon Brule-** is made by peeling an onion, halving it crosswise, and charring cut edges

**Oignon Pique-** “pricked onion” whole, peeled onion, bay leaf attached using whole clove as a tack

**Mirepoix-** combination of two parts onion, one part carrot, and one part celery

**White Mirepoix-** mirepoix that include parsnips instead of carrots

**Matignon-** onions, carrots, celery, raw ham, mushrooms, served mirepoix

**Cajun trinity-** combination of onions, celery, and green pepper, used in creole and cajun profiles

**Sachet d’ epic-** (bag of spices) parsley stems, cracked peppercorn, thyme, bay leaf

**Bouquet garni-** (small bundle of herbs) thyme, parsley stems, bay leaf, leek leaves and celery stalk

**Herbs-** leaf or stems of non-woody plants, dry herbs are stronger than fresh herbs.

**Spices-** roots or bark

**Chicken Simple Stock** (*Culinary Fundamentals* pg. 304)

- (1) Rinse bones
- (2) Add cold water
- (3) Skim surface as necessary
- (4) Simmer for 2 hrs
- (5) Add mirepoix and sachet
- (6) Simmer for 1 hr longer
- (7) Strain and cool

**Brown Veal Stock** (*Culinary Fundamentals* pg. 312)

- (1) Rinse, Dry and Roast Veal bones
- (2) Add cold water
- (3) Deglazing roasting pan
- (4) Cooking mirepoix
- (5) Skim surface as necessary
- (6) Simmer for 5 hrs
- (7) Add mirepoix and sachet to stock
- (8) Simmer for 1 hr longer
- (9) Strain and cool the stock

**Simple Stock**

45 lb chicken bones (rinse 3 times)  
7 gal and 2 qt of cold water  
Salt as needed  
Mirepoix, rough chop 5 lb  
    -2 lbs Onions  
    -1.25 lbs Carrots  
    -1.25 lbs Celery  
6 sachet d'epices  
Cooking time 3 hours

**Brown Veal Stock**

45 lb beef bones (rinse, dry and brown)  
7 gal and 2 qt of cold water  
Salt as needed  
Browning Mirepoix (Pincage), rough chops 5 lb  
    -2 lbs Onions  
    -1.25 lbs Carrots  
    -1.25 lbs Celery  
    -10 oz Tomato paste  
6 sachet d'epices  
  
Cooking time – 6 hours

# PREPARING GRAND SAUCES

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 319*

Sauces are considered one of the greatest tests of a chef's skill. The successful pairing of a sauce with food demonstrates technical expertise, an understanding of food, and the ability to evaluate flavor, texture, and color

Culinary Fundamentals



# The Grand Sauces

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 319*

*Grand Sauces* are the foundation for the entire classic repertoire of sauces based upon French culinary standards. The Grande sauces are defined as a sauce that can be prepared in advance in a significant amount, then finished or flavored so that it is custom fit to a particular dish. Sauce should complement food; it should never disguise it.

## **Purpose of Sauces**

- Intro complementary or contrasting flavors
- Add moisture
- Add eye appeal
- Improve texture

## **The Grand Sauces**

- Béchamel
- Veloute
- Espagnole
- Tomato
- Hollandaise

## **Brown Sauces-** espagnole, demi-glace, jus lies, pan sauces

Evaluate sauces

Espagnole: has a full, rich flavor. Has a deep brown color without any dark specks or debris

Demi-glace: is translucent and highly glossy with a noticeable body

Jus lie: A greater degree of clarity, lighter texture and color

Finishing a sauce

Reductions

Garnishes

Wines

Finishing with butter

## **White Sauces-** Veloute, Béchamel

Evaluate sauces

Veloute- This translates from French as “velvety, soft, and smooth to the palate.”

Béchamel

Finishing a sauce

Flavored with a reduction or essence

Garnishes

Often finished with cream

## **Tomato Sauces-** Tomato

## **Warm Butter-** Emulsion-Hollandaise

# Culinary Terms Associated with Sauces

Beurre Blanc-

Monter au beurre-

Reductions-

Roux- 3 types-White, Blonde, and Brown or Dark

Clarifying butter-

Slurries-

Derivatives-

Aromatics-

Beurre manie-

Liaison-

Tempering-

Nappe-

# Espagnole Sauce

4 oz	mirepoix (plus a small amount of oil for sautéing)
4 oz	brown roux
2 oz	tomato paste
1 qt	brown stock
1 ea	sachet d'épices

1. Sauté onion till translucent then combine rest of the mirepoix, continue till caramelized
2. Add tomato paste and cook until a rusty brown color develops and has sweet aroma
3. Add brown stock and bring to a simmer
4. In a separate sauce pan melt butter and add flour. Cook roux until a nice peanut butter color develops and it produces a peanut aroma (brown roux). Once the roux reaches proper color, add to the beef stock
5. Return to a simmer and add sachet d'épices. Simmer for about one hour, skimming the surface as necessary. Cook till nappe stage
6. Strain sauce

## Derivatives-

**Chasseur** (hunter sauce) - adding mushrooms, shallots and white wine

**Bourguignonne** - is a French sauce with a base of red wine with onions or shallots, a bouquet garni

# Veloute Sauce

4 oz	blond roux
4 oz	white mirepoix
1 qt	simple stock
1 ea	Sachet d'epices
1 tsp	salt and white pepper

1. Melt butter then add the mirepoix and sweat until onions start to release their juices, about 15 minutes. Should be light golden color, but should not brown.
2. Add the flour to create the roux. Mix to combine and cook roux, stirring frequently, until blonde roux forms about 12 minutes.
3. Add stock very gradually while whisking to work out any lumps. Bring to a full boil then lower heat to establish a simmer. Add sachet d'epic and continue to simmer, skimming as needed. Avoid scorching. Simmer until nappe, good flavor develops and the starchy feel and taste of flour have cooked away, about 45 minutes to 1 hour.
4. Strain sauce, season LIGHTLY with salt and pepper.

## Derivatives-

**Bercy-** adding shallots, white wine and fish stock to fish veloute.

**Aurora-** adding tomato paste& finishing with butter to chicken veloute.

**Supreme-**adding cream and mushrooms to veloute.

**Allemande-**adding lemon juice and a liaison (egg yolks and cream)

# Béchamel Sauce

4 oz	onions, minced
4 oz	white roux
1 qt	milk
1/2 tsp	salt and white pepper
1/8 tsp	nutmeg

1. Melt butter, sweat onions over medium heat until translucent.
2. Add flour to make a roux, cook until roux is very hot
3. Add milk gradually whisking to work out lumps. Bring to a simmer, cook till nappe stage.
4. Strain sauce, season with salt and white pepper. Add nutmeg.

## Derivatives-

**Cream Sauce-** adding cream and lemon juice

**Cheese Sauce-** adding cheese (American/Cheddar)

**Mornay-** adding gruyere and parmesan

# Tomato Sauce

2 T	olive oil
4 oz	onions, small dice
3 cloves	garlic, minced
8 ea	plum tomatoes, concassé
3-4 ea	basil leaves, (chiffonade)

1. Heat the oil; add onions and sauté until they take on a light golden color
2. Add garlic and continue to sauté until garlic is soft and fragrant
3. Add tomatoes, bring sauce to a simmer and cook until a good sauce like consistency develops
4. Puree sauce with an immersion blender or in a blender/food processor

**NOTE:** If flavor is weak, add a small amount of reduced tomato paste or puree. If too sweet may be corrected by adding stock, water or more tomatoes. Tomato sauce should pour easily

## Derivatives-

**Creole**-adding green peppers, bay leaf and hot sauce

**Milanaise**-adding mushrooms, butter and ham

# Hollandaise Sauce

1/4 tsp	cracked black peppercorns
1 oz	white wine vinegar
1 oz	water
2 ea	egg yolks
6 oz	butter warm
1/2 T	lemon juice
TT	salt and white pepper
TT	cayenne pepper (optional)
1/2 T	shallots

1. Combine shallots, vinegar and peppercorn, reduce until liquid is scant. Cool slightly
2. Add hot water to the reduction. Strain out shallots and peppercorns
3. Add water mixture to egg yolks. Place in bowl over a double boiler. Whip until yolks ribbon and triple in volume. The sauce should have a light consistency
4. Gradually add butter whipping constantly until all of the butter is added and the sauce is thickened
5. Add lemon juice. Season the sauce. It may be held warm for up to 2 hours

## NOTE-

If sauce starts to break, try adding a small amount of water and whisk until smooth before adding more butter. If that does not work, cook another egg over a double boiler and gradually whisk into the broken sauce

## Derivatives-

**Maltaise-** adding blood orange juice

**Béarnaise-** adding shallots, tarragon and chervil

# Preparing Soups

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 356*

In his 1903 culinary treatise *Le Guide Culinaire*, Auguste Escoffier recognized many more categories of soups than we do today, he defined clear soups as which are always clear consommés with a slight garnish in keeping with the nature of the consommé. Purees are made from starchy vegetables and are thickened with rice, potatoes or soft bread crumbs. Cullises use poultry, game or fish for a base and are thickened with rice, lentils, Espagnole sauce or bread soaked in boiling salted water. Bisques which are shellfish cooked with a mirepoix as a base and are thickened with rice. Cream soups which use béchamel as a base and finish with heavy cream. Vegetable soups are usually paysanne or peasant type and do not demand very great precision in the apportionment of the vegetables of which they are composed, but they need great care and attention. Foreign soups have a foreign origin whose use although it may not be general is yet sufficiently common.

Culinary Fundamentals



# Preparing Soups

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 356*

The variety of ingredients, seasonings and garnishes that can be used for soups is virtually endless, provided one understands the basic procedures for making different kinds of soup. Great soups can be made from the finest and most expensive ingredients or from leftovers from the previous evening's dinner.

## Categories of Soups

### Clear Soups

Broth- Made from meat, as opposed to stock made from bones

Consommé- Ultra clarified and flavorful broth

Vegetable- Many varieties

### Thick Soups

Puree- Thickest soup; main ingredient is primary thickening agent; hearty and rustic

Cream- Roux thickened; smooth and velvety; often finished with cream

### Others

Based off procedures or descriptions do not fit into thick or clear and usually are ethnic, national/regional, specialty or even a hybrid.

bisques, chowders, cold soups

## Garnishes for Soups

Appropriate flavor/texture/color

Enough for each bite of soup

Large enough to dip or small enough to fit on spoon

Show case knife skills

## Portion size/temperature/serving vessels

Hot, hot, hot! (Unless a cold soup), hot serving vessel, but not so hot as to continue to cook

Under-liner plate and doily

Edible vessels are nice; bread bowls, cucumber cups, etc.

Appropriate for number of courses- 24oz average for total meal; don't fill your guest up too soon! Food doesn't taste as good when you are stuffed!

# Soup Cookery Team Assignments

**All Teams will make two of the following**

Pork Consommé

Chicken Noodle

Lobster Bisque

Minestrone

Team A (Stations 1-4)

Team B (Stations 5-8)

Team C (Stations 9-12)

# Pork Consommé

2 lbs	ground pork
8 oz	onions, small diced
6 oz	celery, small diced
6 oz	carrots, small diced
6 ea	egg whites
2 qts	simple stock
6 ea	tomatoes, concassé

## Garnish

1 T	Carrots, brunoise
-----	-------------------

1. Combine all ingredients together in large bowl except water. This mixture is known as a raft.
2. In stock pot, add the stock and then slowly add previous mix.
3. Put pot on stove on very low heat. Do not boil or simmer.
4. Once the stock starts getting hot and the raft floats to the top, with a back end of a wooden spoon, punch a hole in the center of the raft. This lets all the grease to sit on top of the raft without having to scoop it out.
5. The cooking time differs from the color of the stock. Normally it will take 2 hours to do. Do not break the raft anywhere else. It also should not look like scrambled white eggs.
6. When complete, pour through a chinois with a large coffee filter in it.
7. Once complete pour into a clean pot and heat on the stove. Season with salt and appropriate garnish and serve.

# Chicken Noodle

1 ea	chicken, 2-3 lbs., quartered
1 ea	sachet d'epices
2 ½ qts	simple chicken stock
TT	salt
TT	ground black pepper
6 oz	mirepoix
2 T	chicken diced
4 tsp	corn kernels, cooked
2 tsp	celery, diced
1 T	parsley, chopped
5 oz	egg noodles, cooked

1. Combine the chicken, sachet, stock, salt, and pepper. Simmer for 1 ½ hours, skimming as necessary.
2. Add the mirepoix and simmer for 1 ½ hours more.
3. Remove the chicken and let stand until cool enough to handle. Remove and dice the meat and set aside.
4. Strain the broth. The broth is ready to be finished now, or it may be rapidly cooled and stored for later service.
5. Return the broth to a simmer. Adjust seasoning with salt and pepper. Add the garnish to individual portions or to batches of the appropriate size for service.

## Lobster Bisque

1 ea	lobster
5 T	extra-virgin olive oil
5 T	unsalted butter
1 ea	leek, chopped
1 ea	onion, chopped
1 ea	celery, chopped
1 ea	carrot, chopped
2 ea	thyme
1 T	orange zest
2 T	tomato paste
3 T	cognac
3 T	flour
2 1/2 C	heavy cream , do not add all at once
1 tsp	whole peppercorns
TT	kosher salt and black pepper
<b>Garnish</b>	
1T	chives, finely chopped
1ea	lobster claw

Cut the lobster in half lengthwise. Remove the claws and tail pieces and set aside for garnish. Remove the innards and discard them; cut body into pieces. Preheat oven to 400 degrees

1. Heat 3T olive oil in a large pot over medium heat, add 3 T butter in it.
2. Add the chopped lobster bodies and heads and their juices, the leek, half of the onion, celery, carrot, thyme, zest and the tomato paste. Cook until the shells are red, vegetables are soft
3. Remove from the heat, pour in half cognac, ignite and burn off alcohol
4. Return to the heat, sprinkle in the flour, stir, and cook for another 2 minutes.
5. Add water to cover and stir up all the fond with a wooden spoon.
6. Add the cream, bring to a boil. Immediately decrease the heat and gently simmer until soup is reduced and thickened, about 30 to 45 minutes.
7. Strain bisque into a clean pot to keep warm, taste and season if needed
8. Heat the remaining olive oil and butter in an ovenproof skillet
9. Add remaining onion, thyme, bay leaf, zest and peppercorns, cook for about 5 minutes. Add the lobster claws and tails; toss to coat with the fat and flavors. Remove from the heat and pour in remaining cognac, ignite and burn off alcohol. Roast in oven until the lobster is tender, 15 min.
10. Remove the lobster pieces and remove the lobster meat from the claws and tails. Save the claws for garnish. Chop the meat roughly and add to bisque.

# Minestrone

1 oz	salt pork
1 oz	extra virgin olive oil
12 oz	mirepoix
4 oz	roasted red peppers, small dice
4 Oz	green cabbage, chiffonade
1 oz	garlic, roasted and minced
8 oz	tomato concassé
2 qt	brown stock
TT	salt and pepper
3 oz	ditalini, cooked
6 oz	red wine
<b>Garnish</b>	
2 oz	grated parmesan

1. Render the salt pork in the oil. Do not brown.
2. Add the mirepoix, peppers, cabbage, and garlic and sweat until the onions are translucent. Drain the pork grease and deglaze with wine and reduce until au sec.
3. Add the tomato concassé, stock, and salt and pepper to taste. Simmer until the vegetables are tender, about 15 to 20 minutes.
4. Add the Ditalini. Simmer 10 more minutes, garnish individual portions with the parmesan cheese.

# Starch Cookery

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 611*



Today's chefs are rediscovering traditional and ethnic dishes that rely on grains seldom used in typical American food service. Pasta, made from a variety of grains in numerous shapes and flavors and accompanied by countless sauces and garnishes, now regularly appears on menus alongside the ubiquitous potato prepared for many classical and modern dishes.

# Starch Cookery

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 611*

Potatoes, Grains, Pasta and Legumes are known as starches, some are vegetables others are grasses. Starches are for the most part a staple food, which defines a cuisine and gives it substance. All are high in starchy carbohydrates, low in fat and commonly used as a part of a well balanced diet. The types of starches: Potatoes, Grains, Pasta and Legumes.

**Potatoes**- are succulent, non-woody annual plants; the tuber is the consumed part of the plant. They are hardy and easily grown, making them inexpensive and widely available. Each Americans eat about fifty pounds of potatoes annually. One of the most important considerations when selecting a potato is how it will be prepared and the type of potato best suited to produce that product. Potatoes are organized into three categories based on starch and moisture.

### Three Categories of Potatoes-

High starch/ low moisture	mealy texture
Low starch/ high moisture	waxy texture
Moderate starch/moderate moisture	all purpose

**Mealy** - best for baking, frying, boiled, whipped, and scalloped

Examples: Russet, Idaho

**Waxy** - best for boiling, steaming, oven roasted

Examples: New/ Sweet Potatoes, Yams

**All Purpose** - best for boiling, steaming, sautéing, roasted, braising, stewing, salads and soups

Examples: Yukon Gold, Red Skinned.

**Grains**-are grasses that bear edible seeds. Both the fruit (seed or kernel) and the plant are called a grain.

Grains are excellent sources of vitamins, minerals, proteins and fiber.

Examples: Corn, Rice, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Quinoa

**Pasta and Legumes**-Pasta is made from unleavened dough of wheat flour mixed with a liquid. It is one of the most versatile and popular foods in most cuisines. There are different types of pastas such as Italian is usually made with semolina flour into ribbons, tubes, shapes and Asian is usually wheat, rice, bean starch, buckwheat flours.

**Couscous**: A staple of North African cuisine, coarsely ground semolina pasta.

Cooking couscous:     Ratio: 2/3 C couscous to 1 C liquid

**Risotto** is traditionally made with special Italian varieties of medium-grained round rice such as Arborio. Just about anything can be added to a risotto, like vegetables, meats, herbs and cheese.

Cooking risotto:         Ratio of 1 cup Arborio rice to 5 ½ cups liquid



# Starch Cookery Team Assignments

Team A (Stations 1-4)

Team B (Stations 5-8)

Team C (Stations 9-12)

Each team will make the following

Herbed Israeli Couscous

Tortilla Espanola

Saffron Risotto

Tuscan White and Black

## Herbed Israeli Couscous

2 T	olive oil
2 C	Israeli couscous
1 qt	chicken stock
1/4 C	parsley, chopped
1 T	tarragon, chopped
1 T	rosemary, chopped
1/4 C	lemon juice
TT	salt and black pepper

1. Heat the olive oil in a 2-qt. saucepan, add the couscous and sauté, stirring constantly, until well coated and aromatic, about 2 to 3 minutes.
2. Add the stock and bring to a boil, reduce the heat and simmer until just tender.
3. Add the herbs and lemon juice. Season to taste.

# TORTILLA ESPANOLA

6 oz	extra virgin olive oil
2 ea	potatoes, cut into ½ inch slices
6 ea	eggs
2 tsp	salt
1 ea	onion, large, sliced thin

1. Heat oil in a large skillet; add potatoes and onions and salt lightly. Cover pan and cook slowly over medium heat, turning occasionally, until potatoes are tender but not brown. Keep potatoes separated.
2. In a large bowl, lightly beat eggs and salt. Drain oil from potatoes, reserving 3 tablespoons to be reused.
3. Add potato mixture to eggs, submerging completely, Let stand for 10 minutes
4. Heat 2 tablespoons of the reserved oil in a large sauté pan until hot. Add potato-egg mixture. Reduce heat to medium.
5. Shake pan occasionally to prevent sticking. When the bottom of the tortilla is lightly browned, place a large plate over the pan and flip the tortilla upside down onto the plate.
6. Add 1 tablespoon oil to the sides of the pan and slide uncooked side of the tortilla back into the pan. Round the sides with a spatula. Cook until browned. Transfer to a plate and let rest five minutes before serving.

## SAFFRON RISOTTO

2 ea	garlic, minced
1/2 C	onions, minced
5 oz	butter
1 1/2 C	Arborio rice
6 C	stock
2 ea	bay leaves
1 ea	saffron threads, crushed
1/4 C	parmesan cheese, grated
2T	parsley, chopped
TT	salt
TT	ground white pepper

1. Sauté garlic and onion in 3 ounces of butter. Add the rice and stir until grains are coated with butter.
2. Add  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the stock and stir until rice absorbs liquid. Stir in another  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the stock and add the bay leaves and saffron. Stir in the remaining stock.
3. When all of the liquid is absorbed, add the remaining 2 ounces butter, cheese, parsley, and parsley.
4. Stir rice only long enough to mix ingredients. Season with salt and pepper to taste.

## Tucson Black and White Bean

3 T	corn oil
1 1/4 C	corn kernels
1 cn	black beans, rinsed, and drained
1 cn	white beans, drained
1 C	red bell pepper chopped, chopped
3/4 C	red onion
2 T	fresh lime juice
3 ea	garlic cloves, pressed
1 ea	jalapeño chili, seeded, minced
1 T	minced fresh oregano
1 T	chili powder
1 tsp	ground cumin

1. Heat 1 tablespoon oil in heavy large skillet over high heat
2. Add corn and sauté until brown, about 3 minutes
3. Transfer to large bowl. Add 2 tablespoons oil and all remaining ingredients
4. Season generously with salt and pepper

# Preparing Salads

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 695*

According to the Spanish proverb; four persons are needed to make a good salad: A spendthrift for oil, a miser for vinegar, a counselor for salt, and a madman to stir it all up

Abraham Hayward

English Writer 1801-1884

# Preparing Salads

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 695*

Salads use greens as the base and built artistically arranging components on the plate. A salad is determined by the greens selected. A salad can be made up of one type of lettuce or a combination of lettuces from different groups. Greens are grouped according to their flavor and/or texture. It is important to properly clean the lettuce before use. To clean lettuce plunge in cold water, repeat as necessary with clean cold water. A salad spinner can be used to remove water, by removing water from the lettuce the dressing will cling evenly and the lettuce natural flavor will be exposed.

## Types of Salads

**Composed-** A base or bed, main item, dressing, and a garnish

Example: Salad Nicoise, Mesclun Salad, Tossed Salad

**Bound-** A meat, fish, egg or poultry, diced or shredded to mayonnaise dressing

Example: Chutney Chicken Salad, Tuna Salad, Egg Salad

**Components of a Salad-** base, body, garnish, dressing and crunch

**Base-** a layer of greens that line the plate on which the salad will be served, can cupped or shaped

**Body-** the main ingredient; it can be greens or added items like chicken or fruits and vegetables

**Garnish-**is added for color, texture and flavor. It should compliment and balance the flavor

**Dressing-**should complement rather than mask the flavors in the salad, the type should be based on the delicacy of the greens, light dressings for the delicate greens and more robust dressings for the stronger flavored greens.

**Crunch-** an additional item to add flavor and texture to the salad

## Types of Dressings

**Vinaigrette-** ratio is 3 parts oil to 1 part vinegar

Vinaigrettes are mainly used for salads, but also used as marinades for grilled or broiled foods; as a dressing for grains, vegetables, beans and pasta salads; as dips; as sauces served hot or cold entrees and appetizers; or brushed on sandwiches. The quality and flavor of the oil and vinegar selected add to the finished vinaigrette flavor. Oils that are strong in flavor are paired with milder vinegars (Vic versa). This creates a balance, making the milder flavor complimentary to the stronger one. Additional ingredients that are added to vinaigrettes therefore improving the flavors are seasonings (salt, pepper, herbs and spices) and emulsifiers (egg yolks, mustard, roasted garlic, fruit or vegetable purees or glace de viande “a thick meat glaze made by reducing meat juices”).

**Mayonnaise based dressings-** ratio is 8 ounces oil to each egg yolk

Mayonnaise Based Dressings are very versatile. Mayonnaise is a cold sauce made from combining egg yolks with oil to form a stable emulsion. Emulsion is a mixture of two liquids that will not blend. Mayonnaise and sauces made with mayonnaise can be used as a spread, dip or salad dressing. The egg yolk provides the liquid, which holds the oil droplets in suspension; air, as well as lecithin from the yolk, acts as an emulsifier. The oil selected should not have a strong flavor since mayonnaise can be used as a base for many sauces. Acids such as lemon juice, wine or cider vinegar can be used to prepare mayonnaise. The acid along with water provides additional moisture for the emulsification.

**Dairy based dressing-**adjust consistency, thin for even coating, thick if a dip

Dairy based dressings are dressings that a dairy product like sour cream, crème fraiche, yogurt or buttermilk may be used alone or combined with mayonnaise for extra stability.

**Plating and Presentation-** arrange the components carefully, striving for a natural look. Colors and flavors add depth to your salad. Prepare each component perfectly to stand alone as well as enhances the complete salad. Arrange where natural textures and colors of the components are enhanced. Remember to show your skill set with the production of the salad by adding classical cuts and different cooking methods to showcase the components. Your salad will be critiqued on the following: appearance, portion size, texture, and flavor.

### Team Assignments

- Team A: Station 1-4
- Team B: Station 5-8
- Team C: Station 9-12

All teams must present all of the following salads as well as one addition salad. Remember all the components must be presented on each salad.

- Greek Salad
- Potato Salad
- Tossed Green Salad
- One addition Salad

## Greek Salad

10 ea	cherry tomatoes (quartered)
12 oz	romaine lettuce, shredded bite size
1 ea	cucumber s, peeled and small diced
6 oz	feta cheese, crumbled
1 ea	red onion, halved and sliced
10 ea	olives, black and pitted
10 ea	olives green and pitted
TT	salt and pepper
10 ea	dolmades
<b>Dressing</b>	
8 oz	lemon parsley vinaigrette
	lemon juice
	parsley, finely chopped
	oil
	vinegar

1. Make vinaigrette
2. In a separate bowl, combine all vegetables and toss lightly with vinaigrette
3. Season with salt and pepper to taste
4. Plate on cold plates and present for service

## Potato Salad

6 ea	potatoes, medium dice
2 ea	peppers, red -roasted and thinly sliced
1 ea	onions, red and thinly sliced
8 oz	mustard, whole grain
TT	salt and pepper
2 ea	onions, green, thinly sliced

1. Clean potatoes and cut into medium dice. Bake at 375 degrees until tender
2. When potatoes are done, place in bowl with remaining vegetables
3. Add the mustard slowly into the mix until a light coat on the potatoes
4. Season and garnish then serve on a warm plate

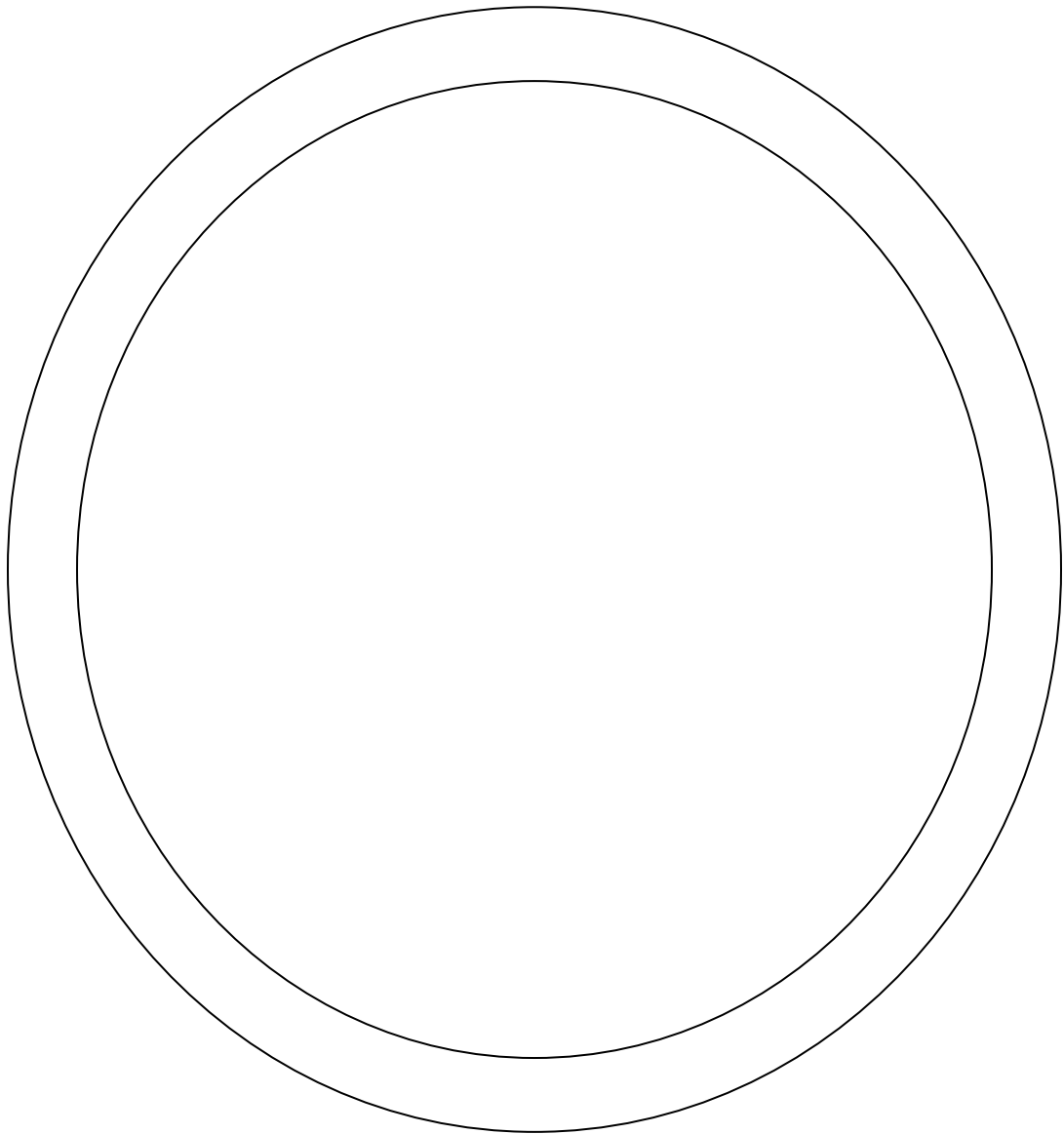
# Tossed Green Salad

12 oz	fresh mixed greens
20 ea	tomatoes, cherry
3 ea	slices of bread
10 oz	alf alpha sprouts
10 oz	bean sprouts
6 ea	radishes, red
8 oz	raspberry vinaigrette
	red wine vinegar
	oil
	mustard
	raspberries

1. Clean mixed greens make sure that they are completely dry
2. Refrigerate greens until ready to use
3. Slice tomatoes in quarters, make croutons, prepare vegetables
4. Thinly slice radishes and let soak in a little dressing until ready to use
5. When ready to plate, combine all ingredients together except croutons slowly add the dressing until it lightly coats the greens.
6. Plate on chilled plate and garnish prior to service



## Additional Salad



## **Preparing and Presenting Dinner for Two**

Prosciutto, Spinach and Boursin stuffed Chicken Supremes  
with Supreme Sauce

Garlic Mashed Potatoes

Seasoned Haricot Verts and Matignon Vegetables

## DEMO NOTES



# Sautéed Chicken Supreme Stuffed with Spinach, Prosciutto and Boursin

3 ea	supremes & tenderloins
3 ea	prosciutto slices
4 oz	boursin cheese
3 oz	spinach, sautéed
1 T	parsley, fresh, chopped
TT	salt & pepper

Prepare each breast for stuffing, set tenderloin aside

1. Stuff each breast (in this order) with equal parts Boursin cheese ,spinach, then prosciutto, seal with flattened tenderloin
2. Wrap bones and sauté each breast (skin side down first) for about five minutes per side. Ensure the skin is nicely browned and crispy.
3. Season and place in a roasting pan on matignon vegetables and finish in 400 degrees oven for 10-15 minutes, allow resting for 3-5 minutes before service.

## Sauce Supreme

1 C	chicken veloute
1 /4 C	heavy cream
1 T	butter, chilled
TT	salt, white pepper, lemon juice

1. Make veloute, and reduce by one fourth.
2. Add warm, heavy cream and stir to combine
3. Season with salt, white pepper and add lemon juice
4. Finish sauce with chilled butter

## Matignon Vegetables

6 oz	onion, small diced
3 oz	carrots, small diced
3 oz	celery small diced
4 oz	mushrooms, sliced
2 T	butter
2 T	chives, chopped
TT	salt & black pepper
1 ea	slice of Bacon

1. Render bacon
2. Add mirepoix, mushrooms, continue to cook until onions are translucent, and lightly season
3. Spread on the bottom of the roasting pan as a bed for the chicken breast
4. After roasting, but before service, add chopped chives and adjust seasoning if needed

## Garlic Mashed Potatoes

1 lb	potatoes, russet
3 cloves	garlic, roasted & mashed
4 oz	butter
3 oz	heavy cream
TT	salt & white pepper

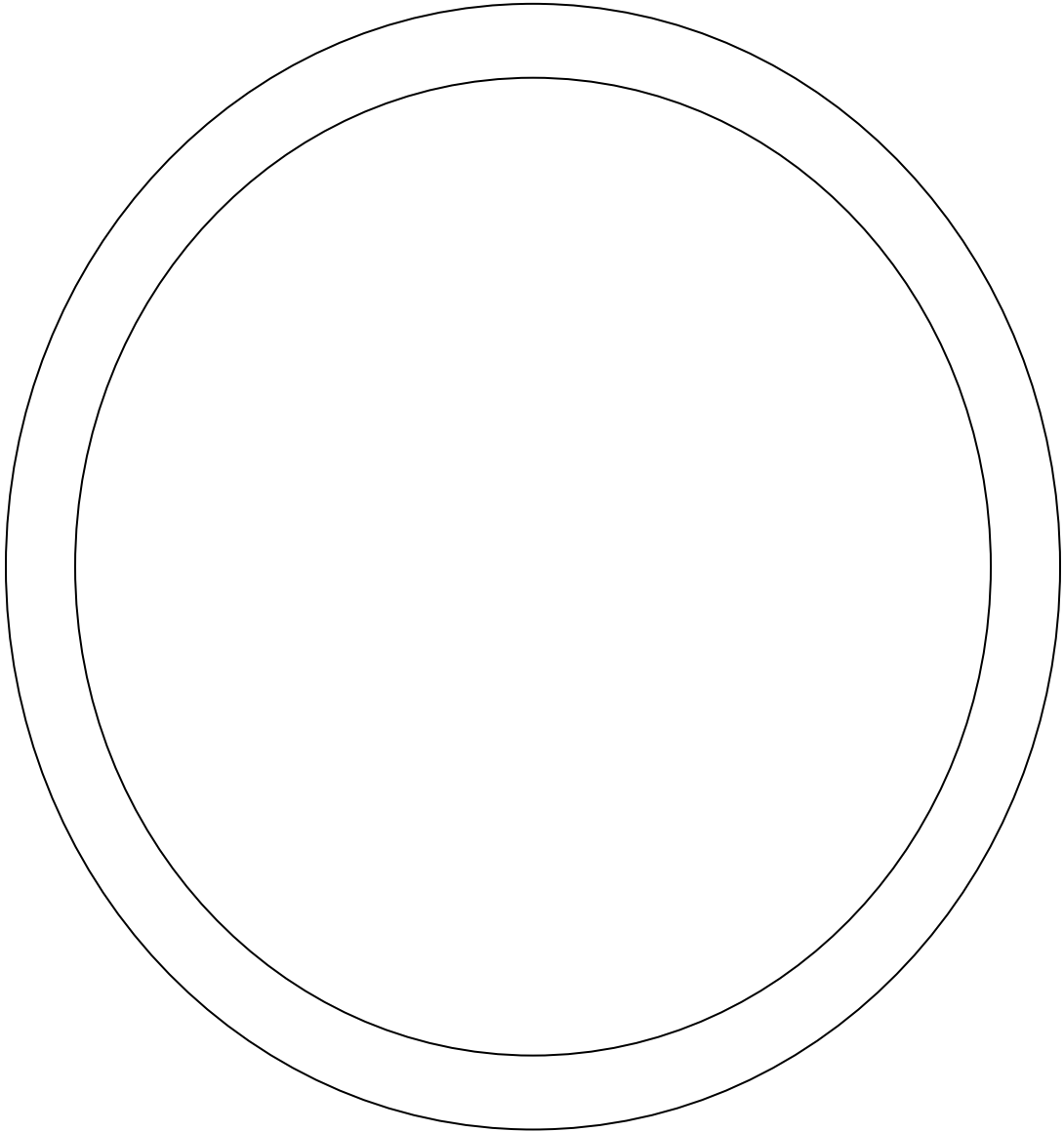
1. Peel and dice potatoes then simmer in salted water until soft
2. Strain and add butter, whip potatoes until smooth, transfer to heated bowl; adjust consistency with heated cream
3. Add roasted garlic in small amounts, adjust seasoning

## Seasoned Haricot Verts

20 ea	haricot verts
2 T	oil
TT	salt and pepper

1. Trim haricot verts
2. Par-cook in simmering salted water until about halfway done remove, and shock
3. Heat oil and sauté the haricot verts until al dente
4. Season with salt and pepper

# Plate Diagram





# Nutrition

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 23*



If we could give every individual the right amount of nourishment and exercise, not too little and not too much, we would have found the safest way to health

Hippocrates

Greek physician and Father of Medicine

460-377 BC

# Nutrition Pre-Test

1. Name the six basic nutrients.
2. What nutrient is the body's preferred source of fuel (energy)?
3. Name one healthy fat.
4. Name one unhealthy fat.
5. Name two sources of fiber.
6. In the preparation and storage of food, what are two environmental factors that cause nutrient degradation?
7. Name three healthy cooking techniques.
8. Name two health conditions associated with an unhealthy diet.
9. If your customer has high cholesterol, list some foods you would recommend they consume in order to improve it.
10. If your customer has high blood pressure, list foods you would recommend they consume in order to improve it.
11. List three food sources of cholesterol?
12. You are preparing a basic recipe of banana bread. How can you reduce the fat in the recipe?
13. In the same recipe, how can you increase the fiber content?

14. The food label on your bottle of soy sauce states that it contains 920mg of sodium in one tablespoon. It is recommended to consume no more than 1500mg of sodium per day. If you add two tablespoons of soy sauce to your fried rice, what percentage of your daily limit for sodium is this providing?
  
15. It is recommended to get at least 20g of fiber per day. If you consume 5g at breakfast, 7g at lunch and 5g at dinner, what percentage is this of your daily requirement?
  
16. The nutrition facts label of your frozen turkey dinner meal states that it contains 1430mg sodium. It is recommended to consume no more than 1500mg sodium per day; 1 tsp salt contains 2300mg sodium. If you add one fourth teaspoon salt to your frozen dinner, what percentage of your daily limit for sodium is this meal providing?
  
17. Your fast food lunch consists of the following components and cholesterol content: double bacon cheeseburger (130mg), large fries (4mg), and medium vanilla shake (30mg). It is recommended to consume no more than 300mg of cholesterol per day. What percentage of your daily limit is this lunch meal?

# Nutritional Benefits of Nutrition Recipes

## Team A Menu

Grilled Swordfish with Horseradish Apple Sauce

Lentil Ragout

Sautéed Broccoli Florets

Oatmeal Pear Cookies

Swordfish: Low-calorie, lean protein that contains omega-3 fatty acids. Good source of vitamin D, niacin, selenium. This fish is not recommended for pregnant women as it contains mercury; the benefits of swordfish consumption outweigh the risks for the general population.

Lentils: High in fiber (manages blood sugar & reduces cholesterol), good source of B vitamins, minerals (magnesium, iron), and is a lean protein.

Apple: Good source of fiber, vitamin C, and antioxidants.

Garlic: Good source of the antioxidants Vitamin B6 & Vitamin C that offer cardio-protective properties and antibacterial properties.

Yogurt: Good source of probiotics (good bacteria), calcium, protein, potassium.

Broccoli: Good source of fiber, antioxidants, Vitamins A, C, & K.

Pears: Good source of fiber, Vitamins A & C, potassium, copper.

Oats: Good source of fiber, antioxidants, vitamins such as thiamin, folic acid, and minerals such as zinc, selenium, copper.

## Grilled Swordfish

1 T	lime juice
2 tsp	shallots, minced
2 ea	garlic cloves, minced
½ tsp	chervil, chopped
6 Ea	swordfish, cut to 3.5 oz portions

1. Combine all ingredients and spread on swordfish, refrigerate for 30 minutes
2. Grill swordfish until thoroughly cooked

## Horseradish and Apple Cream Dressing

2 oz	ricotta cheese, part skim
5 oz	yogurt, non-fat, drained
1 oz	red wine vinegar
1 oz	granny smith apple, grated
2 tsp	horseradish, well drained
1 tsp	lemon juice
TT	black pepper

1. Puree ricotta until smooth; add vinegar, yogurt process until fully incorporated
2. Fold in apple and horseradish, add lemon juice and stir to combine

## Broccoli

3 C	broccoli florets, trimmed
4 C	water / with a pinch of salt
TT	salt, white pepper

1. Bring salted water to a boil, reduce to a simmer, add broccoli
2. Cook broccoli for 3-5 min. or until al dente
3. Drain, season, and serve

## Lentil Ragout

1 ea	bacon slice, diced
1 oz	onion, small dice
1 oz	leek, quartered lengthwise and sliced thin crosswise
1 oz	carrot, small dice
1 oz	celery, small dice
1 T	garlic clove, minced
1 T	tomato paste
1 ½ C	chicken stock
2 oz	Lentils, green
1 ea	sachet d'epices
1 T	riesling wine
2 tsp	sherry vinegar
TT	salt
TT	white pepper

1. Render the bacon fat in a soup med sauce pan. Sweat the onions, leeks, carrots, celery and garlic until the onions are translucent. Add tomato paste and sauté for 2-3 minutes
2. Add the stock to the tomato mixture along with the lentils, and the sachet, simmer until the lentils are tender, about 30 minutes
3. Remove the sachet, and then add the wine, vinegar, salt, and pepper

## Oatmeal Pear Cookies

5 oz	light brown sugar, packed
4 oz	honey
1 T	butter, unsalted, softened
1 oz	egg whites ( about 1 large egg white)
1 T	evaporated skim milk
1 tsp	vanilla extract
5 oz	oats, quick cooking
4 oz	flour, all purpose
4 oz	pear puree
3.5 oz	pears, dried, diced
	vegetable spray

1. Cream together the sugar, honey, and butter
2. Beat eggs, milk, and vanilla. Combine to sugar mixture
3. Fold in the oats and flour. Stir in pear puree and dried pears
4. Place 1oz of dough on lightly oiled sheet pan. Bake at 350 for about 10 minutes

# Nutritional Benefits of Practical Recipes

## Team B Menu

Roasted Tenderloin of Pork with Honey Mustard Sauce  
Haricot Verts with Toasted Walnuts  
Quinoa Pilaf with Red and Yellow Peppers  
Rice Pudding and Berry Coulis

Tenderloin: Lean protein

Quinoa: Complete protein, good source of fiber, B vitamins, minerals (magnesium, potassium, calcium, zinc)  
Quinoa is considered to be one of the healthiest grains

Black Pepper: Source of minerals and antioxidants; thought to have anti-inflammatory properties

Garlic: Good source of the antioxidants Vitamin B6 & Vitamin C that offer cardio-protective properties; thought to have antibacterial properties; medicinal uses

Thyme: Good source of Vitamin K, source of iron, manganese, phytochemicals/flavonoids; thought to have anti-microbial properties

Red & Yellow Peppers: Good source of the phytochemical carotenoid (antioxidant properties), Vitamins A, C, B6, and fiber. Red peppers contain higher amounts of Vitamin A & C than yellow peppers. Red & yellow peppers contain much more Vitamin C than green peppers

Berries: Good sources of Vitamin C, potassium, high in fiber, phytochemicals/flavonoids (antioxidant properties)

Cinnamon: Source of vitamins & minerals, and antioxidants; thought to stabilize blood sugars and have anti-inflammatory properties; medicinal uses

Nutmeg: Source of vitamins & minerals, and antioxidants, phytochemicals/flavonoids; thought to improve digestion and circulation; medicinal uses

Vanilla: Source of phytochemicals; thought to have anti-inflammatory properties and to reduce insomnia

# Roasted Tenderloin of Pork with Honey Mustard Sauce

1 ea	pork tenderloin
1 ea	garlic clove, minced
2 tsp	shallot, minced
2 T	mustard, whole grain
½ oz	tomato paste
2 tsp	thyme, chopped
1 tsp	black peppercorns, crushed
8 oz	demi glace
1 ¼ oz	red wine vinegar
1 oz	honey
½ tsp	salt

1. Dry sear the pork loin in a large sauté pan until browned on all sides. Remove pork loin and place on wire rack and then place in roasting pan. Roast at 325 degrees until loin reaches an internal temperature of 145 degrees. Meanwhile, deglaze the sauté pan with the stock and reduce until about 1 tablespoon remains. Add the garlic and shallots. Sweat until aromatic
2. Add the mustard, tomato paste, thyme, and pepper. Sauté until the tomato paste is browned. Stir in the demi glace, vinegar, honey, and salt. Simmer until the mixture is reduced to a sauce consistency, about 10 minutes, strain and hold
3. Once the pork is done, remove from oven and let rest for 5-10 minutes, covered in foil, then cut into 2.5 ounce portions

## Haricot Verts with Toasted Walnuts

25 ea	haricot verts, trimmed
1 tsp	olive oil
2 tsp	shallots, small diced
1 ea	garlic clove, minced
¼ oz	walnuts, toasted
TT	salt and Pepper

1. Cook haricot verts in simmering water until tender, shock, drain, hold till service
2. Heat oil, add garlic and shallots, walnuts then haricot verts, cook heated through



## Quinoa Pilaf with Red and Yellow Peppers

1 T	shallots, minced
1 T	garlic, minced
10 oz	simple stock
6 oz	quinoa, well rinsed
¼ tsp	salt
TT	white pepper
1 ea	bay leaf, small
1 ea	thyme, fresh sprig
7 oz	red and yellow peppers, roasted

1. Sweat shallots and garlic in 2 oz of stock until shallots are translucent
2. Add quinoa, remaining stock, salt, pepper, bay leaf, and thyme, bring to a boil
3. Cover place in oven until tender and absorbed the liquid, about 15 minutes
4. Remove bay leaf and thyme. Fluff quinoa, fold in roasted peppers and serve

## Rice Pudding

4 oz	rice, parboiled
8 oz	water
2 oz	golden raisins
2 oz	sugar
1 tsp	lemon juice
TT	nutmeg
TT	cinnamon
TT	salt
2 oz	ricotta cheese, pureed
1 oz	yogurt, nonfat
.5 oz	milk, skim
1 tsp	vanilla

1. Combine first eight ingredients in a saucepan. Cover and simmer until rice is tender and has absorbed the liquid. Line a sheet pan with plastic wrap and spread rice over to cool
2. Transfer the cool rice to a mixing bowl and fold in the remaining ingredients. Portion into serving dishes and refrigerate until needed

## Berry Coulis

4 oz	sugar
1/2 oz	lemon juice
16 oz	Fresh Berries ,save some for garnish

1. Combine all ingredients and simmer for ten minutes.
2. Strain through sieve and adjust sugar and lemon juice as needed

# Nutritional Benefits of Practical Recipes

## Team C Menu

### Grilled Yellow Tuna with Citrus Salad Wild Rice Succotash Apple Strudel

Yellowfin Tuna: Lean protein, good source of thiamin, selenium, Vitamin B6. Believed to be near target population levels and is harvested at a sustainable rate

Black Pepper: Source of minerals and antioxidants; thought to have anti-inflammatory properties

Jalapeno: Good source of Vitamin A, antioxidants, and the flavonoid capsaicin (provides the “heat”) thought to improve digestion and when used as a cream, thought to reduce pain

Citrus fruits: Good source of fiber & Vitamin C, contains Vitamin E and some B Vitamins, Minerals (phosphorus, magnesium, copper), and phytochemicals (including lycopene)

Onion: Good source of fiber, Vitamin C, folic acid, phytochemicals and the flavonoid quercetin; thought to have anti-bacterial properties

Tomato: Excellent source of Vitamins C & A, good source of several B Vitamins, potassium, and phytochemicals (including lycopene)

Mushroom: Excellent source of selenium, good source of potassium, copper, several B Vitamins, and phytochemicals

Tarragon: Good source of Vitamins C, A, & several B, several minerals, and phytochemicals; thought to stimulate the appetite, improve circulation, and decrease toothaches; medicinal uses

Apples: Good source of fiber, Vitamin C, potassium, phytochemicals, and the flavonoid quercetin; thought to help stabilize blood sugars

Cinnamon: Source of vitamins & minerals, and antioxidants; thought to stabilize blood sugar and have anti-inflammatory properties; medicinal uses

Nutmeg: Source of vitamins & minerals, and antioxidants, phytochemicals/flavonoids; thought to improve digestion and circulation; medicinal uses

# Grilled Yellow Tuna with Citrus Salad

1 lb	yellow fin tuna,	
¼ tsp	salt	
TT	black pepper	
¼ C	simple stock	←
½ ea	zest of one lemon	
½ ea	zest of one lime	
1 tsp	arrowroot	
2 ¼ oz	orange juice	
½ oz	jalapeno, roasted minced	
¼ tsp	salt	
¼ tsp	black pepper	
2 T	peanut oil	←
1 ea	grape fruits, pink and white cut into segments	
2 ea	orange, cut into segments	
3 oz	fennel, sliced paper thin	
3 oz	red onion, sliced paper thin	

combine for dressing

1. Clean tuna, sear for color ¼ all around then place on oven rack
2. Place zest in saucepan, cover with cold water, and bring to a boil. Drain and set aside
3. Combine arrowroot with enough stock to form slurry. Bring to simmer then add slurry. Stir until thick
4. Combine thickened stock with juice and oil to form vinaigrette
5. Combine citrus fruit, fennel and red onion. Dress with low-fat vinaigrette, season to taste
6. Finish tuna 400 for about 8-10 min, until medium rare

## Wild Rice Succotash

2 T	olive oil
3 oz	corn,
3 oz	mushrooms, chopped
6 oz	tomato concassé, small dice
2.5 oz	lima beans,
2.5 oz	wild cooked rice
7 tsp	simple stock
½ ea	scallion, sliced thin
½ tsp	salt
2 tsp	tarragon, chopped
¼ tsp	black pepper

1. Heat oil; add corn and mushrooms, sauté until tender.
2. Add tomatoes, lima beans, wild rice, stock, scallions and salt, stir in tarragon and pepper

## Apple Strudel

2 lbs	granny smith apples, peeled, c cored, sliced
2 oz	brown sugar
1.5 oz	golden raisins, plumped in warm water
2 tsp	cinnamon, ground
¼ tsp	nutmeg, grated or ground
3 sheets	phyllo dough
1.5 T	butter, melted

1. Spread apples on parchment paper sheet pan. Bake at 350 until tender, 30- 45 minutes
2. Cool the combine with brown sugar, raisins, cinnamon and nutmeg in a mixing bowl
3. Lay down one sheet of phyllo and lightly brush with butter. Add second sheet on top, brush with butter; add third sheet and brush with butter. Mound filling down the long side of the phyllo dough. Roll the phyllo up of over the stuffing and continue to roll
4. Brush top and sides of strudel with remaining butter, score top with cuts for portion size
5. Bake at 450 degree until golden brown, about 30 minutes. Slice while is still warm

## Hot Topics

Phytochemicals and Antioxidants

Organic

Local produce, meat, wine, etc.

Sustainable seafood, agriculture

Food Allergies wheat, gluten, etc,

Healthy children's meals and culinary themes

# Nutritional Review for Test

## Six Basic Nutrients

1. Carbohydrates
  - Complex
  - Fiber
  - Simple
2. Protein
3. Fat
  - Saturated
  - Trans
  - Unsaturated
  - Monounsaturated
  - Polyunsaturated
  - Cholesterol
4. Vitamins
5. Minerals
6. Water

## My Plate and the Five Food Groups

1. Grains
2. Fruits
3. Vegetables
4. Dairy
5. Protein

## Dietary Guidelines for Americans

1. Weight maintenance
2. Foods to reduce
3. Foods to increase
4. Eating patterns & food safety

## Conditions with Nutrition Implications

Overweight/obesity  
Hypertension  
High Cholesterol  
Diabetes

## Seven Principles of Healthy Cooking

Enemies of nutrients  
Healthy cooking techniques  
Vegetarians  
Label reading  
Nutrient Claims  
Recipe Modifications  
Fat  
Fiber

# Notes from Nutritional Class

# Dessert Sauces and Crunches

*Culinary Fundamentals pg.819*

## Basic Sauces

### Liaison (lie: to bind)

Slurry: Starch + liquid

Example: Raspberry sauce

Egg yolk

Examples: Crème Anglaise (vanilla sauce), sabayon

Pectin: clear gel, gel powder + liquid

### Reduction

Slow simmering of a liquid to concentrate solids and flavor by evaporating moisture, to get proper viscosity. (Also concentrates sweetening)

Example: Sweet wine or port reduction

### Monter au beurre

Emulsion of a hot reduced liquid and butter; need to be served hot. (Makes it fluffier, same time richer, 20 to 25 % butter.)

Example: Raspberry Monter au beurre

### Miscellaneous sauces

Caramel, Chocolate, Fruit Coulis (natural thickening served room temp. or hot)

### Note:

- All sauces should pair in flavor and texture with the different component of the dish.
- Some sauces will have to be served at room temperature or hot if butter has been used (a result of a deglazing, cold would taste fatty)



## Vanilla Sauce (Anglaise)

1/2 pt	milk
1/2 pt	heavy cream
1 ea	vanilla bean, split
4 oz	sugar
7 ea	egg yolks
4 oz	sugar

1. Heat milk, cream, vanilla bean and 4 Oz. Sugar in a saucepan until it comes to the boil. Remove the vanilla bean.
2. Combine egg yolks and 4 Oz. Sugar, temper with milk mixture, stirring while doing so.
3. Add egg mixture to remaining milk mixture, and cook over low to med. Heat until mixture cooks to the nappe stage ( about 180 F)
4. Remove from heat and strain through sieve

## Raspberry Coulis

4 oz	sugar
½ oz	lemon Juice
16 oz	raspberries

1. Combine all ingredients and simmer for ten minutes
2. Strain through chinois and adjust sugar and lemon juice as needed

Note: Coulis will thicken to a more sauce like consistency when it cools

## Chocolate Sauce

5 oz	sugar
8 oz	water
2.25 oz	light corn syrup
2 oz	cocoa powder, sifted
8 oz	bitter sweet chocolate or semi sweet

1. Combine sugar, water, and syrup in a sauce pan and bring to boil over medium heat and remove
2. Place sifted cocoa powder in separate bowl; add enough of syrup to form a paste, stir until smooth; continually add remaining mixture until all combined
3. Add Chocolate and blend until mixture is fully combined
4. Strain sauce through sieve, may be served warmed or chilled

## Caramel Sauce

1 ½ C	heavy cream
6 ½ oz	sugar
5 oz	light corn syrup
1 ¼ oz	butter, cubed and soft

1. Place cream in sauce pan and bring to a boil over medium heat. Once cream has boiled reduce heat to very low and keep warm
2. Prepare an Ice Bath and set aside. Combine sugar and syrup in a saucepan and cook over a medium heat, stirring constantly, until all the sugar has dissolved. STOP stirring and continue to cook until product reaches a golden caramel
3. Remove from heat and shock in ice bath. ( for about 5 seconds) This will stop the cooking
4. Remove from ice bath and stir in butter, then add warm cream and stir until it is combined. (You may have to return the saucepan back to a low flame to make sure all of the caramel is melted and incorporated.)
5. Serve warm or chilled

## Sabayon Sauce

9 ea	egg yolks
6 oz	sugar
3/4 C	riesling wine
1 ½ C	heavy whipping cream

1. Place first three ingredients in a stainless steel bowl and mix with a wire whip until well combined. Using double boiler method heat mixture until ribbon stage forms. Remove and chill. (Using an Ice Bath is a good way to do it quickly)
2. In a chilled mixing bowl, add heavy whipping cream and whip on medium speed until soft peaks form.
3. Fold whipped whipping cream into cooled Sabayon base in incremental measurements.

## Shortbread Cookies

8 oz	butter, softened
1/2 C	sugar
2 C	flour

1. Preheat oven to 325 degrees. In a mixing bowl, cream butter and sugar until light and fluffy. On low speed slowly add flour and mix until incorporated
2. Chill dough in refrigerator and roll out 1/2 inch thick
3. Bake for 20 minutes or until just starting to color slightly

## Vanilla Tuile Paste

4 oz	unsalted butter
4 oz	granulated sugar
4 oz	egg whites
1 tsp	vanilla
4 oz	flour

1. Melt butter and cool slightly
2. In a mixer, combine with sugar
3. Add egg whites, one at a time until incorporated
4. Add vanilla, then flour and mix until smooth
5. Refrigerate for ½ hour or until workable
6. Smooth a small portion of mixture out on the back of a sheet pan in a paper/plastic template  
Remove template
7. Bake at 375 degrees F until light, uniform color is achieved
8. Immediately remove and shape as desired

## Brandy Snaps

3 oz	butter
3 oz	brown sugar
3 oz	golden corn syrup
3 oz	all purpose flour sifted
1 tsp	ginger powder

1. Heat butter, sugar and syrup in a saucepan. Melt butter half way, turn off heat and let residual heat melt it the rest of the way. Allow to cool slightly. Then add remainder of ingredients and allow mixture to go cold in refrigerator
2. Roll in small balls and flatten on the back of a sheet pan
3. Cook for 8-10 min. at 350 degree's till lightly browned.
4. Allow mixture to set a little until you can lift it slightly off the pan
5. Cut to form and mold to whatever shape desired

# Wine Poached Pear

3 ea	bartlett pears
3 C	merlot wine
3-4 C	water (adjust depending on the size of the pot)
1 C	granulated sugar
½ ea	split vanilla bean

1. Core and peel three pears. With a NEW green scrubby, carefully smooth out the surface of each pear. Ensure to have the peeled pear in a bowl with cool water to avoid browning
2. In a medium-sized saucepan combine wine, water, sugar and vanilla bean. Bring to a simmer and then add the pears. Ensure pears stay submerged so they darken in color evenly
3. Simmer for about 45 minutes or until done
4. Remove from heat; leave pears in mixture to steep

## Fruit Mousse

4 sheets	gelatin
7 fl oz	heavy cream
1 lb	fruit purée
2 ½ wt oz	egg whites
4 wt oz	sugar

1. Assemble and prepare the desired pastries, containers, or molds that are to be used in the application of the mousse before beginning preparation
2. Bloom the gelatin in cold water
3. Whip the heavy cream to medium peaks. Cover and reserve under refrigeration
4. Warm 6 oz. of the fruit purée in a sauce pan. Remove from heat. Melt the gelatin. Add the melted gelatin and stir to incorporate. Blend in the remaining purée
5. Combine the egg whites and sugar in a mixer bowl. Set over a pot of simmering water and heat, stirring constantly with a wire whip, until the mixture reaches 110°F. Transfer to the mixer and whip at medium speed with the whip attachment until stiff peaks form. Continue beating until the meringue has completely cooled
6. Cool the purée-gelatin mixture to 70°F
7. Gently blend approximately one-third of the meringue into the purée mixture to lighten it. Fold in the remaining meringue, thoroughly incorporating it. Fold in the reserved whipped cream
8. Immediately pipe or ladle into prepared pastries or molds. Refrigerate until completely set

# CRÈME CARMEL

## Carmel

8 oz	sugar
1 tsp	lemon juice
3 oz	water

## Custard

1 qt	milk
1 ea	vanilla bean, split
12 oz	eggs, beaten
2 ½ oz	egg yolks
8 oz	sugar

1. Combine the first sugar with the lemon juice and water. Cook it over low to medium heat to caramelize it to a rich, golden brown, then carefully divide it between the bottoms of the ramekins
2. Warm the milk and half of the second sugar and remove from heat. Steep the vanilla bean in the hot milk mixture. Combine the egg yolk and the other half of the sugar and stir immediately. Temper together the eggs and warm milk. **DO NOT RETURN TO HEAT.** Divide the custard mixture into the ramekins. Bake in a water bath by placing filled ramekins into a shallow steam table pan filled 1/3 the way with water at 300 degrees for approximately 35 min or until the custard has set. Refrigerate overnight before turning out and serving

## Classic Chocolate Truffles

½ C	heavy cream
2 T	unsalted butter
1 tsp	light corn syrup
8 oz	semi-sweet chocolate

1. Mix the cream, butter and corn syrup together in a saucepan. Place over medium heat and bring to a boil. Turn off heat
2. Add the chocolate, and gently swirl the pan. Do not stir. Allow to rest for 5 minutes
3. After 5 minutes, whisk slowly to combine
4. Transfer the mixture to a bowl and refrigerate for 45 minutes, stirring every 15 minutes

# Midterm Review Notes

## ***Plating and Design***

- Focal point
- Sequencing
- S.C.H.I.F.T.
- Color wheel
- Asymmetrical
- Strong line
- Contrasting flavors

## ***Classical Cuts***

- Measurements
- Terminology

## ***Knife Sharpening***

- Parts of a knife
- Types of knives
- Techniques for sharpening knives

## ***Meat Fabrication***

- Purchasing
- Storing
- Terminology
- Categories
- USDA grades

## ***Cooking Methods***

- Dry Heat Techniques
- Moist Heat Techniques
- Terminology

## ***Stocks and Sauces***

- Types of Basic Roux
- A broken Hollandaise can be saved by
- Ratios
- Terminology
- Techniques
- Cooking times for stocks

## ***Starches***

- Origins
- Techniques
- Categories of potatoes
- Legumes

## ***Soup and Salads***

- Types of soups and salads
- Techniques
- Ratio

## ***Dinner for two***

- Terms
- Techniques

# Midterm Review Notes



## Hors d' oeuvres

*Culinary Fundamentals pg.753*



It be said that a good hors d' oeuvres artist is a man to be prized in any kitchen for, although his duties do not by any means rank first in importance, they nevertheless demand of the chef the possession of such qualities as are rarely found united in one person: reliable and experienced taste, originality, keen artistic sense, and professional knowledge.

Auguste Escoffier  
Le Guide Culinaire

# Hors d'oeuvres

*Culinary Fundamentals pg.753*

Hors d'oeuvres are very small portions of food served outside the meal to whet the appetite. They are passed elegantly by waiters or displayed as artwork. Preparing hors d'oeuvres uses skills from almost every work station in the kitchen. Knowledge of food and how to pair different foods is a vital part of mastering hors d'oeuvres. **Hors d'oeuvre** means "outside the work". They are served separately from meal; they can be hot or cold. It can be suitable to eat with fingers or may require use of plates or forks. Hors d'oeuvres are meant to pique the taste buds and perk up appetite. It should be small enough to eat in one or two bites. It should be attractive should have pleasing; natural colors should have precise cuts, and follow the menu theme.

## Types of hors d'oeuvres

**Finger foods**- are typical for outdoor occasions; neat self contained

**Crudités**-Raw veggies or fruits served with dip.

**Canapés**- Defined as small open faced sandwiches. Traditional canapés includes base often cut into shapes a spread, a filling and a garnish

**Raviers**- French tradition that is usually served during luncheons with a selection of hot or cold items

**Tapas**-Spanish bars offer a selection of small dishes

**Antipasto**- Italian style of hors d'oeuvres that means before the pasta

**Zakuski**-boards of smoked fish, blini, caviar and vodkas are from the Russians

**Mezzos**-are a wide array of foods from the Mediterranean

**Antojitos**-are Latin cuisines to include tamales, empanadas and salsa

There are only two limitations on the type of food and the manner of preparation that can be used for hors d'oeuvres: the chef's imagination and the foods at their disposal.

## Guidelines for preparing hors d'oeuvres

Small, one to two bites

Flavorful and well seasoned, not overpowering

Visually attractive

Complement foods that follow, not duplicate their flavors

# Hors d'oeuvres mise en place

Equipment gathered

Platters gathered

Ovens checked

Sanitation buckets prepped

No mixing ingredients

Only items in **BOLD** can be cooked

## Tenderloin canapé

- Gather all ingredients
- Cut bread bases
- Slice onion

## Tomato Bruschetta

- Gather all ingredients
- Clean tomatoes, no final cut
- Grate cheese
- Cut bread base

## Crab Louis

- Gather ingredients
- **Prepare** phyllo cups

## Gazpacho

- Gather ingredients

## Salmon Cakes

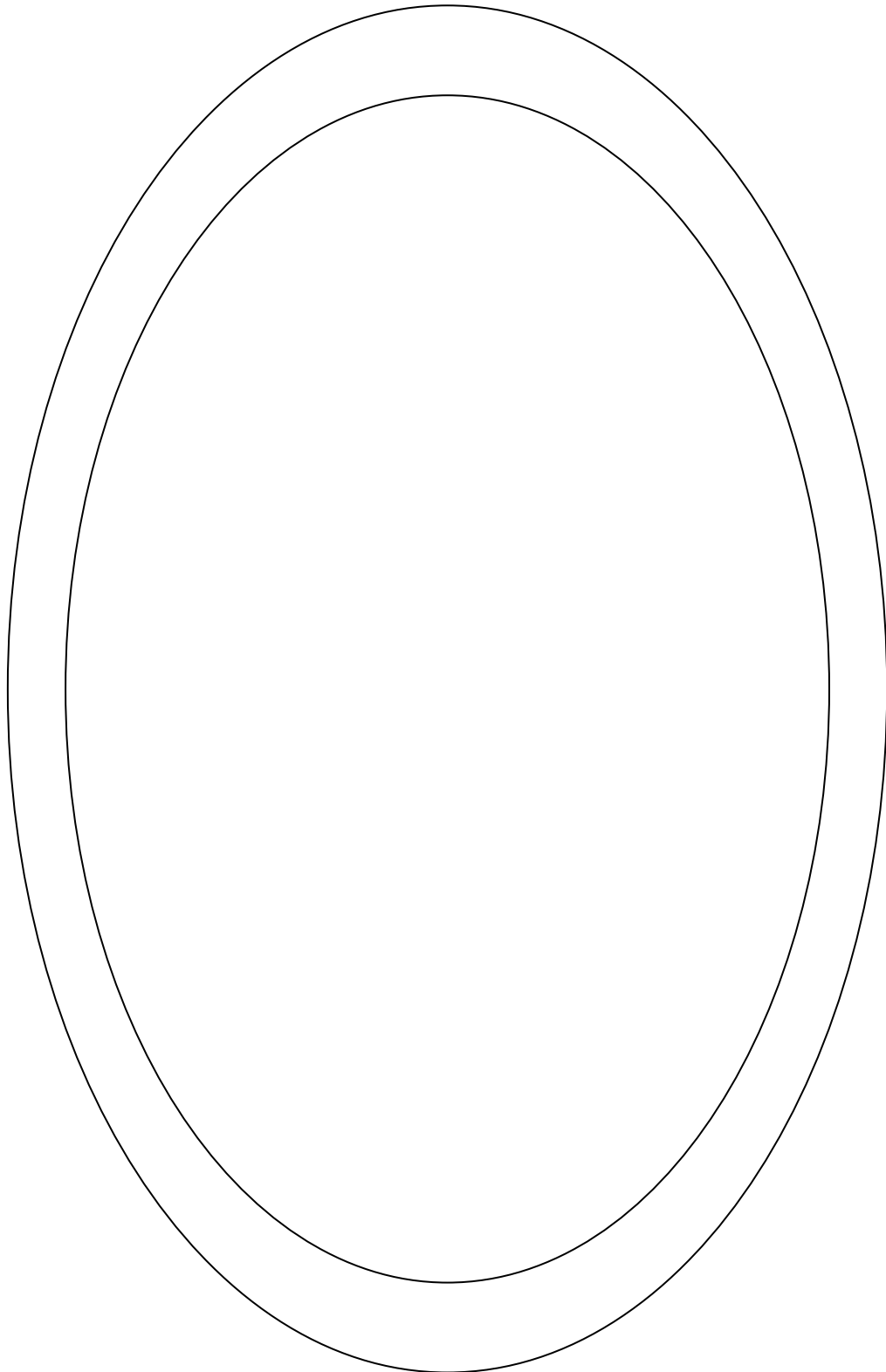
- Gather ingredients
- **Bake** salmon

## Sushi

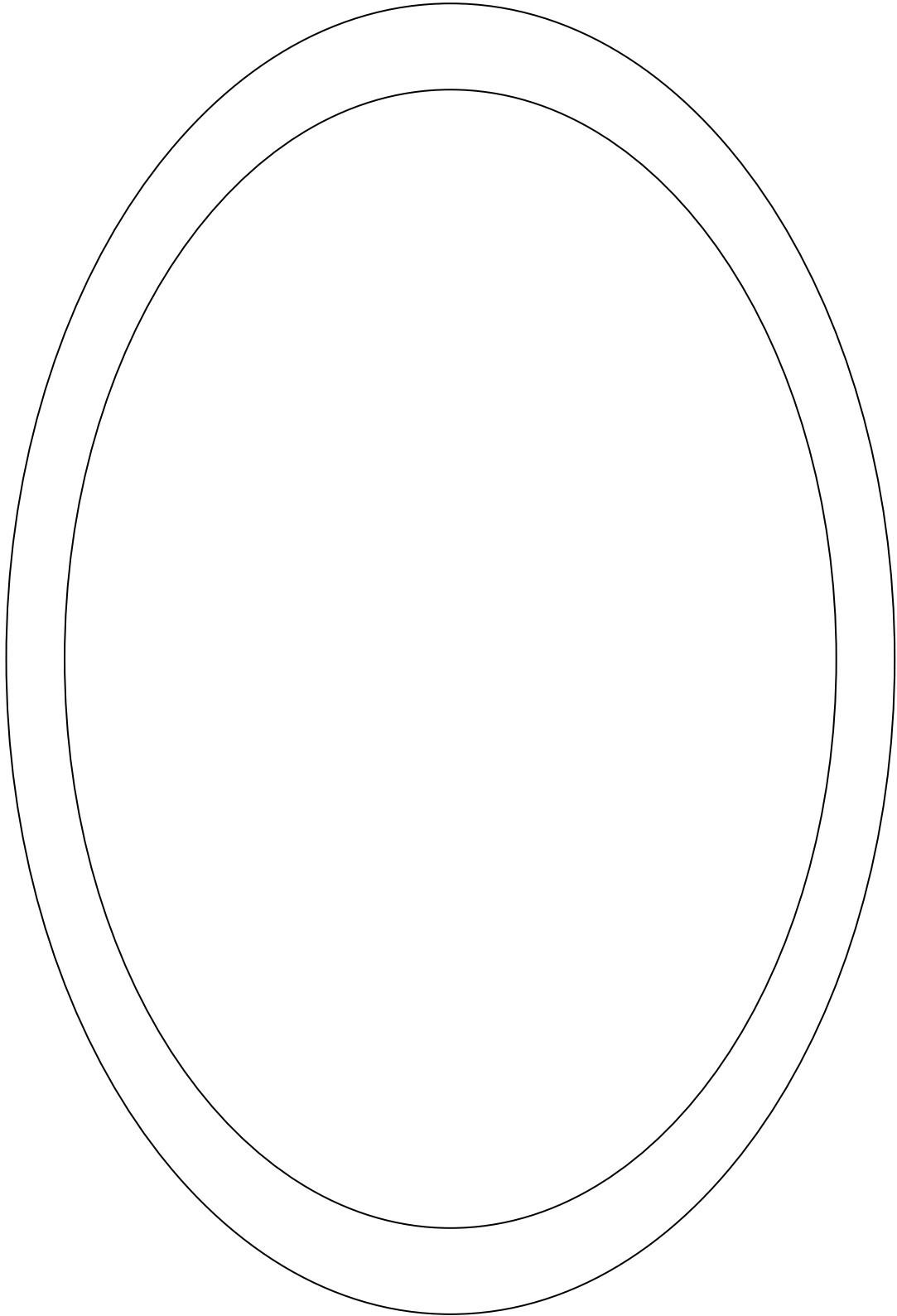
- Gather all ingredients
- **Prepare** Rice

# STUDENT ACTION PLAN

# Platter One



# Platter Two



# Tomato Bruschetta

6 ea	plum tomatoes
1 T	garlic, minced
1 T	shallots, minced
½ C	basil leaves, fresh
TT	salt and pepper
½ tsp	lemon juice
¼ C	olive oil
7 ea	round peasant bread, ¼ in slices
2 T	parmesan cheese, grated
As needed	melted butter

1. Concassé tomatoes into brunoise. Toss in garlic and shallots
2. Chop basil coarsely and add tomato mix, juice, oil, seasoning
3. Adjust seasoning as needed and set aside
4. Using baguettes slice ¼ inches thick
5. Brush toast with butter and toast until golden brown
6. Spoon on the tomato mixture and garnish with cheese

## Petite Crab Louis

9 ea	3 phyllo sheets (2 x 2 square)
¼ C	lettuce, chiffonade
4 oz	crab meat , picked over
½ C	mayonnaise ( <b>DO NOT MIX INTO CRAB</b> )
1 tsp	catsup
	Mrs. Dash seasoning and melted butter
½ tsp	heavy cream
1 tsp	scallions, red and yellow pepper, brunoise
½ tsp	lemon juice
¼ tsp	horseradish

1. Prepare 2 inch squares using three sheets of phyllo pastry
2. Layer each sheet while brushing with butter and seasoning
3. Cut into 2 x 2 squares. Lying squares opposite on top to form a star pattern  
Press into a petite muffin tin and bake at 350°F until lightly golden in color, set aside to cool
4. Chiffonade lettuce and brunoise peppers and slice scallions
5. Pick over fresh crabmeat and remove all shell matter
6. For the sauce combine catsup, cream, juice, horse radish and mayo in a bowl. Set aside to chill
7. Assembly-place a pinch of lettuce in the bottom of the pastry shell, top with crabmeat, then top with small dollop of dressing. Finish with garnish



# Beef Tenderloin Canapé

8 oz	beef tenderloin
¼ ea	onion, sliced crosswise
1 T	balsamic vinegar
4 oz	cream cheese, softened
2 T	horseradish
2 tsp	tarragon, chopped
8 ea	bread base
TT	salt and white pepper
3 T	olive oil
3 T	blue cheese for garnish

1. Heat oil, season beef with salt and pepper, sear all sides for two minutes, cook at 350, until medium rare. (About 15-18 min)
2. For spread- place softened cream cheese in bowl, add horseradish, tarragon, season to taste
3. For garnish- in a small sauté pan, heat oil to caramelize onions, finish with vinegar
4. Assemble- place spread on base, arrange sliced beef atop, garnish with onions and blue cheese

# Gazpacho

2 T	jJalapenos, minced
¼ C	tomato concassé
¼ C	green peppers, small-dice
3 T	green onions, diced
¼ C	cucumbers, peeled, seeded, diced
¼ C	celery, small-dice
3 T	basil, chopped
1 tsp	tarragon, chopped
1 qt	simple stock
1 oz	olive oil
1 ½ oz	balsamic vinegar
2 tsp	worcestershire sauce
TT	salt
TT	white pepper
TT	tabasco sauce

## **Garnish**

croutons

1. Combine all ingredients (except the croutons)
2. Purée to coarse but even texture.
3. Chill in refrigerator till time for service.
4. Garnish individual portions with croutons.

To strengthen the tomato flavor, if necessary, add tomato or other vegetable juices. Use a vegetable broth to make a vegetarian version of this soup. Gazpacho has a short refrigerator shelf life. The tomatoes will sour quickly. It is best when prepared on a daily basis

# Salmon Cakes

1 T	olive oil
4 T	unsalted butter
¼ C	small-diced red onion
¼ C	small-diced celery
¼ C	small-diced red pepper
¼ C	minced parsley
¼ tsp	hot sauce
½ tsp	worcestershire sauce
1 T	old bay
½ C	panko flakes
¼ C	mayo
1 T	dijon mustard
2 ea	eggs/ beaten
1 T	lemon juice
TT	salt and pepper
	dill sprigs for garnish

1. Place the salmon on a sheet pan, skin side down. Brush with oil and season. Roast for 10 to 15 minutes (350 degrees F), until cooked
2. Place 2 T of butter, 2 tsp olive oil, onion, celery, red pepper, parsley, hot sauce, Worcestershire sauce, old bay, salt, pepper, in a large sauce pan over med-low heat and cook until the vegetables are soft, cool
3. Flake the chilled salmon into a large bowl. Add the panko, mayo, mustard, and eggs. Add the vegetables and mix, cover and chill. Shape into desired shape and size
4. Heat the reaming butter and oil (2 Tbsp of each) in a large saucepan over med heat. In batches, add the salmon cakes and fry for 3-4 min on each side, or until browned. Garnish with remoulade sauce and dill

<b>RemouladeSauce</b>	½ C	mayonnaise
	1 T	capers, chopped
	2 tsp	chives, chopped
	2 tsp	tarragon, chopped
	1 tsp	mustard, dijon
	TT	salt, pepper
	TT	worcestershire and tabasco

Combine all ingredients and mix well, adjust seasoning with salt and pepper, Worcestershire, and tabasco sauces garnish the salmon cakes and serve hot

## Sushi (California Roll)

1 Sheet	nori
12 oz	sushi rice (recipe follows)
10 ea	avocado, julienne
10 ea	cucumber, julienne
10 ea	red pepper, julienne
10 ea	carrots, julienne
TT	green onion
TT	rice vinegar

1. Place a bamboo mat on a cutting board and lay one sheet of nori on top. Evenly spread 4oz. of rice over the nori sheet, leaving a ½-inch band along one of the long sides of the nori sheet exposed
2. Place avocado, cucumber, red pepper, green onion, and carrots on rice across the long edge of nori. Roll up carefully, brush exposed strip of nori with rice vinegar and press to seal
3. Cut and roll into 8 equal pieces

## Sushi Rice

1 C	sushi rice
1 ½ C	water
1 T	rice wine vinegar

1. Rinse rice with cold running water until water is clear. Cover rice with water and bring to a boil, lower heat. Cover and simmer for 10 minutes. Turn off and let the rice stand for 15 minutes
2. Put hot rice in large bowl and pour vinegar evenly over the rice mix wine into with quick cutting strokes using a spatula, and with other hand fan the sushi to cool it down. The rice should look shiny and be at room temperature when you are ready to use it

# Three Course Practical

## Salad

Bed of Mixed Greens and Duo of Endive  
Goat Cheese encrusted in Toasted Pecans  
Marinated Orange Segments  
Balsamic Reduction paired with Strawberry Vinaigrette

## Entrée

Horseradish-Panko Tenderloin  
Bourguignonne Sauce  
Bacon and Chive Potato  
Tourne of Rutabaga  
Asparagus on Root Vegetable Hash  
Chippolini Onion atop Mushroom Ragout

## Dessert

Chocolate Soufflé  
Raspberry Monte Beurre

# Three course mise en place

- Equipment gathered
- Plates gathered
- Ovens checked
- Sanitation buckets prepped
- No mixing ingredients
- Only items in **BOLD** can be cooked

## ***First Course:***

### Tenderloin roast

- Measure all ingredients
- **TOAST** panko
- **ROAST** garlic

### Ragout

- Cut the beef scraps
- Measure all ingredients

### Chippolini onion

- Gather ingredients

### Twice baked potato

- **BAKE** potatoes
- Measure ingredients
- **COOK** and crumble bacon

### Root vegetable hash

- Measure ingredients
- Peel/wash vegetables
- Dice bacon (do not cook)

### Tourne of rutabaga

- Peel/wash
- Tourné rutabaga

### Asparagus

- Prep asparagus

### Sauce Bourguignonne

- Gather/measure ingredients

## ***Second Course:***

### Salad course

- Measure ingredients

## ***Third Course:***

### Soufflé and sauce

- Prep ramekins
- Measure ingredients

# Notes from Demo







# Horseradish Crusted Beef Tenderloin

1	center cut beef tenderloin
3	garlic cloves, smashed to paste
½ C	creamy horseradish
½ C	dijon mustard
1 C	panko, toasted in butter
3 T	chopped parsley
1 T	chopped rosemary
1 T	kosher salt
1 T	black pepper
1 stick	melted butter (for panko)
2 T	olive oil

Preheat the oven to 350 degrees F

1. Heat oil in a large skillet, sear off roast until nicely browned on all sides
2. Create a paste with the mustard, garlic and horseradish
3. Paste generously over the entire roast
4. Mix together the remaining ingredients and coat the roast, using the paste to adhere it to the meat
5. Put the meat in the oven and roast until the internal temperature of the meat registers 130-135 degrees F on an instant-read thermometer, about 50-60 min. Remove the beef to a carving board and let it rest for 10 minutes before carving. Carry over heat will bring the internal temp to approx 140 degrees F (Medium rare)

## Sauce Bourguignonne

1 C	red wine
1 ea	shallot, chopped
1 T	olive oil or butter
1 C	espagnole
TT	salt/black pepper
1 T	butter for finishing
TT	cayenne pepper

1. Heat the oil or butter in a sauté pan add chopped shallot and sauté until translucent
2. Add red wine, deglaze and then reduce by half
3. Lower heat, add Espagnole and simmer for a few minutes
4. Strain and return to pan on low heat
5. Season with salt/black pepper to taste, stir in butter to finish.

## Mushroom and Beef Ragout

4 oz	beef
1 T	olive oil
1 oz	leeks
2 oz	red wine
1 C	brown stock
2 oz	mushrooms, diced
TT	salt and pepper

1. Sauté beef add the leeks and cook until soft. Deglaze with red wine, add stock and mushrooms season to taste, and reduce heat to simmer till tender.

## Root Vegetable Hash

1 T	olive oil
2 Slices	bacon, small dice
¼ C	onion, small dice
¼ C	rutabaga scraps from tourné, small dice
¼ C	carrots, small dice
¼ C	celery root , small dice
TT	salt and black pepper
2 T	chives, chopped

1. Heat the oil in a large saucepan, preferably nonstick, over medium-high heat. Add the bacon and cook, stirring, for 2 to 3 minutes, until it begins to render; then add the onion. Cook for 2 to 3 minutes, continuously stirring, until the onion just starts to soften
2. Add the vegetables, stirring to combine. Season with salt and pepper, to taste. Cook for 5 to 10 minutes, stirring occasionally, until the vegetables tender
3. Remove from the heat and add 1 tablespoon of the chives, stirring to combine. Taste and adjust the seasoning as needed. Transfer to a serving dish or to individual plates; top with the tourney of rutabaga and the remaining chives and serve hot

## Chippolini Onion

3 ea	chippolini onions
1 T	olive oil
1 T	white wine vinegar

1. Toss onions in olive oil and vinegar.
2. Roast at 350 degrees until soft

## Tourne of Rutabaga

8 ea	rutabaga cut into tourné
2 T	butter
TT	salt/pepper

1. Blanch tourné in salted water until tender, then ice bath
2. Finish with butter in a skillet, season well.

## Asparagus

9 ea	asparagus, trimmed
3 T	butter
TT	salt/pepper

1. Blanch in salted water one minute then shock in ice bath, drain and dry
2. Finish with butter in a skillet, season to taste.

## Twice Baked Potato

2	baking potatoes
4 ea	bacon slices
½ C	sour cream
¼ C	milk
4 T	butter
TT	salt and pepper
½ C	gorgonzola, crumbled
¼ C	chives, sliced

1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees F (175 degrees C).
2. Bake potatoes in preheated oven for 1 hour.
3. Meanwhile, place bacon in a large, deep skillet. Cook over medium high heat until evenly brown. Drain, crumble and set aside.
4. When potatoes are done allow them to cool for 10 minutes. Cut potatoes in half and scoop into a large bowl. Add sour cream, milk, butter, salt, pepper, half the cheese, chives and bacon. Put through ricer, mix until well blended and then pipe the mixture into the potato. Garnish each with remaining cheese, chives and bacon.
5. Bake for another 15 minutes.

## Mixed Green Salad

2 oz	mixed greens
3 ea	endive, purple and Belgian
2 oz	goat cheese
2 oz	pecans
1 ea	orange
1 C	balsamic vinegar
2 oz	white wine vinegar
1T	whole grain mustard
1 T	shallots
6 oz	olive oil
TT	salt and pepper
3/4 C	sugar
5 oz	strawberries
1/2 C	water

Prepare greens, endive and strawberries. Make vinaigrette, and refrigerate till needed.  
Follow directions of instructor in demonstration provided.

## Chocolate Soufflé

3T	butter
3T	flour
1C	milk
1/3C	sugar
6oz	semi-sweet chocolate
4ea	egg yolks
1tsp	vanilla
4ea	egg whites

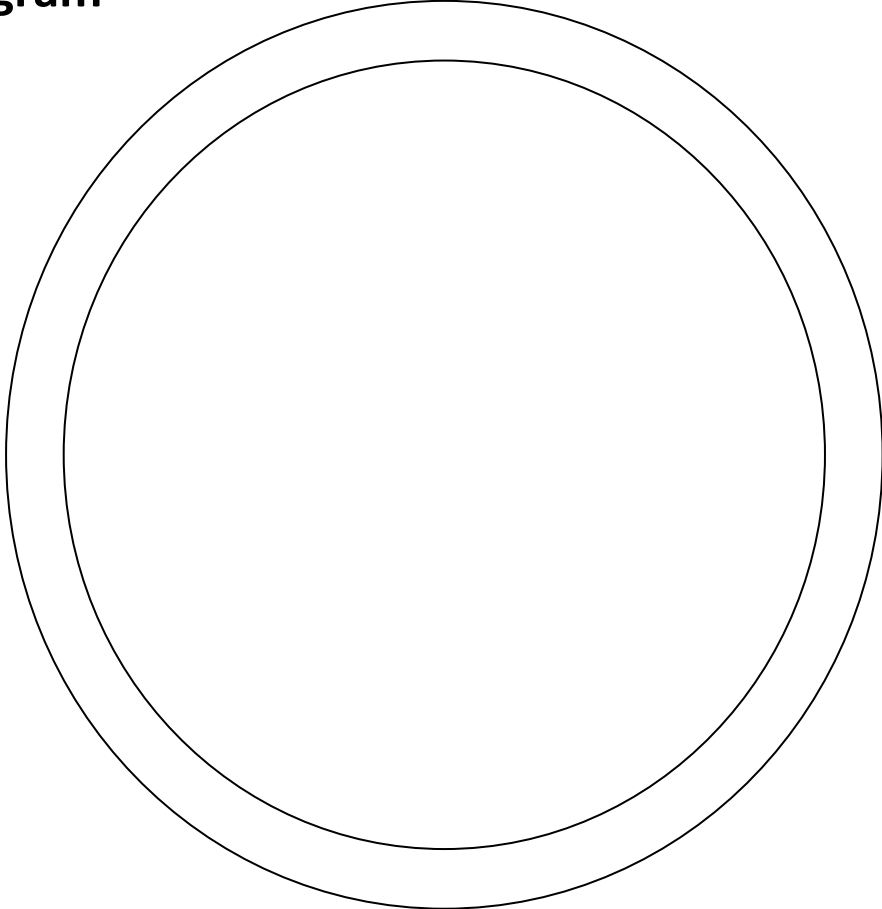
1. Thoroughly butter and sugar ramekin dishes. Preheat oven to 400° F
2. Melt butter and add flour, cook over low heat, gradually add the milk, stirring constantly until the mixture is thickened and smooth
3. In a double boiler, melt the sugar and semi-sweet chocolate until the mixture is smooth
4. Add chocolate to *béchamel* and blend thoroughly, add vanilla to yolks then stir into base
5. Whip egg whites until stiff peaks form, and then fold into base. Fill the ramekins according to size. Bake in 400° F oven for 15 to 18 minutes, or until done.

## Raspberry Monte Beurre

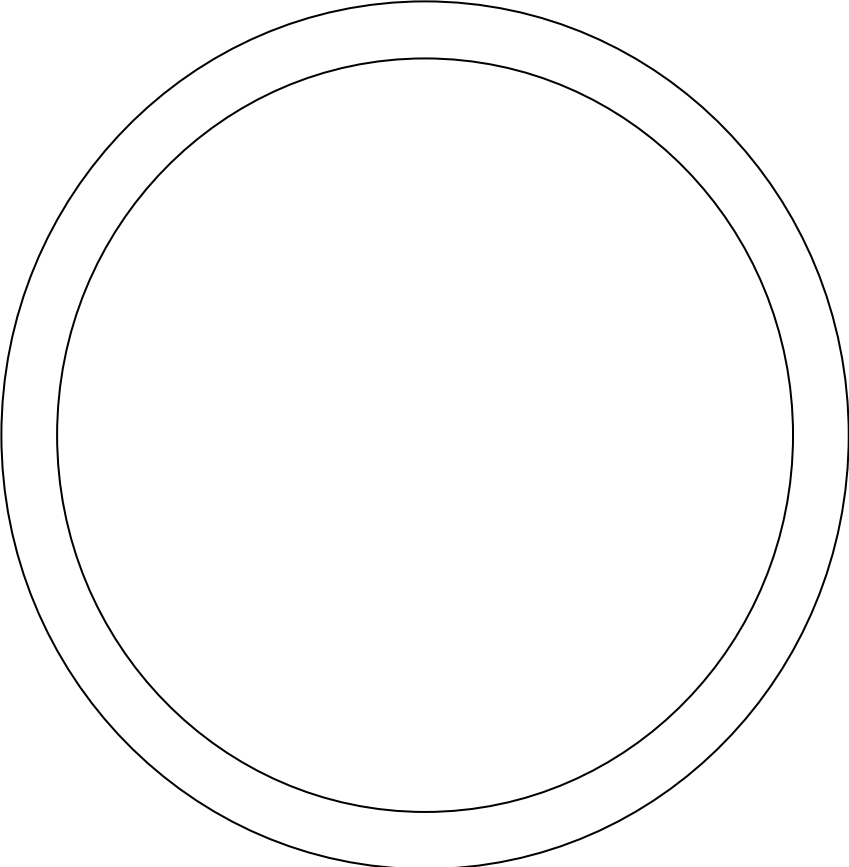
2 T	butter
4 oz	sugar (as needed)
½ oz	lemon juice
16 oz	raspberries

Combine all ingredients and simmer for ten minutes. Strain through chinois and adjust sugar and lemon juice as needed. Melt in butter to finish the sauce

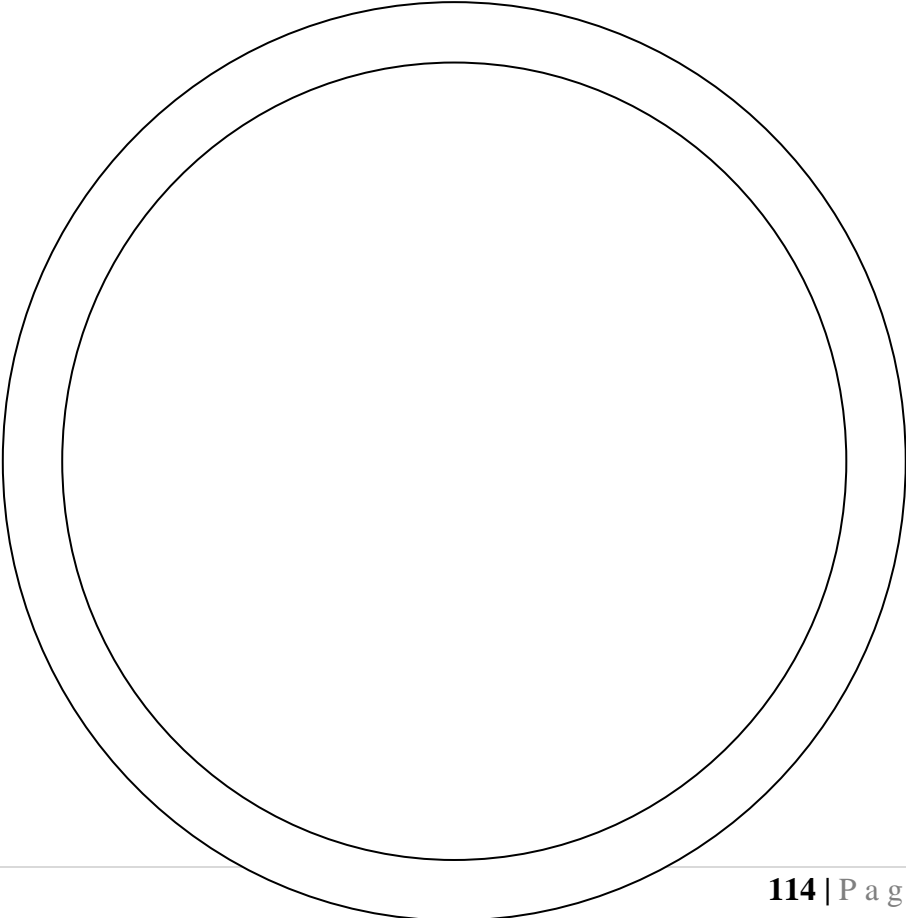
# First Course Diagram



**Second Course Diagram**



**Third Course Diagram**





# Food Presentations for Buffets

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 898*



The excitement and beauty of a well designed buffet table depends on the arrangement of food on platters and serving dishes. One can sell any theme with creative menus, decorations, and artistic food presentations.

# Food Presentation for Buffets

*Culinary Fundamentals pg. 898*

## Personnel

### Dining Room Staff (5 people)

- 1 Captain- supervise the wait staff and dining room area
- 2 Front waiters- butler the fresh food
- 2 Back waiters - police buffet area and clear

### Kitchen Staff (7 people)

- 1 Lead Chef- progressive cooking, ck food temps
- 4 Sous chefs- maintain integrity of first to last plate
- 2 servers- replenish buffet items

### Action Station/live station (1 person)

- Where food is prepared or carved to order in dining room
- Great eyes on buffet needs
- Allows diners to ask questions about the buffet
- Work with captain and back waiters

### Need to think about

- Easy access to both the staff and guest
- Variety of cooking techniques
- Variety of ingredients
- Seasonal food, color, texture, flavor
- Choose items that hold well (chafing dishes v splattered items)
- Progressive cooking

### Safety concerns for buffets

- Proper temperatures
- No new food to old food
- Chafing dishes are not to heat food, just maintain heat
- Careful when changing chafing dishes
- Clean utensils/replace often
- Ample amount of plates for guest

# Introduction to Wine



“A meal without wine is a boring event”

Julia Childs

# Introduction to Wine

**Port-** is a fortified dessert wine which is rich/thick and sweet. Fortified means that brandy was added to the base wine to give it higher alcohol content. Popular brands are Harvey's Whiskers Blake, Benjamin, or Otima.

**Champagnes-** tend to be dry (not-sweet) for most. *Asti Spumanti* from Italy is the perfect substitute. The Italian sparkling wines are much sweeter than their French counterparts. Martini & Rossi makes the classic Asti Spumanti

**Red Wine** - color can be derived from a vast assortment of grape varieties ranging from grapes that are reddish, deep purple, and even a beautiful blue on the color scale. These grapes give rise to a wine that is color classified with such descriptors as garnet, almost black, dark red, light red, ruby red, opaque purple, deep violet, maroon and the list goes on. It is the grape skins that are responsible for the red wine's distinct color spectrum. The skins are in contact with the grape's juice during the fermentation process, allowing the dispersion of both color and tannins. The individual hue depends on the grape type used in the process and the length of time the skin's pigmentation is in contact with juice.

**Red Wines-** are classified by "body-type of light, medium and full bodied.

**Light-bodied** wine will have fewer tannins present and less presence on the palate. These wines tend to be less demanding partners with flavor-filled foods. An example of a light-bodied red wine would be one derived from the Gamay grape variety, such as France's famed young red wine: *Beaujolais Nouveau*.

**Medium-bodied** red wine will contain more tannins than the above Beaujolais Nouveau, but will not have near the pucker power of a high-powered California Cabernet Sauvignon or an Italian Super Tuscan. Typical examples of medium-bodied red wines include: *Merlot* or *Shiraz*.

**Full-bodied** red wines boast the highest tannin (and often alcohol) content. Prime examples of full-bodied reds are France's esteemed *Bordeaux* wines, California's key *Cabs* and Italy's sizzling *Super Tuscan*s. In general, light-bodied wines tend to "feel" more like water in the mouth. In contrast, "full-bodied" wines feel heavier, more like milk, this effect is due in large part to the higher tannin (and again, alcohol) content.

**Common Red Wine Flavor Descriptions-** Plum, Cherry, Strawberry Blackberry, Raspberry, Currant, Gooseberry, Boysenberry, Raisin, Fig, Pepper (white/black), Clove, Cinnamon, Coffee, Cocoa, Mocha Tobacco, Leather Licorice, Toast, Smoke Violet

**White Wines-** are not always white at all, but yellow, golden or straw-like in color. Its color can be derived from an assortment of grape varieties. White wines are made from the grape juice and grape skin of green, gold or yellowish colored grapes or from just the juice (not the skin) of select red grapes (as in some Champagnes). White Wines are often consumed with lighter meals, think lunch, smaller dinners, and appetizers or as an *aperitif* themselves. They are more refreshing, lighter in both style and taste than the majority of their red wine counterparts, making them ideal for spring and summer occasions. The old guideline of "white wine with white meat" still holds true in many instances, but there are plenty of exceptions and palate preferences that dictate which. White wines have a different glass style altogether from red wines. They are best presented in narrower glasses, as the sharper taper at the top of the glass allows for better

aroma concentration of more delicate white wines. Optimum white wine serving temperatures are between 45-50 °F. White Wine Varietals-“The Big Eight” when it comes to white wine varietals are: Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc (also called Fumé Blanc), Riesling, Gewurztraminer, Pinot Gris/Pinot Grigio, Semillon, Viognier, and Chenin Blanc.

**Common White Wine Flavor Descriptions**-Citrus, Apple, Pear, Grapefruit, Lemon, Lime, Pineapple, Melon, Butter, Honey, Floral, Herb, Earthy

**How to Taste Wine**- Learning how to taste wines is a straightforward adventure that will deepen your appreciation for both wines and winemakers. Look, smell, taste - starting with your basic senses but keep in mind that you can smell thousands of unique scents. Although your taste perception is limited to salty, sweet, sour and bitter. It is the combination of smell and taste that allows you to discern flavor.

### **Wine Tasting Steps**

**Look**- check out color and clarity. Then take a good look at the wine. Tilt glass away and check out color of wine from rim edges to middle of glass (it's helpful to have a white background). What color is it? Look beyond red, white or blush. Red wine is the color maroon, purple, ruby, garnet, red, brick or even brownish. A white wine is it clear, pale yellow, straw-like, light green, golden, amber or brown in appearance. Move on to the wine's opacity. Is the wine watery or dark, translucent or opaque, dull or brilliant, cloudy or clear? Can you see sediment? Tilt the glass a bit, give it a little swirl - look again, is there sediment, bits of cork or any other floaters? An older red wine will be more translucent than younger red wines.

**Smell**- Our sense of smell is critical in properly analyzing a glass of wine. To get a good impression of the wine's aroma, gently swirl the glass (this helps vaporize some of the wine's alcohol and release more of its natural aromas) and then take a quick whiff to gain a first impression. Still Smelling- now stick your nose down into the glass and take a deep inhale through your nose. What are your second impressions? Can oak, berry, flowers, vanilla or citrus be smelled? A wine's aroma is an excellent indicator of its quality and unique characteristics. Gently swirl the wine and let the aromas mix and mingle, and sniff again.

**Taste**-Finally, take a taste. Start with a small sip and let it roll around your tongue. There are three stages of taste- the attack phase, the evolution phase and the finish.

**The Attack Phase** is the initial impression that the wine makes on the palate. The Attack is comprised of four pieces of the wine puzzle: **alcohol content, tannin levels, acidity** and **residual sugar**. These four puzzle pieces display initial sensations on the palate. Ideally these components will be well-balanced one piece will not be more prominent than the others. These four pieces do not display a specific flavor. They come together to offer impressions in intensity and complexity, soft or firm, light or heavy, crisp or creamy, sweet or dry, but not necessarily true flavors like fruit or spice.

**The Evolution Phase** is next, also called the mid-palate or middle range phase; this is the wine's actual taste on the palate. Analyze the flavor profile of the wine. If it's a red wine you may start noting fruit – berry, plum, prune or fig; perhaps some spice – pepper, clove, cinnamon, or maybe a woody flavor like oak, cedar, or a detectable smokiness. In the Evolution Phase of a white wine you may taste apple, pear, tropical or citrus fruits, or the taste may be more floral in nature or consist of honey, butter, herbs or a bit of earthiness.

**The Finish** is appropriately labeled as the final phase. The wine's finish is how long the flavor impression lasts after it is swallowed. This is where the wine culminates, where the aftertaste comes into play. Did it last several seconds? Was it light-bodied (like water) or full-bodied (like the consistency of milk)? Can you taste the

remnant of the wine on the back of your mouth and throat? Do you want another sip or was the wine too bitter at the end? What was your last flavor impression – fruit, butter, oak? Does the taste persist or is it short-lived?

### **Serving Wine**

In very general, red wines are served at cooler room temperatures and white wines are best served chilled. When wines are served too warm they tend to taste unbalanced with an alcohol edge. When wines are served too cold the innate flavors and aromas are significantly suppressed.

#### **Optimal Wine Serving Temperatures:**

**White Wines:** 45-50 °F or 7-10 °C

**Red Wines:** 60-65 °F or 10-18 °C

**Rosé Wines:** 45-55 °F or 7-13 °C

**Sparkling Wines:** 42-52 °F or 6-11 °C

**Fortified Wines:** 55-68 °F or 13-20 °C

# Table Service

*Service Etiquette*

As with any great change in social customs, there are fads that come and go, but proper etiquette will never go out of style

*Service Etiquette*

Oretha Swartz

# Table Service

**Basic Rules**-There should be at least twenty four inches of table space for each guest, this is called *cover*.  
The table should be balanced to include center pieces and candles.

**Napkin Size-** 14" – 16" square napkins are for informal events  
18" – 22" square napkins are used for formal luncheons  
24" square for a formal dinner and banquets

**Napkin Placement** -For formal settings napkins are placed on the left of the forks, one inch from the edge of the table, on line with the plate and silverware. Open edges may be placed towards the plate and table edge, or towards the left.

**Table China-** Plates to include charger should be placed 1" from the edge of the table

Main course or Dinner plate- 10"  
Luncheon plate- 9"  
Flat dessert or salad plate- 8"  
Soup plate- 9" - 10"

**Silverware Placement-** in the order in which it is going to be used, starting from outside and working in towards the plate. Silverware must be placed 1" from the edge of the table. Forks are placed to the left of the plate and no more than three (If more are needed they should be brought in with the course). Knives and spoons are to the right of the plate, with the blade facing in. Spoons for tea and coffee are placed on the saucers, at the right of the handles, before service. Dessert silverware usually on the dessert plate

**Table Decoration** -The size of the centerpiece depends on the size and shape of the table, but it should not be so tall or large that guest cannot see over it.

**Rules of Service** -Serve food from left and remove from the right, beverage will be served from the right side. The charger is removed with the main course.

**Coffee Service**-Two servers work as a team, the first holding a small tray with a coffeepot, sugar and cream, and one cup. The second server follows with a large tray filled with cups and saucers. The first server asks each guest his preference for cream and sugar, then offers the cup on his tray.



# Introduction to Ice Carving

## Safety Requirements

### Gear -

- (a) Waterproof clothing- protection of moisture/cold weather
- (b) Steel toe shoes-protect feet if equipment/ice fall
- (c) Gloves-protection from cold weather/slipping of equipment on ice
- (d) Safety glasses-protection from flying ice particles
- (e) Ear plugs (inside/outside)-protection of noise damage
- (f) NO Loose clothing it can getting caught in equipment

### Environment-

- (a) Proper drainage or equipment to clear standing water, prevent shock
- (b) Spectators' should be at a safe distance away from actual block of ice protection from flying debris/noise. No one should be behind the ice while it's being carved. If there is a door nearby, tape up a "warning: Ice Carving Class in Process" sign.

### Equipment to be inspected-

- (a) Power tools need surge protectors to ground equipment-prevent damage to tool.
- (b) All Cords must be in good shape, no nicks, frays, or tape, this will protection against shock.
- (c) Always use ice Tongs for movement of ice this will cause less strain on individuals. At the minimum two people per block of ice for movement should be used.
- (d) Ice carts should be in good shape.
- (e) All tools should be kept in one area for accountability and safety reasons.
- (f) Ice Chisels should be sharp and in good shape, use caution at all times.
- (g) Power tools need to be fully disengaged before passing it to another person or resting.

## Ice Carving Steps-

### Prepare the template

### Prepare the equipment

### Handling the ice

- (a) Ice block should be placed on a cardboard or Styrofoam on a height adjustable ice cart
- (b) Ensure that the floor where the ice carving will be done has a drainage system
- (c) Before carving the ice, the ice block must be *tempered*

*Temper* Ice- leave out of the freezer covered with a plastic bag for 30 to 40 minutes, and then uncovered for about an hour or until all the white disappears

### Carving the Ice

- (a) Remove large excess ice by sawing, cutting, chipping or chiseling, Do not get too close to the outline. Keep weight off fragile areas.
- (b) Use flat chisels for inside, detail work such as shape the fins of an angelfish.
- (c) Round Chisels to smooth edges like the ears of a horse.
- (d) Use angle ("V") chisel for critical scoring such as feathering, fish scales, and fin definition.
- (e) Ice knife for final shaping and removing "teardrops."

### Scoring to enhance the sculpture

(a) Scoring is cutting groves (1/2" to 2" deep) into the ice. This technique adds beauty to base line, vases, numbers and baskets.

(b) Chain saw works best for deep, incisive scoring that is distinctive of Waterford crystals.

#### Finishing with Final Touches

(a) Smooth the outer edges, remove any "teardrops", make critical definitions (eyebrows, whiskers), and make all the final touchups to finish the carving.

(b) To put broken pieces together, pack with ice shavings around the broken part like you would do with a snowman. After the ice freezes, shave off the excess shavings. A salt solution in a spray bottle is an effective mending technique, but must be used with caution since salt melts ice.

#### Storing and Displaying the Ice

(a) Place a large plastic bag over the carving to help protect it from extreme temperature change. Move the ice on a dolly or ice cart with cardboard underneath to facilitate moving it from one location to the next.

(b) Make sure the ice carving fits the drip pan. The bottom edge of the sculpture can be decorated with ice cubes, flowers, fruits or anything appropriate to the event

# Final Exam Review

will include questions from entire course

## ***Hors d'oeuvre***

- \*Terminology
- \*Serving vessels

## ***Dessert***

- \*Ratio
- \*Techniques
- \*Terminology

## ***Three Course***

- \*Terminology
- \*Techniques

## ***Table Setting and Service***

- \*Serving and Clearing procedures
- \*Table setting
- \*Brigade System
- \*Types of Service
- \*Coffee and tea service
- \*Terminology

## ***Wines***

- \*Types of wines
- \*Terminology
- \*Fermentation
- \*Storage of wine

## ***Sanitation***

- \*Temperature Danger Zone
- \*Food Contaminations/ cross contamination
- \*Food thawing procedures
- \*Types of Pathogens
- \*Food cooling procedures

# Exam Review Notes

# End of Course Meal

Eight courses

Three hors d' oeuvres

Three truffles (to go item for guest, will need to include packaging)

Two beverages (one with hors d' oeuvres and one with meal)

Menu due **Monday Week 3**

Recipes and Ration list due **Wednesday Week 3**

Typed Menu (first draft) due **Tuesday Week 3**

Typed Final Menu and Recipe packets due **Thursday Week 4**

## Possible course selections

- Amuse bouche
  - Antipasto
  - Appetizer
  - Soup
  - Salad
  - Pasta
  - Caviar
  - Seafood
  - Shellfish
  - Fish
  - Poultry
  - Beef
  - Game
  - Entrée
  - Cheese
  - Dessert
1. Appetizer
  2. Soup
  3. Seafood
  4. Salad
  5. Game
  6. Sorbet
  7. Entrée
  8. Dessert
- 
1. Appetizer
  2. Soup
  3. Salad
  4. Poultry
  5. Sorbet
  6. Entrée
  7. Cheese
  8. Dessert

# End of Course Meal

# Laboratory Clean Up, Inventory and Equipment

## 1. Work Stations-

- Remove all equipment from workstations
- Clean and sanitize the workstations, top to bottom to include drawer and workstation legs
- Clean and sanitize the stovetops, ovens, and drip pans
- Sweep under the stations
- Mop and sanitize under and around the workstation floor
- Set up the workstation with clean and sanitized equipment according to the layout diagram
- Conduct inventory of equipment. Identify missing items, turn-in , list to the class leader

## 2. Ration Storage Shelves-

- Remove all rations from the shelves
- Pull the shelves away from the wall
- Wash, rinse, sanitize, and air dry the shelves
- Wash, rinse, and sanitize the walls
- Consolidate all ration items (sugar, flour, pasta, etc)
- Wipe down all ration items
- Restock the shelves, FIFO
- Restock with at least two of each item

## 3. Refrigerators and Freezers-

- Remove all rations from the refrigerators and freezer
- Pull the refrigerators and freezers away from the wall
- Wash, rinse, and sanitize interior of the refrigerators; pay special attention to the door gaskets.
- Wash, rinse, and sanitize the exterior of the refrigerators.
- Wipe out the interior of the freezer with a dry paper towel; to include the door gaskets.
- Wash, rinse, and sanitize the exterior of the freezer
- Wash, rinse, and sanitize the walls.
- Restock the refrigerator and freezer, FIFO
- Replace sheet pans with clean ones
- Check dates on all items, FIFO method (Let instructors know before you throw out any item)
- Spray and rub down the refrigerator and freezer exterior with the stainless steel cleaner

## 4 .Sanitation area

- Clean and sanitize the mop and broom storage area
- Clean and sanitize all sinks
- Clean and sanitize grease trap (empty and scrape down sides of tank)
- Remove all equipment from the pot and pan racks
- Clean and sanitize the pot and pan racks
- Properly store and stack the equipment on the pot and pan racks
- Empty, clean and sanitize all trashcans. Reline them with new trash bags
- Conduct an inventory on the cleaning supplies. Turn supply list in to the instructor

## 5. Instructors Workstation

- Clean and sanitize instructor's workstation, shelves, and equipment
- Clean and sanitize the stovetops, ovens, and drip pans
- Change lining on equipment trays and utensil bucket
- Clean mirrors with glass plus & back w/ stainless steel cleaner
- Sweep under the station
- Mop and sanitize under and around the workstation floor
- Clean student seats and desktops
- Clean and sanitize the trashcan. Reline it with a new trash bag

## 6. Produce Room

- Remove all rations from the refrigerators and freezers
- Pull the refrigerators and freezers away from the walls
- Wash, rinse, and sanitize the interior of the refrigerators; include door gaskets
- Wash, rinse, and sanitize the exterior of the refrigerator
- Sweep out the interior of the freezer with a dry paper towel; include door gaskets
- Wash, rinse, and sanitize the exterior of the freezer
- Wash, rinse, and sanitize the walls
- Check all item the refrigerator and freezer, FIFO
- Replace sheet pans with clean ones
- Spray and rub down the refrigerator and freezer exterior with the stainless steel cleaner
- Clean, sanitize, and air-dry all stainless steel tables
- Clean, sanitize, and organize the equipment/rations shelves
- Organize behind blue curtain (supplies and table skirts)
- Organize the ice carving cabinets
- Clean and sanitize the mop and broom storage area
- Clean and sanitize all sinks
- Sweep, mop, and sanitize the floor
- Empty, clean, and sanitize all trashcans. Reline them with new trash bags
- Conduct an inventory on the cleaning supplies. Turn supply list in to class leader

## 7. Classroom and dining room

- Organize the storage closets in the dining room
- Re-arrange dining tables, student tables and chairs
- Sweep and mop the floor
- Vacuum the carpets
- Empty, clean, and sanitize all trashcans. Reline it with a new trash bag

## 8. Liquor Inventory

- Inventory liquor and organize the liquor. Inventory list should be given to an instructor.
- All open bottles should be consolidated and store in the instructor refrigerator

## 9. Specialty Equipment Inventory

- All specialty equipment such as terrine molds and tourné knives need to be inventoried and stored properly.

**All areas will be inspected by the Class Leaders prior to the Instructors**



## Advanced Culinary Skills Training Course Critique

CLASS NO: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

Please explain all answers, this is a tool for our staff to learn, grow and make the course better

1. Was the training environment conducive to learning?
2. How would you rate the instructor staff as a whole and individuals?
3. How can the training course be improved?
4. Was the course challenging?
5. What was your favorite block of instruction?
6. What was your least favorite block of instruction?
7. Were you treated with respect by students and staff?
8. Were all examinations/test conducted in fair and unbiased manner?
9. What equipment could be added to the stations or the lab?
10. Were you inspired by course and/or instructors?

Any Additional Suggestions-

## CULINARY CODE

As a proud member of the American Culinary Federation, I pledge to share my professional knowledge and skill with all culinarians. I will place honor, fairness, cooperation and consideration first when dealing with my colleagues. I will keep all comments professional and respectful when dealing with my colleagues. I will protect all members from the use of unfair means, unnecessary risks and unethical behavior when used against them for another's personal gain. I will support the success, growth, and future of my colleagues and this great federation.

*ACF MEMEBERS*

*“One can never know too much, the more one learns, the more one sees the need to learn more and that study as well as broadening the mind of the craftsman provides an easy way of perfecting yourself in the practice of your art.”*

*Auguste Escoffier*