

WONDRIUM



Cooking Basics

What Everyone Should Know

Chef Sean Kahlenberg

The Culinary Institute of America



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Sean Kahlenberg, CHE, AOS

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Sean Kahlenberg is a Chef-Instructor at The Culinary Institute of America (CIA) at Hyde Park, New York, where he also earned his AOS in Culinary Arts. Additionally, he is a Certified Hospitality Educator. Chef Kahlenberg began his cooking career in his hometown of Wollongong, Australia. Starting at a small bistro, the Downtown Eatery, and later working at the City Pacific Hotel, he learned the trade of hospitality and management of hotel and restaurant properties. After meeting guests and staff from all over the world, Chef Kahlenberg was inspired to travel abroad, which brought him to The CIA at Hyde Park.

While in school and after graduating, Chef Kahlenberg worked at the famed Café des Artistes in New York City. He later moved to Las Vegas and worked

at Commander's Palace as the executive sous chef. While in Las Vegas, Chef Kahlenberg also worked at the Michelin-starred restaurants of Bradley Ogden and Daniel Boulud. He then served as the executive chef for Louis Osteen and oversaw his two Las Vegas locations. Transitioning from southern cuisine to contemporary American cuisine, Chef Kahlenberg then became the chef de cuisine of Society Café at Wynn Resorts.

After several years at Society Café, Chef Kahlenberg took the position of senior restaurant consultant and corporate chef for Blau + Associates. For the next several years, he worked on projects for numerous clients, including the Edgewater Casino, River Cree Resort and Casino, Turning Stone Resort Casino, IHOP, Riviera Resort, and Rainbow Room. At the same time, he oversaw the operations of Simon Restaurant & Lounge, Honey Salt, R Steak & Seafood, and Buddy V's Ristorante.

After his time traveling as a consulting chef, Chef Kahlenberg returned to his alma mater in Hyde Park, where he has taught numerous classes, including Intraventure Operations. He also oversees the innovation kitchen on campus and serves as the executive chef of the school's Italian restaurant, Ristorante Caterina de' Medici.

When Chef Kahlenberg is not in the kitchen, he can be found running on a trail or hanging on the side of a mountain with his wife and two children. ■

About This Book

This book lists the ingredients needed for each of the course's recipes and provides general tips on cooking the dishes. For detailed instructions, refer to the video lessons. The portion yields and ingredient lists in this book may vary from those used in the videos because of the videos' demonstrational nature. The book's ingredients lists are meant for general reference only.

The course's dishes come from Chef Kahlenberg's personal recipes, but as an expert chef, he often changes recipes depending on what is fresh or what he is in the mood for on a particular day. Viewers should feel free to modify recipes in the same manner, especially to take into account portion needs, supply availability, or allergies. ■



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Risotto and What to Do with the Leftovers

Lesson 1

This lesson covers rice cookery. Rice is one of the most versatile grains in the world, and this lesson teaches you how to make a risotto dish with it. For risotto, a three-to-one liquid-to-rice ratio is ideal. This lesson uses chicken stock to cook the rice all the way through. The lesson also touches on how to use leftover risotto to make arancini.

Specifically, this lesson's type of risotto is called risi e bisi, a traditional risotto has a particular nature: When placed on a plate, it relaxes. Risi e bisi is a bit thinner, so it forms a flat, even surface before it's cooked.

Risotto and Risi e bisi

Ingredients

Yield: 16 portions

risi e bisi

- 1200 g rice (vialone nano)
- 240 g butter
- 400 g Parmesan cheese
- 800 g peas, fresh (use frozen if unavailable)
- 320 g pancetta (small dice, #30 on slicer)
- chicken stock, as needed
- vegetable oil, as needed



pea puree

- 240 g peas, fresh (use frozen if unavailable)
- 180 g spring onions, white, washed and julienned
- 180 g butter

arancini

- leftover risotto
- flour, as needed
- eggs, as needed
- panko breadcrumbs, as needed
- fresh mozzarella, cubed, as needed

For risotto, a three-to-one liquid-to-rice ratio is ideal, and this lesson uses chicken stock to cook the rice all the way through.

Cooking Method: Pea Puree

To begin the pea puree, start with the green onions. Remove the root at the bottom and then chop the onions into small pieces. You will use the white part as a flavoring ingredient for the risotto. The light green part will be used for the puree. The dark green part can be used as a garnish.

Next, melt butter in a pan, but not too quickly. Do not turn the butter brown, and jiggle the pan to avoid burning milk solids in the butter. Add the green onions, giving them a toss to coat them. Cook for 30 seconds, jiggling the pan occasionally.

Add the peas and toss to coat in butter. Wait for the center of the pan to reach 265 degrees, at which point boiling will occur in the center. At that point, turn off the heat and pour the mixture into a blender. Puree the mixture, and then pour it into a bowl and set it aside to chill.

Cooking Method: Risi e bisi

To start the risi e bisi, bring the stock to a boil. Keep warm. Add the pancetta to a pan with oil. Don't use metal tools in the pan; instead, use a rubber, nylon, or wooden spatula.

Heat the pancetta until it starts to sizzle, and then turn the heat down and render the fat out of the pancetta. Don't overcook the the pancetta. Once the pancetta is rendered, tilt the pan forward to let the fat roll down. Use a spoon to take the pancetta out of pan and place it on a plate.

Add the white part of the green onions to the oil in the same pan. Cook them until they are translucent. This should take about 30 seconds. Next, add the rice, using one espresso spoonful per person. Coat the rice with the fat from the pancetta. Heat it to a very high temperature to parch the rice.

Once the rice is very hot, add the stock to it at a ratio of three cups of stock per one cup of rice. Bring this to a boil. The rice will absorb the water and swell up. Take the heat down to simmer at 185 to 205 degrees. Add a bit of salt and pepper, and then simmer for 22 minutes. After 10 minutes, check to see if it needs more stock. Add if the rice is becoming uncovered.

When it is three to four minutes away from being fully cooked, carefully add the pancetta, peas, salt, and pepper. Add the pea puree as well as Parmesan cheese.

Give this mixture a gentle stir, which releases starches from the rice. Make sure nothing sticks to the bottom. The risotto should have a creamy nature. Plate it, knocking the bottom of plate to spread out the risotto. Garnish with Parmesan cheese and green onions.



Cooking Method: Arancini

With leftover risotto, you can make arancini. Spread the leftover risotto on a baking sheet, and refrigerate it overnight. When you're ready to begin making the arancini, use a small ice cream scoop to portion out balls of risotto. Insert a cube of fresh mozzarella to the center of each portion, and then roll each portion into an even ball.

Make an egg wash by cracking eggs, adding salt, and beating them. To bread the arancini, roll each ball in flour, egg wash, and panko breadcrumbs. Place the portions in a refrigerator for 20 minutes. Finally, in a small pot, fry the balls for 3–5 minutes in oil at 350 degrees. Once finished, place the arancini on a wire rack to drain. Sprinkle with salt while still hot.



Choosing the Best Method to Cook Vegetables

Lesson 2

This lesson focuses on some basic topics that will be useful for the rest of the course. In particular, the lesson discusses cooking tools as well as best practices for cooking vegetables. It also discusses two ways to cook asparagus and three ways of cooking cabbage. The different cooking methods show how desirable (or undesirable) certain approaches can be.

Knives

This course will involve the use of many cooking tools. The most important are the knives that you use. For example, if you have large hands, a smaller knife might not work as well for you. There are many types of knives used for different purposes. For instance, a petty knife is a classic tool for fine-cutting techniques, while a nikiri is a knife for slicing vegetables. The modern home version is called a santoku knife, which is an interesting hybrid of the other two. It is a little less intimidating for a lot of people because it is missing the tip part of the knife, making it smaller and more manageable. The classic chef knife is a general workhorse in the kitchen. As far as the blades are concerned, most commercial blades work well.

Salt and Pepper

Salt is an amazing ingredient, which enhances taste in food. While salt enhances other flavors, pepper actually adds a distinct flavor to the food. Generally speaking, it is wise to add pepper first and salt second. There are many kinds of salt, but generally, kosher salt can be used for nearly everything.

Vegetable Cooking Basics

In general, there are two cooking techniques for vegetables: wet and dry. Wet cooking techniques include boiling (or blanching) and steaming. Dry techniques include roasting and sautéing. High-moisture vegetables like zucchini are more well suited to dry cooking techniques that do not introduce additional moisture.

Asparagus Preparation

This lesson now turns to provide some tips on cooking asparagus. To prepare, place a small mat under your cutting board. This will provide a stable place to work.



Examine the asparagus. The head should be closed and tight, and the asparagus should have a blue tinge. Avoid asparagus that is overly thick or thin. Flex a piece of asparagus to find out where it naturally breaks. It is likely that your asparagus came from the same field or plant, so the other spears will have a similar breaking point. Do not use the bottom part of the stem. Use a petty knife to cut the remaining stems at the same point on a bias. The first piece of asparagus you broke can serve as a measuring tool.

Asparagus has chlorophyll, and the maximum cooking time for vegetables with chlorophyll is roughly seven minutes. After that time, the structure of the vegetable will deteriorate. Therefore, you should break the asparagus down into pieces that are small enough to cook in seven minutes.

Next, peel the asparagus. Keep some of the green on the asparagus, but take the fibrous outer layer off. Break it down into manageable sizes by cutting the larger pieces in half lengthwise and the smaller pieces in half the other way.

Cooking Asparagus

This lesson involves cooking asparagus in two different ways: in boiling salted water and in oil. First up is the boiling salted water method. In terms of weight, the water should weigh four to six times as much as the asparagus. This limits the amount of time inserting the asparagus will interrupt the boiling. Add salt to the water at a ratio of one ounce per two quarts of water. Add the asparagus to cook while you begin preparing the sautéed asparagus.

To begin the sautéing method, heat a small amount of grapeseed oil in a pan. Look for a shimmer in the pan. Once that comes, add the asparagus. Shake the

pan to coat the asparagus in the oil. Line the asparagus up and season it with a small amount of salt. Turn the heat down. Check on the boiled asparagus. It should have a bright green color. At this stage, you will probably have cooked it for two or three of the seven maximum minutes.

Use tweezer tongs to flip the asparagus in the sauté pan, facing them in the same direction. These, too, will need roughly seven minutes of cooking time. Each batch of asparagus will be ready once it is fork-tender.

To see the difference between the cooking methods, perform a taste test on each batch.

Cooking Cabbage

This lesson now turns to information on cooking a red cabbage. You will see the effects of cooking it with three different methods, using salted water, water with red wine vinegar, and water with baking soda.

Breaking a cabbage down can be awkward because they are round and unstable, but to increase stability, you can remove the stem scar and stand the cabbage upright. Next, cut the cabbage in half from the top down. Cut each of these into fourths and then into smaller pieces to cook. A chef's knife will be your best tool.

Cabbages contain the opposite enzyme of chlorophyll: anthocyanin. Anthocyanin is completely water and oil soluble. It is closely related to anthoxanthin and betaxanthin, which are in beets.

To see this lesson's cabbage cooking methods in action, prepare three different pots with a quart of water in each. Add salt to one, red wine vinegar to the second, and baking soda to the third. The salted water will have a pH of 7.2. The water with the red wine vinegar will have a lower pH of 5.4 to 5.5. The water with the baking soda's pH will range between 8.0 and 8.2.

Bring the water up to a boil. Place cabbage inside each pot. Let them cook for three to four minutes.

Take the cabbage out of the water. Note the differences between the cabbage produced by each pot: The cabbage cooked in the vinegar solution will have an intact structure and should taste good. The salted water-cooked cabbage will start to fall apart in your hands. The baking soda-cooked cabbage will likely be slimy, mealy, and unappealing.

An Elegant Corn Soup with Lobster

Lesson 3

This lesson's dish is a cream of corn soup with poached lobster and a fines herbes salad. This is a classic, simple soup that is quite complex to make. However, the beauty of the dish comes from the elegance and simplicity of the finished product. This lesson's soup is a thick soup, meaning it has a 2-to-1 ratio of liquids to solids.

Corn Bisque with Poached Lobster and Fines Herbes

Ingredients

Yield: 10 portions

- 15 ea fresh corn on the cob
- 2 ea onions, julienned
- 10 g thyme, picked
- 4 qt corn stock, from cobs
- salt and white pepper, to taste
- 1 pt cream
- 3 ea lobster, poached with shell removed
- 1 cup corn kernels, fresh
- ½ cup fines herbes
- Espelette, to taste
- extra virgin olive oil, as needed
- butter, as needed





Initial Steps

The first step in this recipe is to break down the corn. Remove the husks and use a towel to gently rub the silk off the corn. Then, gently shave the kernels off the corn using a vegetable knife. Next, milk the corn and discard the husks. Once it is ready, put the corn in a bowl.

To make corn stock, cut the cobs crosswise in half or in thirds. Julienne the onions. Place the corn cobs and a mirepoix of onions, carrots, and celery in a pot with cold water. Let it simmer for 35 minutes.

Meanwhile, to cook the lobster, boil two gallons of water in a pot. Add two ounces of salt to the water. Squeeze 1 lemon and drop it in the water. Drop the lobster in and cook it for 7½ minutes. At that point, the lobster will be 90 percent cooked. Remove from water and set aside at room temperature.

For the soup, melt butter in a pan. Add the julienned onions, shaved corn, and thyme stems. (Reserve about two and a half cups of the shaved corn for garnish.)

Cook until the onions are very soft. Remove from the heat and set aside while you wait for the stock to finish.

Preparing the Lobster

To prepare the lobster, wait for it to cool. Take off the claws and separate the head and the tail. Remove the elastic bands to work on the claws. Separate the arms from the claws. Remove the feather joint from each claw.

There are two ways to remove meat from the claws: using scissors or a lobster opener. Cut the shell on the outside, and then flip it over and do the same across the ridge. Pull the two halves apart and pull the claw meat out.

The arms are best prepared with scissors. To prepare the tail, straighten it and squeeze it to break the connection between the exoskeleton and the meat. Peel off each segment, cut the belly on each side, and take the whole tail out.

Inside the head, there will be a tomalley, which can be used in sauces or garnishing. Additionally, the legs will contain a small amount of meat, which you can remove with a rolling pin.

Cut the tail in half and remove the large intestine. Then, cut the tail up at each compartment.



Cut each claw in half, and then down to bite-size segments. The fingers are a different texture from the hand of the claw, so keep the fingers separate from the hand.

Final Steps

Once the stock has simmered for 35 minutes, strain the stock into an empty pot. Heat up the corn and onion mixture, add the stock, and simmer for 25 minutes.

At the 25-minute mark, season lightly with salt. In two batches, transfer to a blender (use a ladle to transfer the vegetables first so they do not splash). Do not fill the blender more than halfway when working with hot soup.

Create two batches. The first batch will be thicker. Blend for two minutes, slowly increasing the blender speed to high. Check the consistency by using a ladle and rubbing your finger across it. Blend for one more minute, and then strain it into a pot, using the ladle to push particles through.

Blend the remaining soup, using the same process. Bring the soup back up to a simmer. Check its thickness and seasoning.

Add half a cup of cream, and adjust the seasoning as needed while letting the soup return to a simmer.

Next, put butter in small frying pan. Add a bit of water to keep the temperature low for cooking lobster. Add the reserved corn and lobster. Season this with salt and Espelette pepper.

Make the fines herbes salad. This uses non-resinous herbs: tarragon, parsley, chervil, and chives. Put equal parts in a small bowl. Add salt and olive oil, and then mix. This will be a garnish on the soup.

Once the lobster is ready, plate it using a slotted spoon. Top with the fines herbes salad. Put the soup in a glass gravy boat, and then pour an appropriate amount around the lobster.

Sautéed Scallops with Roasted Cauliflower

Lesson 4

This lesson's recipe involves sautéing scallops. The scallops are served with cauliflower in two forms: puree of cauliflower with vanilla beans and a roasted cauliflower with turmeric, served with a truffle sauce made from demi-glace.

Note: Making the demi-glace yourself is very time consuming. It takes eight hours to make each of the two types of sauce involved: brown veal stock and espagnole sauce. Reducing them takes another eight hours. Take this into account before beginning this recipe.

Sautéed Scallops with Turmeric-Roasted Cauliflower and Truffle Jus

Ingredients

Yield: 10 portions

scallops

- 50 ea scallops

puree

- 1 ea cauliflower, leaves and stem scar removed
- cream, scorched, as needed
- 1 t vanilla puree
- blanc, as needed
- mirepoix, as needed

- 1 ea cauliflower
- olive oil, as needed
- turmeric

sauce

- 500 ml demi-glace
- truffle salsa, to taste
- salt and white pepper, to taste
- olive oil, as needed
- butter, as needed, cold and cubed
- veal stock, as needed
- espagnole sauce, as needed



Cooking Method: Cauliflower Garnish

Make sure the cauliflower isn't bruised. To break it down, remove the stem and most of the outer leaves. Remove the stem with a twist, and then remove the inner leaves. Break the cauliflower apart, taking care not to damage the florets. Once you get down to the smaller florets, remove the center stem and finish breaking off the florets.

Select the best florets and set them aside for garnish. Remove their stems and arrange them how you'd like. The other pieces will go into the puree, so keep them in a separate pile. They should all be roughly the same size for cooking purposes, so cut them in half if needed.

Once your cauliflower pieces are separated, start with the garnish. Put this cauliflower in a small bowl. Use white pepper to season it, and be aware that white pepper is stronger than black pepper. Also add a pinch of turmeric and a small amount of oil, and then toss to coat the cauliflower. Transfer to a sheet tray. Bake for 25 minutes at 350 degrees, stirring halfway through.

Cooking Method: Cauliflower Puree

Season boiling water with salt, and then squeeze lemon juice into the water. The acidity will help keep the cauliflower white. The acid is a bit strong in flavor, so add a small amount of flour for basicity, and then stir.

Put a mirepoix of onions and celery in a sachet. Tie a butcher's knot and drop the sachet in the water. Simmer for 15–20 minutes to steep flavors. Then, add cauliflower, season with salt, and simmer until fully cooked. Also add a pinch more salt. The cauliflower will be fully cooked when it is completely tender and produces no audible click when bitten.

This puree involves the use of a bourbon vanilla bean. Inside is a vanilla caviar. Split it down the middle, running your knife all the way down, and get the caviar out with the back of the knife.

Use a slotted spoon to strain the cauliflower into a bowl, and then put cauliflower in a blender with half a cup of cream and the caviar from half of a vanilla bean. Blend for one to two minutes. Add a small amount of salt and white pepper while mixing on high. Check its thickness. The puree should be quite thick. Put it in a small saucepot and cover.

Cooking Method: Saut  ing

The next step in this recipe is saut  ing, and for that, you will begin by making the sauce. This recipe calls for demi-glace, which is sauce that has been



reduced by half. To make it, add one part veal stock to one part espagnole sauce. Reduce the veal stock and espagnole sauce to half.

Place the reduced demi-glace in a small pot. Bring the mixture to 165 degrees, but don't boil it. (Keep in mind that steam begins to rise at roughly 163 degrees, which can be a helpful sign.)

Next, add a small amount of cream, truffle salsa to taste, salt, and white pepper. Add butter for flavor and to add a fat layer to the top of the mixture. This will prevent the sauce from forming a skin. Taste the mixture four times, using two spoons. Add more cream and butter if the seasoning is too strong, and cover the mixture with a lid.

Check on the cauliflower. It should have a beautiful yellow hue. Test it to be sure it is tender. Remove from the oven if ready.

After that, it is time to cook the scallops. The video lesson uses U-10 scallops, meaning each pound of scallops contains fewer than 10 pieces. Each scallop is roughly 1.6 ounces in weight.

When seasoning scallops, never salt the show side of a scallop, because salt pulls moisture out. Put the scallops on a rack to season them. Use pepper first, applying it from two feet in the air, and then add salt, using an even coating.

The next step is to get a pan very hot to sauté the scallops. Additionally, turn low heat on under the sauce and puree to keep them warm.

Once the scallop pan is hot, add oil, coating the pan well. Add scallops to the pan and baste them. Make sure everything is coated in oil. Cook the scallops for 30 seconds after basting them. Then, baste them again and flip them over. Add butter to the pan, and once it melts, baste the scallops with the butter and cook for 30 more seconds.

Lower the heat and check the scallops. Roll them around the pan to coat them on all sides.

Plating

To plate this meal, start off with the cauliflower puree. Mix it so that its heat is evenly distributed, and then take a kitchen spoon and place it on the plate, using the swoosh technique. After that, place the roasted cauliflower in the center of the puree, and then add the scallops. Finally, add truffle demi-glace around the plate and over the scallops.

How to Poach an Octopus

Lesson 5

This lesson's focus is making a dish with a classic combination of ingredients: potatoes, romesco sauce, and octopus. You will learn how to poach the octopus and sauté it, and you will also learn techniques for preparing bread and potatoes to go with it.

Poached Octopus with Fingerling Potatoes and Romesco Sauce

Ingredients

Yield: 12 portions

octopus

- 4.5 lb octopus, whole, thawed
- 1 ltr red wine
- 1 cup red wine vinegar
- chicken stock, as needed
- salt, to taste
- herb stems
- 2 ea garlic cloves
- 1 C almonds, toasted
- 1 T Espelette
- 30 g parsley, chopped
- salt and pepper, to taste
- thyme, as needed
- extra virgin olive oil, as needed

additional ingredients

- 60 ea olives
- 36 fingerling potatoes, cut on bias and slow roasted
- romesco sauce, as needed (supplemental recipe)
- salt, to taste
- black pepper, to taste

Romesco sauce

- 500 g red bell peppers
- 500 g tomatoes, canned
- 100 g bread



Cooking Method: Octopus

To begin cooking the octopus, prepare a large stockpot by adding red wine, red wine vinegar, herb stems, and salt. Bring a separate pot of water to a boil, and then reduce heat.

Hold the octopus by the head and dip its legs into the water three times. Transfer to the pot with the red wine mixture and add enough stock to cover. Bring to a gentle simmer.

Instead of a lid, cover the octopus pot with a cartouche. Maintain a temperature of approximately 175 degrees, and do not boil. Cook the octopus until it is fork-tender, which will take approximately 90 to 105 minutes. Do not throw away the liquid.

Cooking Method: Romesco Sauce

The next step is to begin the romesco sauce. Place a whole red bell pepper in a bowl, then toss it in oil to coat the pepper with a small amount of oil. Set it on a grill or gas burner on high. Blacken it completely on the outside. This should take about five minutes. Turn the pepper as needed. While you're waiting on the pepper to roast, you can check on the octopus.

At this stage, you can prepare a baguette by toasting the bread. Do not put olive oil on it before toasting. Instead, rub garlic on the bread's surface, and then put the bread on a pan and broil it at 450 degrees.

While the bread is toasting, gather tomatoes, espelette, parsley, thyme, red pepper flakes, and almonds. Meanwhile, remove the top and bottom off of the charred pepper. Remove the burned skin as well as the ribs and seeds.

Take the bread out of the oven. It should be slightly charred and dry. Break the bread up and add it to the blender along with the other gathered ingredients. Blend this with the lid off, slowly adding oil. Push down with a spoon. Blend again for a minute or two, and then add salt and pepper before placing the lid on and blending once more at high speed. Once the sauce is ready, transfer to a saucepan, cover, and warm it to 120 degrees.

Cooking Method: Potatoes

Check the octopus once more, and then start the potatoes. The video lesson uses Russian banana fingerling potatoes, which are good multipurpose potatoes. Cut them on a bias. Put oil in a pan on high heat. Wait for a shimmer to appear in the oil, then add the potatoes with their cut sides down. Season the potatoes with salt and black pepper. Cook them in this way until they have a golden brown color. After that, roast the potatoes in an oven at 350 degrees for 15 minutes until they are completely fork-tender.

Final Steps

Check on the octopus one more time. You can test it with a knife, which will meet no resistance when the octopus is ready. Once it is ready, lift it by the head onto a cutting board. Remove the head and flip the octopus over, and then remove the beak and brain with a V-cut.

Heat oil in a pan to sauté. Warm the romesco sauce in a pot. Check on the potatoes: They should be hot and completely tender. Be careful, as the pan's handle will be very hot.

The oil in the sauté pan should develop a shimmer. It shouldn't become smoky, but it should get close to that point. Make sure the bottom of the pan is completely coated in oil. Put the octopus in the pan for 10 seconds before you move it, giving it a shake to make sure nothing sticks. After roughly 90 seconds, the octopus will be ready to plate.

Plating

Drop one or two dollops of romesco sauce on a plate and make a swoosh. Add three potatoes, then top with octopus. Finish with olive oil and balsamic vinegar to serve.



How to Break Down and Roast a Chicken

Lesson 6

This lesson's dish is made up of roast chicken, broccoli rabe, and andouille smashed potatoes with pan gravy. The dish's beauty lies in its relative simplicity.

Roasted Chicken with Smashed Potatoes and Broccoli Rabe

Ingredients

Yield: 2 portions

chicken

- chicken, whole, 2.25 to 2.5 pounds
- herbs (rosemary, thyme, and sage)
- grapeseed oil
- salt and pepper, as needed
- mirepoix

potatoes

- Yukon Gold potatoes, large dice, skin on
- andouille, small dice
- sour cream

- butter
- green onion, thinly sliced
- salt and white pepper

broccoli rabe

- broccoli rabe, cleaned and trimmed
- garlic, sliced with germ removed
- shallots
- red pepper flakes
- salt and pepper
- olive oil



Cooking Method: Chicken and Smashed Potatoes

To begin, examine the chicken. There should be no odor inside of it. Keep in mind that one in three chickens in the United States has salmonella. Do not wash the chicken, as this just spreads salmonella. Instead, to kill the salmonella, the chicken needs to reach a temperature of 165 degrees. Use a boning knife to remove the wings; set them aside for gravy. Truss the chicken, keeping in mind that pulling the string tight plumps the chicken up.

Season the chicken with pepper first inside the cavity, and then add salt, rosemary, sage, and thyme. Do not use bread stuffing, as it doesn't cook well. Coat the chicken with grapeseed oil, massaging it in. Apply pepper and then generous amounts of salt to the outside of the chicken, making sure to coat all areas of the chicken's exterior.

Prepare a sauté pan to roast the chicken in. The goal of roasting the chicken is to produce a Maillard reaction—that is, the browning that occurs on proteins. This happens when chicken's exterior passes 320 degrees. Start off by oven-searing the chicken at 450 degrees for 20 to 25 minutes. Put a probe thermometer in the thigh of the chicken, keeping in mind that the inside needs to reach 165 degrees.

While the chicken cooks, you can begin the smashed potatoes. Cut the potatoes using a large dice, meaning the potatoes will be three-quarters of an inch on each side. These cuts do not have to be perfectly precise, because the potatoes will be smashed later on. Leave the skin on. Put the potatoes in a pot with cold salted water and bring them to a boil for 25 minutes.

Next, prepare the andouille sausage. Remove the skin and cut it into small pieces. Place the diced sausage in a bowl. Also prepare diced onions, sour cream, butter, and green onion for the garnish.

Return your attention to the chicken. After 20 to 25 minutes have passed, reduce the heat from 450 to 325 degrees. Remove the chicken and add a mirepoix to the pan with chicken wings. Return to the oven until it is 165 degrees.

Cooking Method: Broccoli Rabe

At this point, it is time to par-cook the broccoli rabe. Remove most of the leaves to keep it from being too bitter. Cooking it in heavily salted water will help too. Add one ounce of salt per gallon of cooking water. Get the water to boil at a high rate, then par-cook the broccoli rabe for about five minutes.

Check on the potatoes. You can take one out and stab it with a paring knife. There should be about 10 minutes left of cooking time for the potatoes, assuming they have been cooking for 50 minutes.



At the appropriate time, remove the broccoli rabe and drain them as much as possible. Then, plunge it in ice water to stop cooking, giving it a stir to eliminate hot spots. Keep the broccoli rabe in the ice water for one minute, then remove it, holding it by the stem. Place it onto a tray and allow it to air dry.

Cooking Method: Andouille and Pan Gravy

Drain the potatoes into a colander, and then place them on a sheet tray. Place them in the oven with the chicken for five to six minutes to dry. In the same pot, start heating a small amount of oil. Begin slowly rendering the fat from the andouille in this pot.

Take the chicken out of the oven. Pick it up and tip any excess moisture onto the chicken wings and the mirepoix mixture; this will be used to make a pan gravy. Allow the chicken to rest for 15 minutes.

Add onions to the andouille and cook them until they are translucent. To the chicken drippings and mirepoix, add tomato paste. This recipe calls for two cups of gravy, which in turn means you need two ounces of roux. That is made up of one ounce of flour and one ounce of fat. The fat should already be in the pan.

Add the flour in two steps. Stir after each step to absorb all of the fat. Add stock to the pan, and then use a whisk to mix the flour up. Bring this to a

full boil to produce gelatinization. Stir the mixture once this is complete, and adjust consistency with water or flour if needed. As the mixture cools, stir it occasionally over a period of 20 minutes.

Final Steps

Take the potatoes out of the oven. Place them in a mixer. Add the sausage and onions to the potatoes. Also add butter, sour cream, salt, and pepper. Using the mixer with a paddle attachment, mix these ingredients gently. Transfer the mixture into the andouille pan to keep it warm.

Once the gravy is ready, strain it. Use the back of a ladle to press out as much as possible through the strainer.

Break down the chicken. With a boning knife, remove the string. Next, remove the legs and thighs. To do so, break the skin under the so-called oyster on the underside of the chicken, and then carve the chicken out and break the hipbone. Slide the knife down to finish removing the leg. Do the same thing on other side.

After that, cut on both sides of the sternum to let steam vent out. De-bone the thighs, twisting to remove each bone. Finish cutting the breast off. The knife will scrape along the ribs of the chicken down to a joint. Place your knife at an angle on the joint and cut toward the spine of the chicken. Do the same thing on the other side to remove the other breast. Place the chicken back in the pan, and then place the pan in the oven.

To finish the broccoli rabe, heat a pan with grapeseed oil. Wait for the oil to shimmer. Add the broccoli rabe, giving the pan some movement. Also add shallot, garlic, and red pepper flakes to the pan. Add a small amount of salt. Once these are fully heated through, it is time to plate the meal.

Plating

Remove the chicken from oven. Place the smashed potatoes on the plate first. The broccoli rabe comes next. Put the roast chicken on the plate, leg first, and then plate the breast. Next, plate the pan gravy. For garnish, place the green onion on the potatoes.



Braising Short Ribs and Making Polenta

Lesson 7

This lesson involves making braised short rib with creamy polenta and roasted root vegetables. Keep in mind that time and patience are critical in making a braised item with large cuts of meat.

Ingredients

Ingredients

Yield: 4 portions

beef

- 3 lb short rib, bone removed
- 8 oz mirepoix, diced large
- 1 oz tomato paste
- 1 btl red wine
- beef stock, as needed

polenta

- 8 oz polenta
- 1 oz fontina cheese
- 1 oz Parmesan cheese

- 1 oz sharp cheddar cheese
- 2 oz butter
- 4 oz cream

root vegetables

- 4 oz parsnips, diced small
- 4 oz rutabaga, diced small
- 4 oz turnips, diced small
- grapeseed oil, as needed
- salt and pepper, to taste



Cooking Method: Beef

Check your short rib. You will want one with the bones removed, because the bones absorb heat. The connective tissue will break down during cooking, but take care to remove any visible nerves and nerve endings.

Season the beef. Use pepper first, heavily applying it to all sides. Add a generous amount of salt, applied from two feet in the air. Let the beef sit at room temperature for about an hour. The closer the meat is to room temperature, the faster the Maillard reaction will occur.

Select a pot that is adequately sized for your meat. Add the oil and mirepoix to the pot and cook over medium heat.

If you want to oven sear the meat, place it in an oven at 425 degrees for 15–20 minutes. If you want to pan sear it, add a generous amount of grapeseed oil to a stainless steel or cast iron pan on high heat. Meanwhile, check the mirepoix, giving it a stir. The onions will caramelize first, and they will enhance the flavor of the braise later in the recipe.

When the grapeseed oil is hot, sear the meat. Move it after 10 seconds so that it does not stick. You should see the Maillard reaction occur, meaning the outside of the meat is passing 200 degrees. Turn the meat slowly, searing each side. Turn down the heat to medium, and turn the meat once more to absorb heat. At this point, you can also begin basting the meat.

Add tomato paste to the mirepoix to form the pinçage. You will cook this until it deepens in color. Deglaze the mirepoix with red wine and reduce until the pan is dry but the food is still moist. Move the mirepoix to the back burner, and once the liquid is nearly evaporated, turn down the heat.

After searing the short ribs, remove from the heat and transfer to the mirepoix pan. Add beef stock until it reaches halfway up the meat.

Make a cartouche and press it around the beef. Put the lid on and place the meat in the oven at 275 degrees for at least two hours. The goal is for the meat to reach 190 degrees internally to break down connective tissue.

Cooking Method: Polenta

To prepare the polenta, start with one cup of polenta and four cups of boiling water. Add a tablespoon of salt to the water. Whisk using the raining method—that is, sprinkling polenta in as you go.



The gelatinization will begin once it reaches a certain temperature, and all starches have to come to a full boil. The polenta will look thin at first, but it will thicken. Once it has gelatinized, switch to a spatula to stir the polenta frequently until it is ready.

Cooking Method: Roasted Root Vegetables

To start the root vegetables, heat a small amount of grapeseed oil in pan. Put diced turnips, rutabagas, and parsnips in the pan. Toss them. Add pepper first, then salt, and toss again. Then, heat them in the oven for 10 minutes.

Final Steps

Check the beef. So that you don't burn your hand, use a towel to remove the lid. Pull on a corner of the short rib with a large tweezer tool. If it is soft and tender, it is ready to go. Lift it onto a cutting board. Bring the braising liquid to a full boil.

Break down the short rib. Cut it into three portions, or a different number of portions if that makes more sense for the meat. Put the beef portions in the sauté pan to keep them warm.

Use an immersion blender to puree the sauce. Pour some of the sauce on top of the beef. Place the beef back in the oven for 5–6 minutes to glaze on the top shelf at high heat.

At this point, the polenta should have cooked for about 1.5 hours. There shouldn't be any graininess in polenta. Instead, it should be very smooth, and each piece should break down fully if it is ready. To the polenta, add butter, fontina cheese, sharp Cheddar cheese, and Parmesan. The goal is to make the polenta creamy and cheesy. Add salt and pepper to taste.

Plating

Plate the polenta first with a large kitchen spoon in the center. Next, add the braised beef in the center, topping it with sauce. Finish by adding the roasted root vegetables.

Pork Milanese and the Art of Breading

Lesson 8

This lesson's recipe is the classic dish of pork Milanese. You will learn how to make a pork jus lié. (Jus lié is thickened sauce.) Topping that will be dandelion greens and arugula in a simple salad. Gremolata garnishes this dish.

Pork Milanese with Dandelion Greens and Arugula Salad

Ingredients

Yield: 20 portions

pork

- 3600 g pork loin, bone out, cleaned and pounded
- 240 g all-purpose flour
- 500 g eggs
- 1000 g breadcrumbs
- salt and pepper, as needed

salad

- arugula, cleaned and stems removed
- grapefruit, supremed
- red onion
- 2000 g dandelion greens, cleaned and stems removed
- prosecco vinaigrette
- pecorino Toscano

saucés

- 1 ltr pork jus lié
- 200 g gremolata

gremolata

- parsley
- roasted garlic
- zest of grapefruit
- salt

pork jus lié

- 1 lt pork stock or veal stock
- 2 oz onions
- 1 oz carrots
- 1 oz celery
- 1 oz tomato paste
- all pork trim, roasted
- 2 oz white wine
- 8 ea black pepper, cracked
- 2 ea bay leaves
- 1 oz arrowroot





Cooking Method: Pork

Clean the pork loin and cut it into 120-gram pieces. Wipe down a counter with sanitizer. While it's still wet, cover it neatly with plastic wrap. Place the portioned pork loin on the plastic wrap with four inches of space between each. Cover all of the pork with another piece of plastic. Pound it out with a chef's mallet. Cut out squares and store in pans for later use.

When ready cook, bread the pork by dredging in flour, then egg wash, then breadcrumbs. Pan-fry it until it is golden brown and cooked through. Place it on a holding rack and season with salt and pepper.

Cooking Method: Salad

To make the salad, place the salad ingredients in a bowl and mix well. Season to taste. Dress it by dressing the bowl first and then tossing the salad into the sides of the bowl.

Cooking Method: Pork Jus Lié

Heat a small amount of grapeseed oil in a pot. Separate carrots and onions from celery. Start the mirepoix with the carrots and onions. Smash garlic and add that next. After a few minutes, and once caramelization is occurring, add celery to the mirepoix. Next, add tomato paste and stir until it is a rusty brown. Wait for the fond to build, and then deglaze it with white wine. Reduce this down to *au sec*—that is, when the pan is dry but the food is moist.

Add a sachet of bay leaves to the sauce. Also add black peppercorns broken up with a knife handle. Add the stock. Stir the sauce and let it simmer for 40 minutes with no cover. It should reduce to one-third of its size.

To finish the sauce, strain it from one pot to another. You can thicken it by adding arrowroot starch with a bit of water.

Cooking Method: Gremolata

The gremolata consists of parsley, roasted garlic, and zest of grapefruit. Crush the garlic and use salt to help break the garlic apart. Add the other ingredients and chop it together.

Plating

Place the sauce on the plate first, using a generous amount. Place the pork on top of that. Then add the salad, either on top of pork or on the side. Serving the salad on the side will keep it from making the pork soggy. Garnish with the gremolata.

Grilled Salmon: Breaking Down a Round Fish

Lesson 9

This lesson's dish is grilled salmon with a quinoa salad and chimichurri sauce. The longest cooking time in this recipe comes from the quinoa, so it is recommended that you begin with that. Additionally, this lesson spotlights a technique for breaking down the salmon.

Grilled Salmon with Quinoa Salad and Chimichurri Sauce

Ingredients

Yield: 4 portions

salmon

- 4 ea salmon filets, 5 oz each, skin off
- ras el hanout, if desired
- salt, to taste
- black pepper, to taste
- grapeseed oil, as needed

quinoa salad

- 8 oz red quinoa, cooked pilaf style
- 8 oz black quinoa, cooked pilaf style
- 1 ea fennel, shaved
- 2 ea oranges, supremes
- 2 oz dried cherries
- 2 oz pistachios, roasted
- 1 ea avocado, sliced
- orange juice, as needed
- extra virgin olive oil, as needed
- salt and pepper, to taste
- vegetable stock
- 2 ea bay leaves

- 2 ea thyme sprigs

- 1 ea shallot, small

chimichurri sauce

- garlic, as needed
- shallot, as needed
- parsley, as needed
- oregano, as needed
- green onion, as needed
- red wine vinegar, as needed
- red pepper flakes, as needed
- olive oil, as needed



Cooking Technique: Quinoa Salad

To cook the quinoa, heat up two pans for the black and red varieties. The black variety should be cooked separately. Heat grapeseed oil to a high cooking temperature. Cook the shallots until translucent, and then add the quinoa, placing the red in one pan and the black in the other. Toast the grains in the oil with the shallots. Add bay leaf and thyme. Add vegetable stock at a 1.5-to-1 ration to the quinoa. Cover and bring to a boil. Add salt and pepper before putting the pans in the oven for 20–25 minutes at 350 degrees.

Make orange supremes. Shave the fennel and place the shaved pieces in a bowl.

Cooking Technique: Salmon

To evaluate the salmon, check the eyes, which should be clear, and the gills, which should be removed. Also check its smell. There should be almost no odor. Finally, examine the scales. To prepare the salmon, you'll need pin-bone tweezers and a very sharp knife.

A salmon is a round fish. To begin fabricating the fish, check to see if its insides have been removed cleanly. Cut under the fin and around the back of the head. Once you reach the spine, make a sharp left turn. Cut through the rib bones all the way down to the spine. Remove the filet. Repeat this process on the other side of the fish.

This should produce two large filets. Clean and dry your work surface. To continue to prepare the filets, remove the ribs with a knife. Remove the fins as well. Look for pin bones in the top third of the fish. Rub them with a knife to make them stand up and remove them with tweezers. Throw the pin bones away and wash your hands.

Remove skin from the filet, including blood vessels near the skin. You can make a small incision and stick a finger in to hold the fish. Cut through with the knife from the tail to the head. Remove the remaining bloodline. Do the same to the other filet. Cut the fish into blocks. Cover and put in the refrigerator.

Cooking Technique: Chimichurri Sauce

For the chimichurri sauce, prepare your grill for medium-heat cooking. Start by heating it. Take a small cloth and roll it up tight, and then tie one end with a butcher's knot. Wrap the string all along the cloth and tie it at the other end. Cut off excess string. Dip the roll in oil with tongs, and then rub it onto the grill. For this purpose, a linen-like towel works well. It will burn, but not easily.

To test the grill, add green onions in a pan and cook until charred. Use this to figure out the grill's hot spots and cool spots. The hottest part will be used for the salmon.



Put the charred green onions in a blender. Add cilantro with stems, shallots, one garlic clove, red pepper flakes, salt, and a pinch of sugar. Also add red wine vinegar. Start the blender. Slowly drizzle in oil. Keep the blender at low speed. Halfway through, stop the blender and scrape down the sides of blender. Blend again.

Final Steps

Check the quinoa, removing it from the oven, keeping in mind the lids are hot. Remove the bay leaf and thyme. Fork and fluff the quinoa. Allow the quinoa to cool.

In a large bowl, combine the fennel, cherries, and orange supremes with their juice. Chop the pistachios and add them to the salad. Add both types of quinoa and toss with a large spoon. Add the avocado last. Cut the avocado in halves, open it, remove the seed, and then cut it into quarters. Dice the avocado while it is still in its rind (and don't cut through the skin). Scrape out the diced avocado with a spoon and add it to the salad. Mix the salad and then season with salt, pepper, and extra virgin olive oil. Check the seasoning. Mix and adjust as necessary.

Take the salmon out of the refrigerator 15 minutes before you grill it. To begin grilling the salmon, coat the grilling pan with oil. Look for smoke coming off before the fish goes on. To handle the fish, use a flexible spatula rather than tongs. Season as late as possible, using black pepper and then salt on both sides.

Place the salmon on the pan at an 11 o'clock angle for cross marks. Once the Maillard reaction begins and the fish is beginning to brown, turn the fish to a 2 o'clock angle. When the protein is cooked about halfway through, wait roughly 30 seconds and then flip the fish over. Repeat the angle adjustment on this side. The goal is to have it reach 120 to 125 degrees. Once the salmon is nearly cooked, you can turn off its heat source.

Plating

Once everything is ready, plate the quinoa salad first, and then place chimichurri sauce around the edges. Finally, plate the grilled salmon.

One-Dish Cookery: Coq au Vin

Lesson 10

This lesson involves the classic dish of coq au vin with pomme puree and grand-mère garnish. It requires marinating a chicken and then cooking it and other items the next day. For a detailed breakdown on preparing the chicken for marinating, refer to the video lesson. All in all, this lesson provides a primer on one-pot cooking.

Coq au Vin with Pomme Puree and Grand-Mère Garnish

Ingredients

Yield: 4 portions

chicken

- 1 whole chicken, approximately 3 lbs
- 1 ea onion, yellow, small dice
- 1 ea carrot, large, small dice
- 2 st celery, small dice, peeled
- 6 oz bacon, slab, lardons
- 1 btl red wine, Burgundy
- chicken stock, as needed
- 3 thyme sprigs
- 2 ea bay leaf
- 0.25 bu parsley, stems and leaves separated
- 2 cl garlic, brunoise
- 1 T tomato paste
- flour, as needed
- 2 oz brandy

potatoes (pomme puree)

- 24 oz potatoes, russet, large dice, peeled
- 12 oz butter
- 2 oz milk, hot
- salt and white pepper, to taste

grand-mère garnish

- 16 ea pearl onions, peeled
- 4 cl mushrooms, button, quartered





Cooking Method: Chicken

In a small bowl, season the broken-down chicken. Combine with parsley stems, bay leaves, and thyme sprigs. Cover with red wine and let it sit overnight.

Remove the chicken and pat dry, removing as much moisture as possible. Lightly coat the chicken in flour and sear to a golden brown using grapeseed oil. Place the larger pieces in first with the skin side down. The goal is to capture the fond in the bottom of the pan, which should be golden brown and not burned. Periodically scrape the fond off to avoid burning. Remove the chicken when done and reserve the oil.

Add the bacon to the same pot, along with the mirepoix, with onions and carrots first. Stir and add celery after. Add tomato paste and cook to a rusty brown. Deglaze with brandy. Be careful to step away, as the brandy will flame. Cook for about one minute.

Add the chicken on top of the mirepoix mixture. Pour the marinade over the chicken, and then add red wine and chicken stock to cover. Bring to 165–170 degrees. Make a cartouche and use it to cover the pot contents. Place in an oven at 300 degrees for 45 minutes to an hour. Check it 30 minutes into the cooking time.

Cooking Method: Potatoes (Pomme Puree)

Peel and cut the potatoes. Place them in a large pot covered with cold water. Season them with salt and cook until fork-tender. Strain them, return them to the pot, and then dry them in a low-temperature oven for seven minutes. Following the chef's demonstration, mill the butter and the potatoes into hot milk. Gently mix and season to taste. Cover and keep warm.

Cooking Method: Grand-Mère Garnish

In a small sauté pan, render the remaining lardons. Add halved pearl onions followed by mushrooms after a minute. Cook until golden brown. Season to taste and garnish with fine-cut parsley.

Final Steps and Plating

To finish up, check the chicken. Be careful when removing the cartouche, as steam might escape. If the chicken is ready, it should be fork-tender and easily fall apart.

To plate the potatoes, use a spoon to push through one way, and then come back and gently scoop a portion of potatoes out. Gently place the potatoes on the plate to make a smooth surface.

Put the chicken on top of the potatoes, followed by the vegetable sauce. Finish with the grand-mère garnish.

Monkfish: From Bycatch to Haute Cuisine

Lesson 11

This lesson's dish involves pan searing and oven roasting monkfish. The fish is served with a whole grain pilaf and other sides. The dish requires soaking the garbanzo beans—also known as chickpeas—overnight, so do that before beginning the rest of the recipe, and then dry them. The farro should also be pre-soaked, but only for an hour.

Monkfish with Whole Grain Pilaf and Lemon

Ingredients

Yield: 10 portions

fish

- 2000 g monkfish, cleaned and portioned into 140 gr pieces
- 20 g parsley, cleaned and fine cut
- extra virgin olive oil, as needed
- 00 flour, as needed

legumes

- 100 g chickpeas, pre-soaked
- 175 g lentils, green
- 100 g farro
- 45 g carrots, small dice
- 45 g celery, small dice
- 65 g onions, small dice
- 200 g tomatoes, canned, fine cut and peeled
- 3 g sage
- 8 g rosemary, marjoram, and thyme
- 100 ml extra virgin olive oil

- 1 ea chili pepper
- 2 ea garlic cloves
- ras el hanout, as needed
- 1 ea cured lemon
- chicken stock, as needed
- salt
- white pepper



Cooking Method

Cook the soaked and drained chickpeas with a pinch of salt. In a separate pot, cook the farro with a pinch of salt. Bring them to a boil to soften them up on the outside before adding them into the rest of the vegetable mix.

To start the lentils, heat grapeseed oil in a medium-sized saucepan. This step also involves sweating mirepoix. Cook until the onions in the mirepoix are translucent, and then add a small amount of garlic. Wait for that to aromatize, which usually takes around 10 seconds, and then add the canned tomatoes. Use a spoon to break the tomatoes apart.

Add a touch of chili flake. Bring to a simmer, and then add the lentils and stir to cover in tomato sauce. Add a bit of water so that everything is covered in a quarter-inch of liquid. Season with salt and pepper. Bring the mixture to a boil, then bring it down to simmer.

Meanwhile, prepare the fish. Monkfish sometimes carry a parasite called anisakiasis. The only way to kill anisakiasis is to cook the monkfish to 135 degrees. As you prepare it, check the fish to see if it has any anisakiasis visible. Also check the quality of the fish: It should have almost no scent.

Use a fillet knife to divide the fish into two fillets. This is a good time to check the spine for anisakiasis. Next, remove the skin from each fillet, and then remove the bloodlines. Finally, portion the fillets to finish breaking the monkfish down.

Check on the farro. It should have expanded in size. Check its readiness by placing a small amount on the back of your hand and pressing down. Check the readiness of the chickpeas by pressing on one with a spoon; if it is still raw on the inside, it needs a few more minutes. Once it is ready, drain the excess water from the farro. Keep the lid on to keep the moisture inside so they don't dry out.

Check the lentils next. Use a spoon to break one apart. If the inside is still raw but the outside is breaking apart, they likely need another few minutes. Add some more water so they can absorb it. Once the water cooks down, they should be ready to go. Make sure the tomatoes have broken apart. Add sage, rosemary, and thyme.

Check on the chickpeas. They should be almost completely cooked. Drain the water out. Add them to the mixture with the lentils. Also add the farro, and then let them all cook together to the end. Put a lid on top, using a low temperature to finish this mixture.



The monkfish will be seasoned with a unique spice called ras el hanout as well as salt and white pepper. Add the ras el hanout to the flour and mix it lightly. Dipping the fish in flour before frying will help prevent it from sticking to the pan.

Season the monkfish with white pepper and salt. Flour the monkfish, making sure the pieces are evenly coated. Wash your hands, and then prepare to sear the monkfish. Heat a 10-inch pan and add grapeseed oil.

Check the pilaf at this time. If the grains are getting dry, you can add a bit of chicken stock to them for added moisture and flavor.

Once the pan is hot and shimmering, add the fish. Wait 10 seconds. Shake the pan; nothing should stick. The goal is to achieve a golden brown on one side of the fish. You can clean your station while waiting for this to occur.

Use a fish spatula to check the underside of the monkfish. When the pieces are golden brown, place them in the oven at 350 degrees. Cook them until they reach an internal temperature of 135 degrees.

Prepare lemon wedges. Cut the ends off and then quarter the lemon. Remove the center of the lemon as well as the seeds.

Check on the monkfish. White discharge coming from the edge indicates albumin coming out of the fish. The protein itself is being pushed out. This means that the outside of the monkfish is done cooking. Test the firmness of the monkfish, and remember that it should have reached a temperature of 135 degrees. Add leftover garlic to the pan. This will aromatize in the oil.

Check on the whole grain salad. Add herbs and fold those through. If desired, add more salt, pepper, and chili flakes, and then taste to see if more seasoning is needed.

Plate the lentils, chickpeas, and farro first, followed by the monkfish. Use some of the leftover oil and juice from the pan by placing it on top of the dish. Finish with lemon zest and a wedge of lemon.

How to Make Rack of Lamb Persillade

Lesson 12

This lesson's dish is a spring rack of lamb with persillade with caponata and a mustard jus. It involves some supplementary work to make the meal come together. There is some preparation work required; for instance, the mustard jus takes several hours to create.



Rack of Lamb Persillade with Caponata and Mustard Jus

Ingredients

Yield: 25 portions

main dish

- 5500 g rack of lamb, cleaned and split
- salt, to taste
- black pepper, to taste
- 25 g thyme
- 35 g rosemary
- 12.5 ea garlic clove
- extra virgin olive oil, as needed
- 2500 g caponata
- 500 ml mustard jus
- 500 g crispy fried onions
- Dijon mustard

mustard jus

- mirepoix
- tomato paste
- white wine
- lamb trim
- lamb bones
- chicken stock
- arrowroot
- Dijon mustard
- sachet

caponata

- 90 g extra virgin olive oil
- 1400 g eggplant, Japanese, medium diced
- 400 g onions
- 240 g celery, central part, peeled
- 490 g canned tomatoes, pureed in blender, no juice
- 50 g pine nuts
- 90 g raisins, gold
- 50 g capers

- 120 g olives, Castelvetrano, cut in eighths
- 10 g basil
- 100 g red wine vinegar
- 50 g sugar
- salt, as needed
- black pepper, as needed
- garlic, as needed
- butter, as needed

persillade

- panko breadcrumbs
- parsley
- bruise garlic
- salt, as needed
- pepper, as needed
- oil, as needed

crispy fried onions

- 500 g yellow onions, sliced #14
- buttermilk, as needed to cover
- 500 g all-purpose flour
- 55 g trisol, 10 percent of flour weight
- 50 g spice mix

spice mix

- 1 C paprika
- 1 C light chili powder
- 1 T cayenne
- 1 T garlic powder
- 1 T onion powder
- 1 T salt
- 1 T white pepper

Cooking Method: Lamb Mustard Jus

To make the mustard jus, roast bones and trim. Meanwhile, in a pan, caramelize the mirepoix. Add the tomato paste and cook until it deepens in color. Deglaze the pan with white wine and reduce until the pan is nearly dry.

Add the bones and trim, cover with stock, add a sachet, and cook for six hours. Once cooked, strain it and add Dijon mustard. Blend with an immersion blender. You can adjust the consistency to nappe with arrowroot slurry if needed.

Cooking Method: General Steps

To begin this lesson's dish, small-dice the eggplant, salt it, and let it sit for one hour. Moisture will come out of the eggplant. A bit of the liquid will start to turn brown, and that is when you need to rinse.

The next step is to fine brunoise the garlic. Cut a piece of garlic in half. Remove the germ, and then cut the garlic as finely as possible. Divide the results in half. One portion will be used now and half will be used later.

After that, begin the caponata, which will take about an hour to make from start to finish. In a medium-sized pot on medium heat, add a small amount of olive oil. Add onions and peeled celery before it gets hot. Heat this until the onions become translucent. Once that occurs, add the brunoised garlic. After 10 seconds, the garlic will aromatize. Add tomato puree—that is, canned tomatoes crushed by hand. Once it is all cooking, add a pinch of salt. From here, the mixture is going to take roughly 35 minutes to cook, so turn the heat down low and keep an eye on it.

Portion the rack of lamb, creating even pieces of lamb that are ready to cook. Put this on a seasoning tray—that is, a rack with a pan underneath it.

Next, make the persillade. Add breadcrumbs to a food processor, giving it a short spin. After that, add the parsley and garlic, and then spin the mixture. Add salt and pepper while it spins. Next, add enough olive oil to coat the ingredients without becoming too greasy. Stop the processor and push everything that has gathered around the edge back down, and then process everything for another minute. Once the mixture is ready, you can put the breadcrumbs into a pan.

Season the lamb by adding the pepper first. Flip it over and repeat on the other side, also adding salt. Flip it once more and add salt to that side as well.

Heat a pan to a very hot temperature. Also make sure your oven is turned on and heated to 400–425 degrees.

Once the pan is hot, add grapeseed oil. Coat the entire bottom of the pan. Let the oil heat up for another 30 seconds. Get a spoon ready for basting. Place the lamb in the pan with the show side down. Wait for about 10 seconds and then give the pan some movement. Both pieces of lamb should move, with nothing sticking to the pan. Add some aromatics to the pan, placing thyme and rosemary in the oil. Also add a crushed clove of garlic.

The bones of the lamb are full of blood, and it is important to help get the blood out of the bone and keep the moisture in the actual protein. Tilt the pan on angle to pool the oil on one end. Using your basting spoon, run the oil over the bones of each piece of lamb.

After the Maillard reaction begins, the lamb should have roughly 30 seconds of searing left. Then, flip the pieces over and baste. Next, add some butter to the pan and baste the pieces again. Turn the heat off when adding the butter. At this point, the lamb should have a golden brown hue. Take it out of the pan and place it on the roasting rack. Let it sit for a minute, and then brush both sides with a generous amount of Dijon mustard.

Check the caponata. It should still have plenty of moisture. Dip the lamb into the persillade to get an even crust on the outside. Clean your hands, and then remove the herbs from the lamb's searing pan. Put lamb back in the pan before placing it in the oven. (If there is charring in the pan, use a different one instead.)

Place a probe thermometer in the larger of the two pieces. You will remove the smaller piece before the larger one is ready. The goal is to cook the lamb to an internal temperature of 123 degrees.

Frying the Eggplant

Once the eggplant has been sitting for approximately one hour, the water should have started to extract from the eggplant. Rinse the eggplant, then drain it.

Use a small pot with oil on a stove to fry the eggplant. Test the oil by adding one piece of eggplant. Once the oil reaches a good temperature, add a handful of eggplant at a time. This controls the amount of water that gets into the oil. Move the food around as it fries. Fry the eggplant above 212 degrees to help the water evaporate.

Fry until golden brown. Use a slotted spoon to transfer to a parchment paper-lined sheet tray, and set aside to cool. Add the eggplant to the tomato base, giving it a gentle mix.



Finishing the Lamb

Once the lamb has been in the oven for 30 minutes, it should come to a medium-rare level, so check on it. Remember that the temperature goal is 123 degrees. You can also feel the lamb as another way to check on its status. Also keep in mind that it is not a good idea to put multiple holes in the lamb with the probe. Remove the lamb from the oven and set it aside to rest. Carryover cooking from heat stored in the bone will continue to cook the meat. Additionally, blood that has been pushed to the center of the meat will have a chance to redistribute. Let the meat rest for six to seven minutes. Take it out of the pan and let it rest in a warm area, like next to a stove.

Finishing the Caponata

Returning to the caponata, the next step is to add olives, golden raisins, pine nuts, red wine vinegar, and capers. Also add a small amount of sugar. The final step is to add basil, using scissors to cut the basil above the pot. Once the caponata is done, turn off the heat. Let the mixture sit at room temperature. Check the seasoning before you serve.

Plating

To prepare the lamb for serving, cut it. The video lesson contains a demonstration on how to best do this. Let it sit for a minute; blood will start coming out. While that is resting, it is time to put the caponata and the jus on the plate. Plate the rack of lamb, crossing the bones from each piece. Put sauce at the bottom at the bottom of the plate.

Making Your Own Pasta: Potato Gnocchi

Lesson 13

This lesson's dish is potato gnocchi, a classic Italian dish. There are many varieties of potato, and they vary when it comes to moisture and starch content. The best potato for this lesson's dish is the Idaho (or russet) potato, which is a low-moisture, high-starch potato. That type of potato will become fluffy in this recipe.

Potato Gnocchi, Tomatoes, Green Olives, and Mozzarella

Ingredients

Yield: 12 portions

gnocchi

- 2000 g Idaho potatoes, pureed
- 500 g 00 flour
- 100 g grana padano, grated
- 1 ea egg yolk
- 3 ea eggs, whole

- 80 g extra virgin olive oil
- 0.75 t nutmeg
- 1 T salt, kosher

tomatoes

- 4 pt cherry tomatoes, blistered and peeled
- 1 C basil, hand ripped at pickup
- 1 C oregano, cleaned and picked
- 5 ea shallot
- 5 ea garlic, fine brunoise, germ removed
- 100 g green olives, pitted and halved
- 200 g mozzarella ovalini, small dice
- extra virgin olive oil, as needed
- butter, as needed



Cooking Method: First Steps

Start with cold water in a pot. Add salt to the water at a ratio of one ounce per gallon.

Put diced and peeled potatoes in the water. (It is important to start cooking the potatoes in cold water. If cooked in hot water, they will cook unevenly.) Bring the water to a boil. Let the potatoes cook for about 25 minutes.

To make the confit tomatoes, place them on a roasting tray and broil them at the maximum temperature possible for a short time. Once they start to blister on the outside, remove them and peel the skin off. Heat oil to 220 degrees and pour it over the tomatoes. Leave the tomatoes and oil at room temperature.

Once the potatoes are ready, take them out, trying to remove as much water as possible. Put them on a tray and then in the oven. Cook them for about seven minutes at 350 degrees. The goal is to dry them out as much as possible.

Preparing the Gnocchi

When the potatoes are cooked, it will be time to mill, shape, and cut the gnocchi. To do that, the necessary tools are a rolling pin, a pizza cutter, a gnocchi palette, a bench scraper, a microplane, and a food mill. A wooden table is also recommended. Put the potatoes in the food mill using the scraper. Before you begin milling, place a small amount of nutmeg on the table. The wooden surface will help absorb moisture. Mill the potatoes onto the nutmeg and table.

Once all of the potatoes are through, scrape the excess off of the outside of the mill. Let the potatoes sit for a minute. Once they have dried and the wood has absorbed some of the moisture, put them into a bowl. Weigh the finished quantity to find the correct ratio for the flour. In terms of weight, you will want a four-to-one potato-to-flour ratio.

Make a well in the middle of the flour. Crack one egg per 500 grams of potato and place it in the well. Also add a small amount of salt, a small amount of oil, and a handful of Parmesan cheese. Begin mixing with your hand, distributing the moisture into the potatoes as quickly as possible, within reason.

Once the mixture is a shaggy mess, take it out of the bowl and mix it on the counter, using both hands. Mix it so that the ingredients stick together, but not so much that it becomes doughy. If it is too moist and sticky, add a bit more flour. Be careful not to mix too much. Perform a finger test: If you poke a finger into the mixture and the finger doesn't stick, the mixture is ready.

Put flour on the cutting surface. Roll the gnocchi to the thickness of your hand, using a rolling pin and starting in the center. Next, use a pizza cutter to cut the dough into long, straight lines. Remove any pieces you don't want.

Place some more flour on your cutting surface. Take a piece of gnocchi to an area that has very little flour. Press it into a somewhat rectangular shape, and then roll it into the flour. Repeat with the other pieces.

Once the gnocchi is rolled out, dust each piece with flour. It is time to cut the gnocchi. The amount you cut at a time depends on your comfort zone. Start small with four pieces. Focus on cutting the pieces in an even manner. Remove any pieces you do not like, and then repeat this process for the rest of the gnocchi. With time and practice, the process will become faster and easier.

Shaping and Cooking the Gnocchi

Once the gnocchi is cut, the next step is shaping it. The best way to do this is on a pan. Add a small bit of flour to the pan. Place each piece of gnocchi on the top third of your gnocchi palette, point the palette down toward the pan, and then press and roll each piece onto the pan. The goal is to produce a thumbprint on one side and ridges on the other side of each piece. The ridges will hold sauce. Repeat until you have used all of the dough.

After the gnocchi pieces have been shaped, it is time to cook them. Bring a pot of salted water to a boil. Keep in mind that a regular gnocchi serving size is 15–20 pieces per person. If you have a pasta basket, you can cook roughly 21 gnocchi pieces in each one. Regardless, if the water is above 205 degrees,



the gnocchi will take approximately four minutes to cook. Once they begin floating, cook for another 30 seconds, and then put them on a pan.

Making the Sauce

The next step is making the sauce. Put a small amount of olive oil in a pan. Keep the heat off for now. Next, add shallots. Turn the heat on and cook the shallots until they reach a translucent stage—that is, when water begins evaporating. Once that occurs, add reserved confit tomatoes, using five per portion.

Take the pan off the heat and break the tomatoes apart using a spoon. This will form the sauce, which will emulsify the pasta water, butter, and oil together later. Put the pan back on the heat. Add olives, a pinch of oregano, and butter. Swirl the mixture in the pan to start the emulsion of the sauce. Once the sauce is ready, turn the heat off and wait for the gnocchi to cook.

Final Steps and Plating

Bring the pan of sauce to the gnocchi so that it is away from heat. Put the gnocchi in the pan and return to the heat. Season it with salt and cheese, and then toss the pasta 16 times. This will release starches from the potato and emulsify the sauce.

Before plating, rub the plate with garlic. This will impart the flavors of the garlic on the plate. Next, scatter a bit of fresh mozzarella on the plate. After that, place gnocchi with sauce on the plate. As the gnocchi sits on the plate, the heat will start to partially melt the mozzarella. Finish with Parmesan cheese on top.



Making Your Own Pasta: Butternut Agnolotti

Lesson 14

This lesson involves making fresh agnolotti, using a few simple ingredients to make an elegant dish. Classically, agnolotti is a meat-filled dish, but this lesson's recipe produces a vegetarian version.

Butternut Squash Agnolotti with Brown Butter and Sage

Ingredients

Yield: 4 portions

filling

- 6 oz butternut squash
- 3 oz ricotta impastata
- 1 oz Parmesan
- olive oil, as needed
- salt and pepper, to taste

pasta

- 4 ea eggs, whole, weighed

- 00 flour, double weight of eggs

plate components

- filled pasta
- 4 oz butternut squash, small dice
- 4 ea fried sage
- 4 ea sage, fine cut
- 3 oz butter
- 3 oz Parmesan



Cooking Method: Pasta

The first step is to make the pasta. When making pasta, it is typical to use a ratio of two parts flour to one part eggs. Crack your eggs and weigh them on a scale. Also use the scale to determine the amount of flour you need. For instance, if the eggs weigh 201 grams, you will need 402 grams of flour.

Put the flour and eggs in the food processor and give it a stir. Thirty seconds is enough time to process the pasta. Take the pasta out of the processor and push it together. Let it sit for 30 minutes so that it can relax.

Cooking Method: Butternut Squash

Next, it is time to break down the butternut squash. A nakiri vegetable knife is recommended. Take the top and bottom off the squash to give it stability when stood on end. Also remove and peel the neck. Cut the neck in half, starting at the top and slicing to the bottom. Then, slice the halves into smaller pieces. After that, small dice enough squash for the garnish.

Put the sliced squash on a tray for roasting. Place the diced squash on a separate tray. Roast the squash for 10 minutes at 375 degrees. Transfer the sliced squash to a food processor and pulse to break it up. Add 50 grams of Parmesan cheese and 200 grams of ricotta impastata. Add a pinch of salt and black pepper, and then process the mixture until it is creamy. If the mixture sticks to the sides, add a bit of olive oil. Once the filling is ready, put it in a piping bag. Cut half an inch off the end of the bag.

Cooking Method: Pasta, Part 2

Next, it is time to cook the pasta. You will need a cutting board and a pasta roller. Once the pasta has been resting for 30 minutes, cut it into fourths so that you can roll one-quarter of it at a time. Wrap the pasta that you are not working with so that it doesn't dry out. Put some flour on your cutting board so that nothing sticks.

Take one piece of dough and press it down so that it is thin enough for the pasta roller. Fold this piece through the roller several times. Continue folding until it is ready; refer to the video lesson for more information on using a pasta roller. The goal thickness for the dough is roughly 1.5 millimeters. You should be able to see your hands through the dough.

Trim the edges of the dough and brush off any flour on the top surface of the dough. Position the dough in two rows. Brush water along the outer edges of the dough as a binder. Place the filling in the dough, starting about the width of two fingers from the edge. Repeat on the second piece of dough.



Next, fold each piece of dough over one time. Apply a small amount of water with the brush, and then fold each piece one more time. After that, pinch the dough at one-inch intervals. Using a pizza wheel, trim the front of the dough. Separate the dough at the pinched intervals. Line the pieces up on a floured tray. Repeat this process until all of the pasta is ready. Put the agnolotti into a pasta cooker and boil them.

Finishing Steps and Plating

While the pasta is boiling, you can start the sauce. Put butter into a cold pan, heat it, and let the butter melt completely. Once the butter has melted completely, the water will start to evaporate.

Once the water has completely evaporated, the milk solids that are left in the butter will start to brown and toast on the bottom. Wait for the boiling noise to stop, remove it from heat, and then add the butternut squash. Leave it off the heat for a minute and add sage. Place the pan back on the heat to cook the butternut squash completely through, and then bring the pan over to your pasta.

Once the pasta dumplings are floating, they are cooked. Take them out and dump them in the pan with a small amount of water. Put the pan back onto the heat. Add a small amount of Parmesan cheese, salt, and pepper. Toss this 16 times.

At this point, the dish is ready for plating. Arrange the pasta around the plate so that the plate isn't too crowded. Put some of the brown butter from the pan on top. Add Parmesan cheese to complete the meal.

Cooking the Perfect Thanksgiving Turkey

Lesson 15

This lesson involves tackling a turkey. You will learn how to make the brine, prepare the turkey itself, and also create gravy. Keep in mind that the turkey needs to soak in brine for up to 24 hours as part of this recipe, and the turkey will require an additional four to five hours of cooking time beyond that.



Thanksgiving Dinner

Ingredients

Yield: 10 portions

turkey brine

- 2.5 gal water, half liquid, half ice
- 8 oz salt
- 8 oz sugar
- ½ cup Dijon mustard

turkey

- 1 ea turkey, broken down
- salt and pepper, to taste
- grapeseed oil, as needed

gravy

- turkey bones, as available, roasted
- 1 lb leeks, large dice
- 8 oz shallots, quartered
- 2 thyme sprigs
- 20 ea parsley stems
- 3 ea bay leaves
- salt and pepper, to taste
- 1 gal chicken stock
- 8 oz flour
- 2 oz tomato paste

cranberry sauce

- cranberries, frozen
- sugar (¼ the weight of the cranberries)
- orange juice, as needed
- jalapeño, if desired

stuffing

- dry bread cubes
- celery
- butter
- onions
- sage
- carrots
- chestnuts, small dice
- stock

roux

- oil or other fat
- flour

Making the Brine

To make the brine, heat one gallon of water. Add sugar, salt, and Dijon mustard. The water needs to reach 185 degrees for the sugar and salt to completely dissolve. Whisk the mixture to help it along. Once the brine is ready, pour it into a container, and then add an equal portion of ice. Set the brine aside.

Starting the Turkey

Assess the size of your turkey. Generally speaking, turkey cooks at a rate of about 15 minutes per pound. Break the turkey down, following the chef's demonstration in the video lesson. Save the giblets, kidneys, liver, and heart for

use in sauce. Once the limbs are off, place the body of the turkey in the brine. Make sure it is completely covered. Separate the legs from the thighs and put the legs in the brine.

Remove the bones from the thighs and save them for the sauce. Join the pieces of thigh meat together using butcher's netting and put that into the brine as well. Place the container in the refrigerator and wait. The turkey needs to sit in the brine for 7 hours for osmosis to occur, but 24 hours is the recommended soaking time for best results.

Once the turkey is done soaking, take it out of the fridge. Put the turkey on a roasting rack. Take the turkey out with the cavity down and drain it as much as possible before placing it on the rack. Dispose of the brine immediately.

Pat down the outside of the turkey with a towel to dry it. Cover the turkey with vegetable oil. Rub the turkey to make sure all of the skin is covered. Wash your hands, then season the turkey with black pepper and salt. Once the turkey is ready, put it in the oven at 265 degrees for three hours.

The legs and the thighs will come out a bit earlier, likely 1 hour and 45 minutes to 2 hours into the process. They need to reach an internal temperature of 167 degrees, and then carryover cooking will take them to 169 to 170 degrees.

Starting the Cranberry Sauce and Gravy

To begin the cranberry sauce, put frozen cranberries into a pot. Add one quarter of their weight in sugar, followed by orange juice. For example, if you are using one pound of cranberries, use four ounces of sugar and four ounces of orange juice. If desired, add one tablespoon of jalapeño cut into a brunoise with the ribs removed. The cranberry sauce will likely take 30 to 45 minutes. Give it a stir and bring it to a boil. Once the sauce is ready, it should sit off the heat for 15 to 20 minutes to cool before serving.

While the cranberries are working, you can start working on the gravy. Put the turkey neck, wings, and thigh bones on a rack in an oven for 300 degrees for 30 minutes. Heat a pot with a generous amount of oil in it. Add leeks, shallots, parsley stems, bay leaves, and thyme. Cook until the outside of the leeks and the shallots gain some color, stirring occasionally.

In the meantime, check on the cranberry sauce. The edges of the pot need to be very clean, so scrape down as needed. If sugar sticks to the edge, it will burn quickly.

Once the leeks and shallots have browned, add tomato paste. Season both pots with salt. Add turkey bones to the gravy. Heat the pan that was holding the turkey bones on a burner; the pan should have a fond on it.



Once the cranberry sauce reaches a full boil, turn it down to low heat and let it cook for 20 minutes. The goal is to get all of the moisture out and break the cranberries down into a jelly-like state.

Turn the heat off under the pan that was holding the turkey bones. Pour a quarter of a gallon of the chicken stock into the pan. Use a spoon to scrape the fond off. Pour the chicken stock and fond into the gravy base. Put more stock in if necessary to cover the bones. Season with more salt and pepper and let the mixture cook. Make sure nothing sticks to the sides.

Making the Stuffing

To make the stuffing, cook mirepoix with oil in a pan until the onions are becoming translucent. Turn the heat down when this occurs.

Meanwhile, check on the gravy. Bring it up to a boil and then turn it down to a simmer. The goal is to get it to roughly 205 degrees. Also make sure the cranberry sauce's pan has liquid in it. If the liquid dissipates, the sugar will burn, and the sauce will become very bitter. Add water if needed.

When the onions for the stuffing are completely translucent, turn the heat back up on the mirepoix. Add butter to the mirepoix and stir until melted. Then, add

the sage and stir. Fully cook the sage. Add diced chestnuts and stir again. Cook the water out of the butter. Once the butter begins to brown, add the bread cubes and stir to coat them. Finally, add enough stock to moisten the bread.

Check to see if the cranberry sauce is done. If it is, turn off the heat and set the sauce aside to cool. After it has been cooling for about 10 minutes, you can put it in a bowl.

Stir the stuffing, making sure the bottom does not burn. Season with salt and pepper, and then remove from the heat.

Finishing the Turkey

Check on the turkey. After three hours at 265 degrees, it should be cooked to 167 degrees internally. Check inside to make sure the juices are running clear, not pink. Set aside to rest for 45 minutes to 1 hour.

Making the Roux

To make the roux using the technique from the video lesson, use the fat from the bottom of the pan the turkey is resting in. You could also use whole or clarified butter, grapeseed oil, or a combination of those. In general, the basic ratio for thickening a sauce is one pound of roux per gallon of stock. For example, if you are making one quart of gravy, you will need four ounces of roux. That, in turn, calls for a 50/50 oil/flour ratio. In this case, that would mean two ounces of fat and two ounces of flour.

Pour the fat into a sauté pan. Add the flour. With a spatula, mix the two ingredients together in a cold state. Stir until it reaches a peanut butter–like consistency. Add more flour if necessary as you stir.

Once it reaches the proper consistency, the next stage is to cook it. Heat the pan and stir the roux as it cooks. It will begin to tighten up and then relax and spread out. Keep in mind that the flour needs to cook for at least 20 minutes.

Roux goes through four stages: white roux, blond roux, brown roux, and black roux. This recipe's goal is brown roux.

Turn off the heat under the gravy. It needs to be below 185 degrees. Remove the roux from the heat and cool it down slowly, stirring constantly. As the protein in the flour pushes the fat out, the roux will become shiny.

Add some more chicken stock to the gravy if necessary to bring the temperature down. Stir the pot, moving the bones to one side. Using the spatula, add the roux, and then use a whisk to mix it in. Bring this back up to a full boil.

Periodically use a spatula to scrape the bottom of the pan to prevent the roux from sticking to it.

Finishing the Gravy

Once the gravy reaches a boil, remove the bones with tongs or tweezers. Turn the heat down and cook for 10 more minutes. Season with salt and pepper and continue scraping the bottom of the pot from time to time. When the gravy is ready, strain it into another pot. You can use a fine mesh strainer and a ladle for this step, pushing the liquid through the mesh. Discard the material that remains in the mesh.

To prevent the gravy from developing a skin, put a small amount of butter in it. The butter will melt and prevent a skin from forming.

Final Steps and Plating

Put on two pairs of gloves for added heat protection before handling the turkey. Use a carving knife and a pair of scissors to break down the turkey, following the chef's demonstration in the video lesson. For the breast, you will also need a boning knife.

Begin the plating process with a portion of the stuffing. Add a portion of breast and thigh meat beside the stuffing, followed by gravy around the perimeter. Finish with the cranberry sauce.



Seafood Delight: How to Make Cioppino

Lesson 16

This lesson involves making the classic dish of cioppino, a Portuguese seafood stew that made its way all the way to San Francisco and became what it is today. This lesson's version involves both Atlantic and Pacific seafood. Note that the halibut and branzino used in the video lesson were prepared for cooking ahead of time.

Cioppino

Ingredients

Yield: 10 portions

sauce

- 3 oz grapeseed oil
- 12 oz yellow onions, small dice
- 1 ea leeks, whites only, small dice
- 12 oz green peppers, small dice
- 12 oz fennel, small dice
- 1 oz garlic, brunoise
- 1 qt canned tomatoes, crushed by hand
- 1 qt chicken stock
- 4 thyme sprigs
- 1 oregano sprig
- 3 ea bay leaf
- 0.25 bu parsley, finely cut, keep stems
- 2 C white wine
- 2 ea Yukon Gold potatoes

seafood

- 30 ea scallops
- 2 lb branzino

- 2 lb halibut
- 50 ea shrimp, 16–20s, peeled and deveined
- 2 lb calamari, cut
- 50 ea clams
- 50 ea muscles
- butter, as needed
- grapeseed oil, as needed
- salt and pepper, to taste
- white wine, as needed

side dish

- bread





Making the Base Sauce

Make the base sauce before working with the seafood. Break down the leek. In a medium pot, heat a small amount of oil and add the leek pieces before it gets too hot. Once you hear a sizzling sound, add diced onions, diced fennel, and diced green peppers. Season with salt and pepper. Let this mixture cook on medium heat. The longer and more slowly it cooks, the more flavor will develop. An hour is usually enough time from start to finish.

Preparing the Seafood

Following the techniques from the video lesson, peel and devein the shrimp. Inspect the mussels next, keeping in mind that any shellfish that does not close after squeezing is mostly likely dead and should be discarded. If a shellfish remains closed after cooking, it was already dead and should be discarded. Cracked shellfish should also be discarded. Remove any beard that may be attached to the mussels.

Next, inspect the clams. Make sure none of them are broken. All of the clams should be closed. Discard any that you reject. Rinse the clams in cold water.

Clean off a cutting board. Start on the calamari next. Make sure everything has been removed from the inside of the calamari. Cut the calamari legs into halves or thirds for ease of handling. Also prepare and position the branzino and halibut for cooking. Refer to Lesson 9 for guidance on breaking down a round fish and Lesson 20 for guidance on breaking down a flat fish.

Making the Base Sauce, Part 2

The next step for the base sauce is to add garlic. Flatten a large piece by hand and place it in the sauce whole. Cook it for a minute. Add bay leaves and thyme, followed by hand-crushed tomatoes. Bring it up to temperature. There should be bubbles in the middle. Add salt and pepper, and then add chicken stock. Bring the mixture back up to a boil. Periodically check on and stir the sauce throughout the rest of the preparation process.

Preparing the Scallops

The next part of the recipe is seasoning the seafood. Set up a seasoning rack with a tray underneath. Don't season the show side of the scallops, but do season the other side with salt and white pepper. Heat a pan with grapeseed oil.

Prepare another rack with a pan underneath for storing the seafood after cooking.

Put the scallops in the pan with the heated grapeseed oil. Cook them for 10 seconds, then tilt the pan toward yourself, creating a pool of fat in the back of the pan. Baste the scallops with that. Add a small pat of butter and let it melt. The goal is to use the milk solids to help brown the outside of the scallops.

After another 20 seconds or so, check the other side of the scallops, using a fish spatula. Start basting this side for 20 seconds. Transfer the cooked scallops to the rack.

Preparing the Halibut

Replace the pan you cooked the scallops in with a fresh one if necessary. Season the top and the bottom of the halibut with salt and white pepper. Heat a small amount of oil. While you wait for it to heat, give the base sauce a stir and turn the heat down to medium. You are looking for it to reach a simmering level at this point.

Once the pan is very hot, add the halibut. Wait 10 seconds and move the pan. Nothing should stick. After 15 more seconds, move the halibut to the top of the pan, then tilt it back and use the liquid to baste. After 35 seconds, add a small amount of butter. Turn the heat down, let the butter melt, and baste again. Flip the fish over and repeat the basting process for 30 seconds. Once they are ready, turn the heat off and remove them, placing them on the storage rack. The goal is to cook them halfway through in the pan and finish them in the stew.

Preparing the Branzino

Replace the cooking pan once more if necessary. Season the branzino with salt and white pepper. Heat the oil in the pan.

Check on the sauce. If it has reduced too much, you can add a small amount of water.

When the pan is smoking, add the fish. It will immediately curl up. Use a fish spatula to push it down and flatten it. Hold it for a few seconds. Do this to each piece. After 10 more seconds, shake the pan to make sure nothing is stuck. Add butter. You will only cook this fish on one side. The goal is a golden brown bottom.

Before moving to the next step, add the potatoes to the base sauce. Make sure they are submerged in liquid. Season with ample amounts of salt.

Preparing the Mussels and Clams

To prepare the shellfish, you will need a 10-inch pan and an 8-inch pan to place over the larger pan. This will be used to create steam.

Heat the 10-inch pan, add oil, and sweat diced onions. Add crushed garlic. Wait until the pan becomes silent; this means that the water has been removed from the onions. After about 1.5 minutes, add the mussels. Cover with the 8-inch pan and pour white wine over it. You can then remove the 8-inch pan.

As the mussels start to open up, remove them from the pan and place them on the rack alongside the scallops. Pour juice on the mussels to help them open up if necessary. Once all the mussels are done, add the liquid from the pan to the sauce base.

Add oil, diced onions, and crushed garlic to the same pan. Repeat the mussel-cooking process to cook the clams. The clams have thicker shells, so they will take a longer time to cook. Remove them as soon as they open up. Once again, add the liquid from the pan to the base.

Preparing the Shrimp and Calamari

Heat a pan again, adding oil. Add the shrimp. Season with salt and pepper. Use a fish spatula to turn and sauté the shrimp. Crush a garlic clove and add it. Turn off the heat. Leave them in the pan to finish cooking.

Check on the base to see how close it is to being ready. Test a potato by cutting it. Continue cooking if necessary.

Final Steps and Plating

If desired, you can serve this dish with grilled bread. The video lesson uses a sliced baguette. Place it on the grill at an angle. Season lightly with salt and pepper. Turn it once it is nicely toasted and season the other side. Turn off the grill once the bread is done and set the bread aside.

Once the potatoes are almost ready, add in the clams and mussels. Add the juice captured at the bottom of the storage tray as well. Next, add the shrimp. Stir the mixture gently.

Add more butter to the mixture, followed by the calamari. Stir it together. Wait until the butter melts and the calamari finishes cooking all the way through. The protein of the calamari will start to tighten up when it is almost ready.

When you are ready to plate, try to capture as much of every ingredient as you can into a bowl. Standing mussels and clams up along the sides of the bowl will give you more room. On top, add a piece of halibut and branzino as well as scallops. Garnish with parsley and add a bit more sauce. Serve with the grilled bread.

Finding Your Roots: Maple-Roasted Celeriac

Lesson 17

This lesson's dish is a vegan recipe. It is made up of maple-roasted celeriac, trumpet royale mushrooms, peas, carrots, and pearl onions. The preparation work involves a variety of techniques, including boiling, blending, sautéing, and oven roasting.

Maple-Roasted Celeriac, Trumpet Royale Mushroom, Peas, Carrots, and Pearl Onions

Ingredients

Yield: 4 portions

celeriac

- 1 lg celery root, cleaned well with scrub pad
- grapeseed oil, as needed
- 4 oz maple syrup
- salt and pepper, to taste
- 1 bu thyme
- chervil, to taste

pea puree

- 1 lb peas, fresh preferred but use frozen if necessary
- lemon juice, as needed

carrots and pearl onions

- 20 ea baby tri-color carrots, peeled, cleaned, and halved if large
- grapeseed oil, as needed
- 14 ea pearl onions
- balsamic vinegar, as needed
- sugar, as needed

- 2–4 oz vegetable stock
- nutritional yeast, to taste
- Espelette, to taste

mushrooms

- 1 ea trumpet royale mushroom
- grapeseed oil, as needed
- salt, as needed
- pepper, as needed





Cooking the Celeriac

Start with the celeriac, or celery root. Clean it very well, soak it in water, trim its roots, and then peel it. The remaining piece should be fairly smooth, and the root system should be completely gone. Remove any remaining points. Use a knife to shave one end of it to give it a base to stand on.

Put the celeriac in a small pan and add enough vegetable stock to cover the bottom of the pan. Top with salt, pepper, and maple syrup. Place it in an oven for 350 degrees for 90 minutes. Check it every 15–20 minutes. Baste it when you check.

Cooking the Onions

This recipe calls for *agridoce* onions. The term *agridoce* means “sweet and sour.” Peel your pearl onions and cut them in half. Line a tray with parchment paper and coat it with sugar. Add salt and balsamic to the tray. Place each onion cut-side down into the mixture. Slide them down to make sure they are all covered. Place the tray in the same oven as the celeriac and cook for 12 minutes.

Cooking the Baby Carrots

Next up are the baby carrots. Use a paring knife and a peeler to clean, trim, and peel the carrots. Once that is done, select the smallest carrot as a model. Cut the bigger carrots down to match its size.

The next step is to sauté the carrots. Heat grapeseed oil in a medium-sized pan. Once the oil develops a shimmer, add the carrots to the pan. Give the pan a toss to coat the carrots in oil. Then, put the pan in the same oven as the celeriac and onions. Cook the carrots for 15–20 minutes at 350 degrees.

At this point, you can also check on the onions. Look for the outer shells to begin softening up. Also make sure the mixture hasn’t reduced too much; if it has, add more balsamic. Check the onions once more in four minutes.

Making the Pea Puree

The next phase involves beginning the pea puree. Boil a pot of salted water. If you are using frozen peas, cook them in the water for about 30 seconds. If you are using raw peas, cook them for about a minute. Next, put the peas in a blender. Add vegetable stock. Blend the peas and add more vegetable stock if necessary. Also add a bit of oil to make the mixture smooth and creamy.

Pause the blender and check the seasoning while it is still in the blender. Add more salt and pepper if necessary. Also add a small amount of lemon juice. Resume blending for a short time, and then check the seasoning again. If the mixture is ready, put it in a small pot and set it aside.

Next Steps for the Celeriac, Carrots, and Onions

Check on the vegetables in the oven. Take the carrots out, toss the carrots, and put them back in the oven. Remove the celeriac and the pearl onions.

Move the celeriac to one end of its pan and baste it. Add a sprig of thyme. Put the celeriac back in the oven.

Flip all of the onions over. Put more balsamic on them as well as a touch of salt. Put the onions back in the oven. At this point, the onions should have roughly 4 minutes left, and the carrots should have roughly 10 minutes left. The celeriac should be getting close to ready.

Preparing the Mushroom

The next step is to prepare a trumpet royale mushroom. Remove the fibrous bottom and cut the mushroom into even pieces. Score the tops with a knife. Heat a small amount of oil in a small pan. Once the oil is hot, put the mushrooms in. Give the mushrooms some movement, and then season immediately with salt and pepper. When they are golden brown on one side, flip them over. You can also baste to speed up the process. They should be ready to flip after roughly 90 seconds. At that point, flip them, add more oil to the pan, and baste the tops. Place the mushrooms in the oven and remove the onions if they are ready. Let the onions sit at room temperature.

Finishing Steps and Plating

Check on the celeriac. The maple syrup and the stock should have reduced down almost completely. Test the celeriac with a fork or knife. Push to the center; it should be soft all the way through. If the utensil encounters resistance, the celeriac has not cooked all the way. If the celeriac is ready, let it sit at room temperature for a few minutes.

When you are ready to cut the celeriac, put on gloves. The maple syrup may be very hot, even if it has been sitting for a few minutes. Using a knife, you can break the celeriac down into any size that you want. Try to make the pieces all the same thickness.

Take the remaining liquid from the pan and heat it up. Add vegetable stock if needed to help it dissolve. Season the celeriac with salt and pepper. Pour the liquid from the pan over the celeriac. Place it back in the oven to produce a glaze on the celeriac. Heat the pea puree back up.

Plate the pea puree off to one side of the plate. Put the mushrooms on top of that, followed by the sliced celeriac. After that, add the carrots, then the onions. Season the dish with a small amount of nutritional yeast, espelette, and chervil. Add a small amount of olive oil to the plate. Balance the oil out with a small amount of balsamic.

How to Make Great Paella

Lesson 18

This lesson focuses on the classic dish of paella, an ancient dish from Valencia, Spain. The dish's roots go back to classic seafood one-pot cookery in the summertime. This lesson's version includes pork and chicken, but those ingredients can be omitted based on your personal preference. Also note that the paella needs to be made in a paella pan. Ideally, this will be a thin, stainless steel pan.

Paella with Shrimp, Chicken, and Chorizo

Ingredients

Yield: 8 portions

sofrito

- 1 ea yellow onion, small dice
- 2 ea tomato, concassé
- 1 ea red pepper, small dice
- peeled celery, small dice
- grapeseed oil, as needed
- 1 T salt



paella

- 1 lb chicken thighs, bones removed
- 1 lb shrimp, (16/20 count), shells removed and deveined
- 1.5 lb mussels, pre-cleaned and inspected
- 1.5 lb clams, pre-cleaned and inspected
- 8 oz chorizo, fresh
- 10 fl oz rice, bomba or calasparra
- 4 ea piquillo peppers, cut into fourths
- 1 ea cauliflower, cut into florets
- 4 ea artichokes, cut per chef's demonstration
- 2 garlic cloves, brunoise
- 1 C peas
- ¼ bu parsley, chopped fine
- 1 ea lemon, quartered
- 2 g saffron
- 6 C chicken stock, hot and seasoned

Starting the Chorizo, Tomatoes, Chicken, and Shrimp

The first step is to sear the meats and begin rendering the fat from the chorizo. Heat a pan with grapeseed oil in it. Add cut-up chorizo to the pan.

Meanwhile, bring a pot of water to a boil. Follow the chef's demonstration from the video lesson to prepare the concassé tomatoes. Once the water is boiling, put the tomatoes in for 10 seconds. Use a slotted spoon to remove and set aside.

Turning back to the chorizo, try to keep everything in the center of the pan, where it's hottest. When the chorizo has begun to brown, tilt the pan. Use a slotted spoon to push everything to one side of the pan. Turn the heat down. Let the fat drain. Remove the chorizo and store it in a bowl. Keep the pan with the fat in it.

Line up the chicken thighs on a seasoning tray. Season them with salt and pepper. Add more oil to the pan you rendered the chorizo in. Then, add the chicken. Turn the heat back up. Don't forget to wash your hands after touching raw chicken. Give the pan some movement to make sure nothing sticks. Let the chicken cook for a few minutes.

Next, use a paring knife and peel the skin off the tomatoes. You will end up with uncooked tomatoes with no skin. Meanwhile, check on the chicken and turn it over, giving the pan some movement. After that, cut the tomatoes into long slices. Remove the ribs and seeds. Check on the chicken.

Following the chef's demonstration, continue slicing the tomatoes. When the chicken is ready, take it out of the pan and store it in a bowl. Add some more oil to the pan. Then, add peeled and deveined shrimp to the pan. Season with salt and pepper. The goal is to sear them and produce some color, rather than cooking them all the way through. Take them out of the pan when they start to curl. Until then, turn them as needed.

Starting the Sofrito

Next, scrape any of the fond that's on the bottom of the pan. Add a small amount of oil. To start the sofrito, add white onions, peeled celery, and red peppers. Try to use the moisture that's in the vegetables to deglaze the pan and capture all the fond that's on the bottom.

Heat a small pot. Add white wine. Get it hot, but don't boil it. You will use this wine to bloom the saffron. Remove from the heat and add the saffron. Meanwhile, add the concassé tomatoes to the sofrito pan and turn the heat down.

If the fond is starting to get stuck on the sides, add chicken stock to deglaze the pan. Let that cook in the pan for just a second. With a spatula, pick up all

that fond that's on the bottom. When the fond is in the sofrito, let it cook. The goal is a jam-like consistency. Stir regularly. You may need to add stock if the cooking process takes longer. Near the end, add garlic and aromatize it. Also add a small amount of oil.



Next, add the rice to the pan. Stir the rice in with the oil and other ingredients. When the rice is hot, add seasoned stock, completely covering the rice. Stir again, trying to capture the fond on the bottom. Bring the ingredients up to a boil, then turn the heat down to low and let the mixture simmer. From this point, the rice will be cooked in approximately 25 minutes.

Preparing the Artichokes and Finishing the Paella

The next step is to prepare the meal's artichokes. Follow the chef's demonstration to trim the artichokes. Having lemon water on hand is helpful. You can dip the cut artichoke in the lemon water to prevent oxidization. While you work on the artichokes, give the paella a stir from time to time.

The paella will eventually reach *au sec*—that is, it will reduce to the point that the pan itself is dry but the product is moist. At this point, add stock again. The stock should be hot when you add it. Continue to stir from time to time, making sure nothing is sticking to the bottom.

The rice should be absorbing the liquid and expanding its size. It will expand to three times its original size. The next step is to add the saffron and the white wine. If needed, add stock to the saffron and white wine to make sure you capture all of it. Let this cook in for a minute. Bring the paella back up to a boil. Add more stock, making sure everything is covered.

Turn the heat back up. Begin adding the other ingredients, starting with cauliflower and artichokes. The cooking time from here will be about 10 minutes. Try to keep everything submerged, adding more stock as needed. Next, add the chorizo. After that, rip up piquillo peppers and put them in the paella.

Replenish the stock in the paella, and then add the chicken. Your goal is an even distribution of the ingredients. At this point, instead of stirring, knock the pan to help starches fall to the bottom. Use a spatula to make sure nothing sticks to the edge of the pan.

After that, add the shellfish. The video lesson uses mussels and clams, but you can use your choice of shellfish. The goal is to get them to fully cook and open up. Once the chicken fully cooks and the shells of the shellfish open up, you can add your shrimp and peas. (If any shellfish do not open up, just throw them away.)

The peas can sit on top, and the shrimp can go around the edges, depending on your preference. Ideally, people should get a spoon of everything whenever they get a new portion. Finish the paella with a garnish of parsley. Turn the heat off, let the paella rest for a few minutes, and serve.

Smoking Pork with Mexican Street Corn

Lesson 19

This lesson's dish is made up of pulled pork sliders, a Mexican street corn salad, and Virginia slaw. The preparation work involves marinating the pork for 12 to 24 hours, so you may want to do that step before proceeding with the rest. Keep in mind that smoking the pork will take an additional 16 hours. The corn preparation will take 12 to 16 hours.



Pulled Pork, Corn Salad, and Virginia Slaw

Ingredients

Yield: 10 portions

main dish

- 1 ea pork butt, marinated in brine
- 1 recipe brine
- 1 C pickle juice
- 1 C yellow mustard
- 2 C spice mix
- Mexican-style corn salad (see following recipe)
- 1 ea Napa cabbage, chiffonade
- 2 ea carrots, julienne
- 1 ea red onion, julienne
- 1 oz grainy mustard
- 4 oz apple cider vinegar
- salt, as needed
- black pepper, as needed
- rolls or Texas toast, as needed

spice mix

- 2 oz paprika
- 2 oz chili powder
- 1 t cayenne powder
- 1 t onion powder
- 1 t garlic powder
- 1 t salt
- 1 t white pepper
- 1 t dried thyme

corn salad, Mexican style

- 4 ea white onions
- 6 ea whole corn
- 4 ea onion centers
- 1 ea green pepper
- 1 ea red pepper
- 1 bunch green onions
- 2 ea watermelon radishes
- 4 oz tomatoes
- cheese, as needed
- lime juice, as needed
- ¼ bunch cilantro
- 1 T chili powder
- olive oil, as needed
- salt, to taste
- black pepper, to taste
- red pepper flakes, as needed

peach barbecue sauce

- 1 ea onions
- 1 ea peppers
- 6 ea peaches
- grapeseed oil, as needed
- 4 oz light brown sugar
- hot sauce, to taste
- 1 T Worcestershire sauce
- 1 C ketchup
- salt, to taste
- pepper, to taste

Marinating and Smoking the Pork

To prepare the pork, clean and trim the pork of any excess fat. Submerge in the brine and refrigerate for 12 to 24 hours. Once that is complete, remove the pork and pat it dry. Put it in a mixture of pickle juice and yellow mustard, moving the pork around to coat it.

Next, put the pork onto a seasoning tray. Season it with a liberal amount of spice mix, covering every inch of the pork. After that, put it in a pan with a rack. The smoke should be able to get under the pork.

Set the smoke box to a temperature between 205 and 225 degrees. The most important factor is that the pork should reach an internal temperature of 190 degrees. Additionally, when you open the door of the smoker, the smoke that comes out should be white. Place the pork in the smoker and keep it in there for about 16 hours. Check on it periodically; the pork will be ready when it is fully tender and breaks apart easily.

Starting the Mexican-style Corn Salad and Slaw

To start the Mexican-style corn salad, begin with corn on the cob in the husk. The goal is to keep the husk on but remove the silk from the inside. Peel away the outer leaves. You can remove particularly big or small leaves, but you need to keep some of the leaves on the outside to protect the corn. Remove the silk, using a towel. Then, put the husk back on top of the corn. Do this for all of your corn, and then place the corn in a bucket of water for eight hours. Place them so that the stalks are up.

After eight hours, take the corn out of the water, keeping a bit of moisture on the outside. Brush a grill with oil and get it very hot. Get the grill very hot and put the corn on. Be careful of steam. Leave the corn on long enough to char the outside and turn the inside bright yellow.

While you are waiting for the corn to grill, you can start the onions. Take off the top third of each onion and remove the stem scar. Dice the top portion for use later.

Sauté the bottom two-thirds of each onion in a pan. The goal is to char the onions without burning them. Additionally, periodically check the corn, turning if necessary.

While you wait for the corn and onions to cook, you can start on the slaw. The first step is a chiffonade cut of the cabbage. Remove part of the stem scar and cut the cabbage in half. Put half of it aside. Remove the outer leaves if necessary to make the cabbage more manageable. Roll up the leaves and shave them down into very thin slices. Do not use the very bottom of the cabbage. Repeat this process with the other half, periodically checking on the corn and onions.

If the corn is ready, remove it from the grill. If you have more corn to cook, grill it in the same manner. Once the onions are charred, remove them from their pan and put them in an oven at 350 degrees for 15 minutes.

Once the cabbage is cut, put it into a bowl. The bowl has to be bigger than the actual product is. Add julienned carrots and julienned onions, salt and pepper, apple cider vinegar, and a small amount of grainy mustard. Mix all of the ingredients together. Put the mixture in your refrigerator for 30 minutes. Check on the corn and onions.

Making the Barbecue Sauce

To begin making the barbecue sauce, heat a small pot. Put a small amount of oil in the bottom. Grapeseed oil is fine to use.

Put the diced onion tops in the pot, followed by cut-up red peppers. Sweat the mixture down. Add salt to speed up the process. Adding a lid to the pot can help speed the process up as well.

Once the onions are translucent and the peppers begin to soften up, add the peaches. Mix them in. Once the peaches heat up, add the rest of the ingredients: light brown sugar, hot sauce, Worcestershire sauce, ketchup, and salt and pepper. Bring this to a boil, then back down to a simmer. Let it cook for 20 minutes.

Mexican Corn Salad, Continued

Check on the onions in the oven, giving them more time if necessary. Remove the outer husks from the corn and shave each piece down in a plastic container. Once the corn is off, milk the cobs using the back of the knife.

You can leave the corn in the container and use the container to make the salad. Add the onions produced when dicing the onion tops from before. Also add diced green and red peppers, salt, red pepper flakes, diced tomatoes, cheese, and lime juice. Mix the ingredients up.

Next, prepare green onions by removing the stem scar, trimming the leaves, and slicing the rest thinly. Use the white slices for the salad and the green slices for garnish. Prepare cilantro, keeping as much of the stem as possible and chopping roughly. Add this and the white portions of green onion to the salad. To prepare the watermelon radish, cut it in half and then cut the halves into a small dice.

Finishing the Barbecue Sauce, Onions, and Salad

Check on the onions in the oven. If the outside is starting to shrink, they have started to dehydrate. This is a good indication that they are fully cooked. Remove from the oven and let them sit at room temperature. While the onions

are cooling down, you can puree the barbecue sauce. If the sauce is too dry, you can add more liquid. Water works well. Turn the flame off and use an immersion blender to puree the sauce, turning the pot for purchase. Once the sauce is smooth, return it to low heat.

Once the charred onions are cool enough that you can hold them comfortably in your hand, use a small knife to pull out the center of each. Once a couple of layers are out, you can use a spoon to scoop out the rest of the middle. Fill the scooped-out onions with the salad. Garnish them with leftover cheese and green onion.

Finishing the Meal

Check to see if the pork has reached an internal temperature of 190 degrees. Squeeze it to see how moist it is, and then see if you can pull the meat apart. If it is falling apart, it is ready to go, so take it to the kitchen to pull it.

Put gloves on to handle the pork, as it will be hot. Break apart the muscle groups of the pork and separate them. Remove any large pieces of fat. The goal is to produce pieces ideal for sliders.

Once the pork is pulled apart, put a small amount of sauce in a pan. Add pork on top. Add water if necessary to hydrate the food and spread the sauce more evenly onto the pork. Cook this in the pan at a low temperature.

To begin plating, start off with the slaw, placing it in a serving dish. Cut the slider buns bigger on top than on the bottom. Put the pork on each slider bun. Serve the sliders with the slaw and salad-filled onions on the side.





Dover Sole: Breaking Down a Flat Fish

Lesson 20

This lesson involves making the classic dish of sole à la meunière with fondant potatoes and roasted asparagus. The lesson has you begin with the potatoes, which are relatively simple, before moving on to the other components.

Sole à la Meunière, Fondant Potatoes, and Roasted Asparagus

Ingredients

Yield: 4 portions

sole

- 2 ea sole, skin off and trimmed
- all-purpose flour, as needed
- salt and pepper, to taste
- grapeseed oil, as needed

sauce

- 4 oz butter, diced
- 2 oz lemon juice
- salt and pepper, to taste
- 2 oz parsley, chopped fine

asparagus

- 10 ea asparagus, bottoms peeled
- grapeseed oil, as needed
- 2 oz butter, diced
- salt and pepper, to taste

potatoes

- 2 ea Yukon Gold potatoes, cut fondant style
- grapeseed oil, as needed
- salt and pepper, to taste



Starting the Potatoes

Following the chef's demonstration from the video lesson, peel and shape the potatoes. After that, heat a small amount of grapeseed oil in a small pan. Put the potatoes in with their flatter sides down. Season with salt and pepper. Swirl the pan to make sure nothing sticks.

Let the potatoes brown on one side. Check on them periodically as you work on other components of the recipe, such as the asparagus. When the bottoms of the potatoes begin to become golden brown, you can turn the heat down and wait for a couple more minutes. Once the bottoms are golden brown, flip the potatoes over. Season the tops with salt and pepper. Put the pan in the oven at 350 degrees for 15 minutes.

Starting the Asparagus

Break one piece of asparagus to find its natural breaking point. Line up the rest of the asparagus and cut the pieces to that length. Next, peel the asparagus, starting halfway down each spear. Don't push too hard with the peeler.

When they are ready, put the asparagus on a sheet tray lined with parchment paper. Season with salt and pepper. Add a small amount of oil and toss the spears around to coat them. Set them aside to cook later. When the potatoes are about 10 minutes away from being ready, place the asparagus in the same oven at 350 degrees. The asparagus will need about seven minutes.

Starting the Sole and Making the Sauce

To begin working on the sole, remove the skin of each fish and break the fish down, following the chef's demonstration from the video lesson. Season the fish with a light amount of pepper and a generous amount of salt. Lightly coat the fish with flour.

Prepare a pan that fits the fish well. Heat grapeseed oil in the pan. Also prepare a clean work area and a knife for removing the bones from the fish after they come out of the pan. Sliced lemon is needed as well. Because the tail of the fish is thinner than the body, you will eventually put lemon to lift it up and slow down the cooking process.

Lift the fish up. Shake off excess flour. Put it in the pan. Wait 10 seconds and then shake the pan to make sure nothing sticks. Let the pan return to high heat after the pan shock of the fish occurs, and then turn the heat down to medium. After a minute, check on the fish to make sure the bottoms are not getting too dark. Once you can see the protein coagulating on the tails, use the lemon slices to prop them up.

Meanwhile, to make this dish's sauce, gather the items you will need: lemon juice, butter, salt, pepper, and parsley. Line up the items in this order: parsley, lemon juice, and butter, with two piles of salt and pepper at the end.

Next Steps

While the fish continues to cook, check on the potatoes and asparagus. If the potatoes are starting to puff up, they are forming gas, which means the internal temperature is over 212 degrees. That means the potato is ready. Also check by inserting a paring knife: If there is resistance, the potatoes may need more time.

Assess the asparagus by grabbing the end of a piece and seeing how soft and tender it is. It should be able to flex and compress on the stem when pressed lightly. If the asparagus is ready, you can remove it from the oven and hold it at room temperature for later.

Once the fish are close to being done on one side, remove the lemon and flip the fish, making sure that there is oil in the pan underneath. Add more oil if necessary. Turn the heat up to start the searing on the new side. Give the pan some movement to make sure nothing sticks. After a minute, the fish should be halfway cooked. The goal is to cook the fish all the way through. Reposition the fish if necessary, and then turn the heat down to medium.

Look at the middle of the fish to see how the proteins are coagulating. The proteins should turn fully opaque. Raw fish will remain translucent.

Once the fish is getting close to ready, add a small amount of butter to the pan. Once the butter is foamy, baste the fish with it.

Finishing Steps and Plating

Check the potatoes; they should be ready. Place the asparagus back in the oven to warm it back up, leaving the asparagus for one to two minutes at most.

Put the lemon slices back under the tails of the sole. Check for a golden-brown color on the bottom side. Also check to see how cooked the thickest part of each fish is. Continue to baste every chance that you get. Once the fish are ready, remove them from the pan. Take the asparagus out of the oven.

Using a palette knife and following the chef's video-lesson demonstration, cut the fish in half and remove the bones. Put the fish back together. Carefully transfer it to a plate, using a fish spatula and the palette knife.

To make the sauce, take everything out of the sole pan. Heat the pan over medium heat.



Plate the potatoes and asparagus next to the sole. Once the pan is hot, add butter and let it brown. Listen for the sound to stop. Once that occurs, wait 15 seconds and remove the pan from heat. Add lemon juice and seasoning. Swirl this over the heat and turn the heat off. Add parsley and swirl the pan again. Then, use a spoon to pour the sauce over the plated fish.

You Too Can Make Ratatouille

Lesson 21

This lesson's dish is made up of branzino, sauce grenobloise, a classic ratatouille, and a tapenade. The ratatouille will take roughly 45 minutes start to finish, making it the lesson's most time-consuming component, so it is advisable to begin with the ratatouille. Additionally, there is some prep work: Char peppers on a burner or grill, let them cool in a bowl covered with plastic wrap, and then peel the skins. Also rinse the capers used for the tapenade for 20 minutes.



Branzino, Ratatouille, Tapenade, and Sauce Grenobloise

Ingredients

Yield: 4 portions

branzino

- 2 ea branzino, whole
- grapeseed oil, as needed
- salt and white pepper, to taste
- potato

ratatouille

- 2 oz olive oil
- 8 oz onion, small dice
- 2 ea garlic, brunoise
- 1 ea zucchini, thin sliced
- 4 thyme sprigs
- 1 ea red and green peppers, roasted, with skin removed
- 1 ea Japanese eggplant, sliced thin, salted, and fried
- 1 ea yellow squash, sliced thin
- 10 oz canned tomatoes, crushed by hand
- 2 ea bay leaf
- white wine, as needed
- 1 C chicken stock

- 1 oregano sprig

- salt and pepper, to taste

sauce grenobloise

- 8 oz Yukon Gold potatoes, small dice
- 2 oz capers
- 2 oz lemon juice
- 1 oz parsley, cut fine
- 6 oz butter, browned
- salt and pepper, to taste

tapenade

- 4 oz manzanillo olives
- 4 oz Castelvetrano olives
- 1 oz capers
- 1 ea anchovy
- 1 ea black garlic clove
- lemon juice, as needed
- olive oil, as needed
- salt and pepper, to taste



Making the Ratatouille Base Sauce and Preparing Vegetables

The first step of the ratatouille is making the base sauce. Heat a medium-sized pot with a small amount of oil inside. Sweat onions in the pot.

Gather the charred, peeled peppers and position them nearby. Cut the zucchini, yellow squash, and the eggplant. Use a mandoline positioned over a bowl to cut the vegetables. Be careful while using the mandoline. Cut three-quarters of the zucchini first and save the excess for use later. Then, cut the squash. All of the pieces should be the same thickness.

Check on the onions and add brunoise-cut garlic. Cook for 10 seconds. Once it has aromatized, deglaze the pan with white wine. Let the mixture reduce to a syrupy consistency. Then, add crushed tomatoes.

While that cooks, continue slicing the vegetables. Next up is the eggplant. Slice it and then salt the slices. After that, slice tomatoes by hand. Once the tomatoes are done, slice the charred and peeled peppers, following the chef's demonstration in the video lesson. A ring mold is helpful here. Roughly chop the scraps and add them to the sauce. Turn the heat down and let the sauce simmer.

Rinse the vegetables off. Season them with salt, pepper, and olive oil. Also add oregano, thyme, and basil. Mix the vegetables and seasoning well.

Check on the sauce base. Season with salt and pepper and stir.

Building the Ratatouille

To begin building the ratatouille, put the sauce base in the bottom of a pan. (The video lesson uses a dish called a cazuela.) Layer the vegetables around the pan. Season with small amounts of oil and herbs. Place the pan in an oven and bake it for 35 minutes at 350 degrees.

Making the Branzino

Before preparing the branzino, inspect it. The eyes should be clear, and the gills should be red. Additionally, the smell should be mild. Check the fish for scales, and scale the fish if necessary. Following the chef's demonstration from the video lesson, break down the fish. When the fish is broken down, store it in your refrigerator. Store the pieces either skin-to-skin or flesh-to-flesh.

Making the Tapenade

Before you begin the tapenade, check the ratatouille to make sure it is not overcooking or too dry. If it does become too dry, you can add a small amount of chicken stock.

To start the tapenade, put the olives, one anchovy, some capers, salt, black garlic, and pepper in a food processor. Use the processor to break everything down. Pause the processor, and then use a spatula to push everything down into the processor. Turn the processor back on and add olive oil and lemon juice. Stop the processor once more. Check on the mixture, tasting it. If it is ready, take everything out and put it in a small bowl. Check on the ratatouille once more.

Cooking the Fish, Making the Sauce, and Plating the Meal

Before moving on, gather the ingredients for the grenobloise sauce: potatoes, capers, lemon juice, parsley, brown butter, and salt and pepper. Prepare the fish on a seasoning tray. Season it with salt and white pepper, hitting the skin side first, then the flesh side. Heat a pan with a small amount of grapeseed oil in it. Swirl the pan to make the coating of oil even.

When the pan reaches its smoke point, turn the heat down a bit and add the fish. Push the fish down with a fish spatula, making sure the skin has complete contact with the pan. Check to make sure the fish is not stuck to the pan. Add a small amount of butter. Tilt the pan to get butter underneath the fish.

Cook the fish three-quarters of the way with the skin side down. When the fish is almost ready, it will be golden brown on the skin side. At that point, flip the fish, letting it cook for a brief period of time. Remove from heat and transfer the fish to a plate.

Add potatoes to the pan and return the pan to heat. Sauté the potatoes. Meanwhile, take the ratatouille out of the oven and set it aside to rest.

To the pan with the potatoes, add two pads of butter. When the sound of the butter has almost stopped, take the pan away from the flame and add lemon juice, parsley, capers, salt, and pepper. Put the pan back on the heat and swirl. Once the sauce is emulsified, it is time to plate the meal.

Move everything in the pan to the front. Using a saucing spoon, scoop the contents onto the fish. Spread the butter sauce around the fish. Plate the tapenade using the quenelle technique demonstrated in the video lesson. Serve the ratatouille on the side.

Making Roast Beef and Potato Gratin

Lesson 22

This lesson focuses on roast beef. Roasting beef is a relatively simple process with a few basic steps. To prepare, let the meat sit out for approximately one hour before you begin roasting it. Additionally, as side dishes, this lesson has you create potato gratin and green beans.

Roast Beef Au Jus, Scalloped Potatoes au Gratin, and Green Beans

Ingredients

Yield: 4 portions

beef

- New York strip
- grapeseed oil, as needed
- salt and black pepper, as needed

potatoes au gratin

- 2 lb russet potatoes
- 0.5 t nutmeg
- 1 ea garlic clove
- 1 ea shallot
- 1 C cream
- salt and white pepper, as needed
- 2 oz gruyere
- 2 oz Parmesan cheese

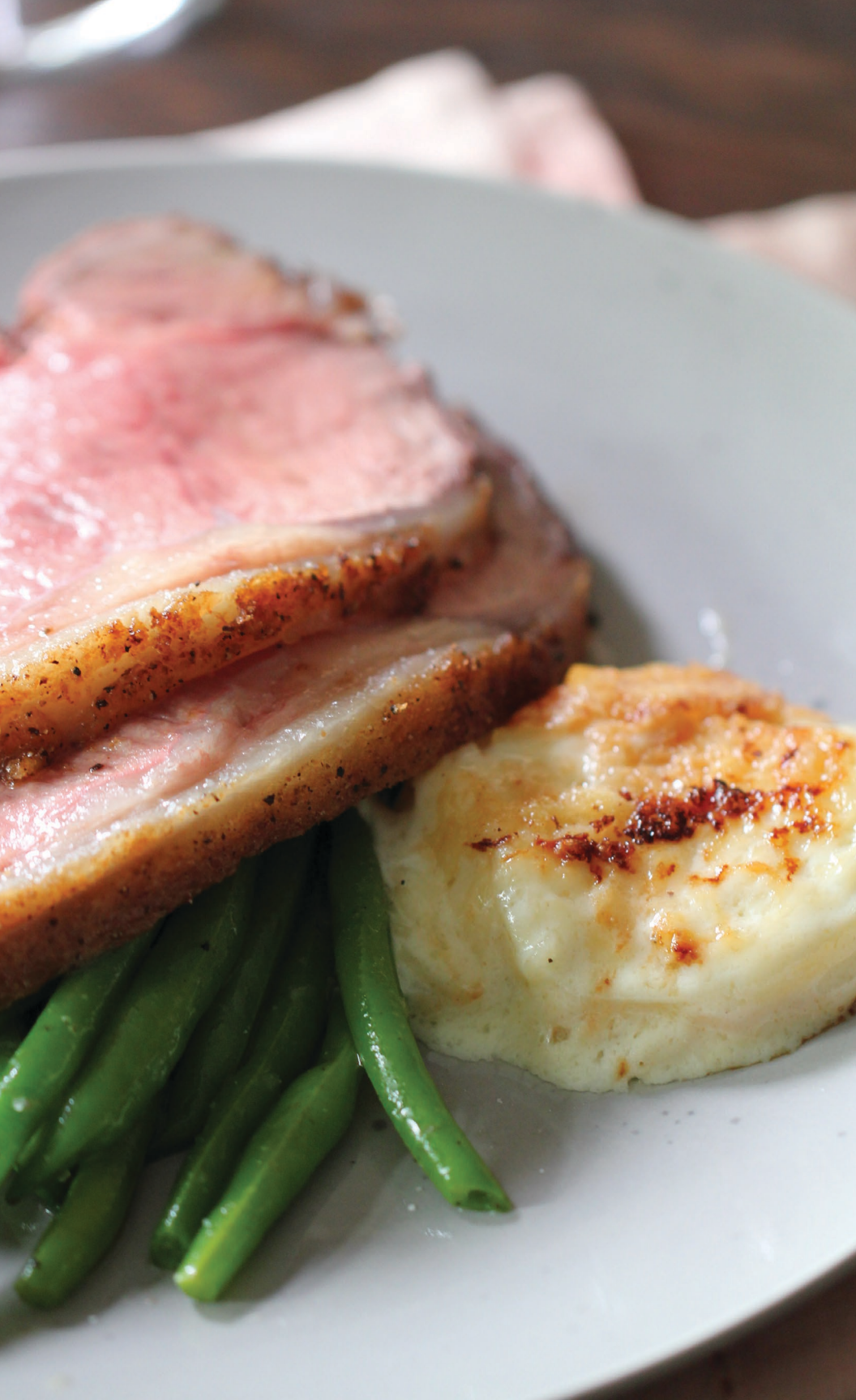
green beans

- 1 ea shallot
- 1 lb green beans
- 3 oz butter
- salt and black pepper, as needed

au jus

- leftover beef fat
- 1 ea shallot
- 1 ea garlic
- 4 oz red wine
- 4 oz demi-glace
- 1 qt beef stock
- 1 T soy sauce





Preparing the Beef

Following the chef's demonstration from the video lesson, use a knife to prepare your cut of beef. Keep the fat cut off during this process for use in this recipe's sauce later. Additionally, tie the meat so that it pushes up instead of flattening during the cooking process.

Once the beef is ready, put it into a roasting pan with a rack on the bottom. Season generously with salt and pepper. When the beef is prepared, put it in the oven. Roast it at 450 degrees for 20 to 25 minutes. At that point, turn the heat down to 325 and let the beef cook until it reaches an internal temperature of 120 degrees.

Preparing the Potatoes

To start the potatoes au gratin, heat butter in a medium-sized pot. Peel your potatoes. Once the butter has fully melted, add some shallots and sweat them. Also add a small amount of garlic. Cook for another 10 seconds, and then add heavy cream. Grate some nutmeg into the mixture. Add a generous amount of salt and pepper, and then turn the heat to medium. Slice the potatoes into the pot. A Japanese mandoline is a helpful tool for this. Make sure the potatoes are completely covered in the cream. Cook them for a couple of minutes, until they begin to become fork-tender. The goal is to cook them halfway. Stir periodically to release the starch, but do not break up the potatoes. Season with more salt as necessary.

Select a pan with high walls. When the potatoes are ready, begin layering them evenly into the pan. Tap the bottom of the pan on the counter to get rid of air bubbles. With a damp towel, wipe the edges of the pan to clean it and ensure nothing will burn. Cover the potatoes with Gruyère and Parmesan cheese. Add a bit of butter to the top. Put this pan in an oven at 375 degrees on the top shelf.

Preparing the Green Beans

To start the green beans, bring a large pot of water to a boil. You should have at least a four-to-one water-to-beans ratio; for example, if you are cooking one pound of beans, you should have four pounds of water. Add a generous amount of salt to the water. Boil the green beans for six to seven minutes, swirling them on occasion. Try to never lose the boil.

Once the beans are ready, take them off the heat and fully submerge them in ice water for a few minutes. Let them stay in the ice water long enough to cool down. Then, remove them and put them in a container. Try to keep them all facing in the same direction. They will be ready to heat up before serving.

Preparing the Au Jus

To prepare the au jus, start with a small, cold pan. Turn heat on under the pan and add the beef fat that you trimmed earlier to the pan. Also add some oil. Once the fats render out, add shallots. Sweat the shallots.

Next, add sliced garlic and turn the heat down. Let this mixture cook for a minute. Then, deglaze with red wine. Be careful with the alcohol; it may catch on fire. Cook this down to au sec—that is, reduce it until the pan is nearly dry.

Once the pan's contents are au sec, add demi-glace and beef stock. Bring the mixture up to a boil, then turn it down to a simmer and let it reduce. Finish with two splashes of soy sauce. Bring the pan to temp.

Finishing Steps and Plating

Next, check on the potatoes and beef to see how close to finished they are. Once the beef has reached 120 degrees, take it out and let it rest for an hour. It will continue to cook until it reaches an internal temperature of 125 degrees. Continue to cook the potatoes and au jus until they are ready. You can use a paring knife to check the potatoes. If there is no resistance, that is a sign the potatoes are cooked. Set them aside to cool slightly.

When the sauce is ready, strain it into a pot through a fine mesh strainer. Put a lid on it and store it in a warm area.

Finish the green beans in a sauté pan. Heat a small amount of butter. Let it melt. Sweat some shallots, and then add a small amount of water. This creates a simple sauce called *beurre fondue*, which will stop the milk solids in the butter from browning. This method will also coat the green beans with the butter and water solution. Season the beans with salt and pepper. When they are ready, turn the heat off and keep them in a warm area.

The next step is to prepare the roast. Following the chef's demonstration in the video lesson, remove the string and carve the beef.

To plate this meal, position the green beans on the plate first. Next, add the potatoes, followed by the beef. Add a small amount of salt on top. Serve the au jus on the side.

Patience, Pickles, and Crispy Fried Chicken

Lesson 23

This lesson's dish is fried chicken and coleslaw with pickles. This recipe takes some patience: Though many people view fried chicken as a quick, easy dish, it can actually be quite time consuming. Keep in mind that the pickles should be prepared well before you wish to eat them, as pickles take two weeks to ferment. Additionally, the chicken takes three days to prepare.

Buttermilk Fried Chicken and Coleslaw

Ingredients

Yield: 4 portions

chicken

- 1 ea chicken, broken down into 9 pieces
- 2 qt water, half ice and half liquid
- 2 oz salt
- 2 oz brown sugar
- 1 qt buttermilk
- 2 C flour
- 2 oz spice mix (garlic powder, onion powder, salt, pepper, and dry mustard)
- oil, as needed

coleslaw

- 12 oz cabbage, chiffonade
- 2 oz carrots, julienne
- 1 oz red onions, julienne
- 3 oz mayonnaise
- 1 oz sour cream
- 1 t horseradish

- 1 oz cider vinegar
- 1 t Dijon mustard
- 0.3 oz sugar
- 0.3 t celery seed

pickles

- 1 qt apple cider vinegar
- 1 ea shallot
- 1 t red pepper flake
- 5 ea allspice
- 10 ea black peppercorn
- 4 oz sugar
- 2 ea bay leaves
- 4 spr thyme
- 1 oz salt
- 1 lb pickling cucumbers
- additional water to cover if needed



Cooking Method: Pickles

To begin this lesson's pickles, start boiling water in a pot. Add apple cider vinegar, shallots, red pepper flakes, allspice, black peppercorn, sugar, bay leaves, thyme, and salt. This forms the brine.

While that comes to a boil, you can begin fabricating the cucumbers. You will need a heat-proof container to store them in. Lexan works well for this purpose, as does glass. Avoid plastic, which will melt. Cut the cucumbers according to your preference. Options include slices, wedges, and spears. Put them in your container.

Once the brine has come to a full boil, pour it over the cucumbers. Be careful; it will be very hot. (Cucumbers should reach 98 to 105 degrees to keep bacteria from growing.) Make sure all of the cucumbers are covered. Let this sit at room temperature for an hour, and then put it in the refrigerator for two weeks.

Cooking Method: Chicken

The first step is to brine the chicken. Begin heating water in a pot. Add brown sugar and an equal amount of salt. While you wait for that to heat, fabricate the chicken following the chef's demonstration in the video lesson. Chicken shears are recommended. Be sure to wash your hands each time you handle the chicken.

As with the pickles, you will need a heat-proof container for the chicken. Put ice in the container. Once sugar and salt in the brine are dissolved, take it off the heat and pour it over the ice. Give the ice and brine a mix. Check the temperature; it should be cold. Place the chicken pieces in the container. Place that in the refrigerator for 24 hours.

Once the chicken has brined for 24 hours, drain the brine. Replace the brine with buttermilk. Mix it with the chicken so that the buttermilk coats everything. Put the chicken back in the refrigerator for another 24 hours.

After that time has passed, remove the chicken from the refrigerator and let it come up to room temperature. Heat up oil in a cast-iron skillet. The oil needs to reach 325 degrees.

Cooking Method: Coleslaw

To make the coleslaw, begin with the dressing. In a mixing bowl, mix mayonnaise, sour cream, celery seed, Dijon mustard, horseradish, sugar, and salt. Spread the dressing onto the side of the bowl. Next, add the cabbage, julienned carrots, and julienned onions. Mix all of this together well, massaging the dressing into the cabbage. Let this sit in the refrigerator for 30 minutes.



Cooking Method: Chicken, Part 2

For the next phase of cooking the chicken, prepare a large container with flour in it. Season the flour with black pepper, salt, dry mustard, onion powder, garlic powder, and other spices if desired.

Once the flour is ready, prepare a sheet tray to help with any spilled flour, and then put the seasoned-flour pan on top of that. Prepare tweezers or a pair of tongs to handle the chicken. Place the chicken in the pan with the seasoned flour and toss to coat evenly.

Once the oil has reached 325 degrees, place the chicken in it. Leave the burner at the same intensity. The chicken needs to reach 165 degrees internally, which will take roughly 45 minutes. Move the chicken around from time to time as it cooks. If the chicken becomes too dark while it's cooking but has not reached 165 degrees, you can finish the chicken in the oven.

Plating

When the chicken is ready, you can strain the oil and use the leftover fond to make gravy, if desired.

Begin the plating process with the coleslaw. Mix it and taste it, adjusting the seasoning if desired. Once it is ready, plate the slaw. It can go directly on the plate or in a ramekin. After that, plate the pickles and then the chicken beside the coleslaw to complete the meal.

My Big Steak: Executing a Three-Course Meal

Lesson 24

This lesson involves making a three-course meal: a spinach salad, steak, and a chocolate tart. Potato hash forms an additional component. Prepare the salad ingredients ahead of time. Also prepare potatoes by peeling and cutting them. Boil the potatoes in salted water until fork-tender. Additionally, soak thinly sliced onions in buttermilk overnight.



Spinach Salad, Steak, and Chocolate Tart

Ingredients

Yield: 4 portions

steak

- 4 ea cut of choice

potato hash

- 700 g Yukon Gold potatoes, peeled, large dice, and cooked
- 50 g pancetta, slice #20 and small dice
- 75 g sour cream
- 75 g trinity (onions, celery, and red peppers)—small diced and par-cooked

spinach salad

- red wine vinaigrette, as needed
- 240 g spinach, cleaned and stems removed
- 32 ea butternut squash, medium dice and roasted
- 20 ea candied walnuts
- 28 ea grapes, thinly sliced
- 100 g goat cheese, whipped and held in piping bag
- 120 g farro, cooked pilaf method, held cold
- 20 g shallots, pickled
- salt and pepper, to taste
- balsamic reduction, as needed
- 40 ea pepitas, seasoned and toasted

chocolate hazelnut tart

shells

- 2.5 C flour
- 8 oz butter, cold and cubed
- 2 oz water, iced
- 1 t salt, kosher

filling

- 2 C cream
- 1 C sugar
- 4 ea eggs
- 1 C milk
- 12 oz chocolate
- 8 oz hazelnut praline
- hazelnuts, as needed, roasted and rough chopped

garnish

- 250 ml raspberry coulis
- Chantilly cream, as needed

Chantilly Cream

- 1000 ml cream
- 100 g sugar
- 10 g vanilla paste

raspberry coulis

- 450 g raspberries, cleaned
- sugar, as needed
- Grand Marnier, as needed

red wine vinaigrette

- 50 g extra virgin olive oil
- 1 ea garlic clove
- 100 g tomatoes
- 2 g basil
- 15 g bread
- 30 g red wine vinegar
- salt and pepper, to taste

sauce béarnaise

- butter, as needed
- 2 fl oz tarragon, dry
- 3 ea tarragon stems, fine chopped
- 90 ml tarragon vinegar
- 8 ea black peppercorn, mignonette
- 45 ml white wine
- 750 gr lipids, cool and cubed, medium dice
- 10 ea egg yolks
- 9 g tarragon leaves, cut fine
- 5 gr chervil, pluses, cut fine
- lemon juice, as needed
- 90 ml water (if using fat other than butter)
- salt, to taste

crispy fried onions

- 500 g yellow onions, sliced #14
- buttermilk, as needed
- 500 g all-purpose flour
- 75 g trisol
- 50 g spice mix

onion garnish

- all-purpose flour
- seasoning mix (paprika, cayenne, onion powder, garlic powder, thyme, salt, white pepper)



Starting the Tart

Start with the tart's crust. Put flour in a mixer with a paddle attachment, along with butter and salt. Mix at a low speed. Once there are pea-sized pieces of butter in the flour, add a small amount of ice water. Strain the ice out first so that chunks of ice don't enter the dough.

The next step is to roll the dough into a ball. Make sure everything is mixed. Next, take a knife and divide the dough into fourths. Each piece should be between 65 and 75 grams. Wrap each piece of dough in plastic wrap, and then put in a refrigerator for one hour.

When the dough is ready, take it out. Put flour on a board. Beat the dough down flat, and then roll it. When rolling, start half an inch in on one side, roll the dough, stop half an inch before the other side, give the dough a quarter turn, and repeat.

Once the dough is thin, spray your mold with a neutral pan-coating spray. Put the dough on top of the mold. Following the chef's demonstration in the video lesson, push the dough into the mold. Repeat the process for the rest of the dough. Put a cartouche in each dough mold, and then put beans on top. This will keep the dough from puffing up during the baking process.

Place the molds on a small tray. Bake in the oven at 425 degrees for 8 to 10 minutes.

Making the Tart Filling, Sauce, and Cream

Next up is the filling. In a small bowl, add chocolate, sugar, and two eggs. In a tall pot, place milk, cream, and sugar. Bring this to a boil. While you are waiting for the cream to boil, you can begin the sauce, which is a raspberry coulis.

Put raspberries in a small bowl, adding sugar if desired. Add a small amount of Grand Marnier and mix the ingredients together. Let that bowl sit until it is time to plate the meal.

To make the Chantilly cream, put cream in a bowl with a 10 percent ratio of sugar. For instance, 500 grams of cream would call for 50 grams of sugar. Add 5 grams of vanilla paste. Use a whip attachment to whip to soft peaks. Finish whipping to medium peaks by hand. Cover and refrigerate.

When the other portion of cream is up to a boil, pour it over the chocolate, mixing constantly. Use a small amount of cream at first, mix it in, and then add the rest. The gradual adding of the liquid is called tempering, which prevents curdling. Continue to mix until all of the chocolate melts. Once it has melted, use a whisk to continue mixing. When it is ready, put in the refrigerator for a couple of minutes to help the temperature come down.

Finishing the Tart Shells

Check on the tart shells. Take a look underneath the cartouches. You shouldn't see any raw dough. Take the cartouche and beans out. Store the dough molds in a cool area.

Cleaning and Preparing the Steak

To begin working on the steak, use your hands and a boning knife, and follow the chef's demonstration in the video lesson to clean and prepare the meat. If you are preparing a filet, try to end up with portions of 6 to 8 ounces. An 8-ounce piece of meat will be three fingers thick in the center. Position them standing on their sides. Flatten them if necessary to make them round.

Cooking the Tart

For the next step of preparing dessert, use praline paste. You can buy this or make this. It is hazelnuts and sugar that have been roasted and then made into a solid block. Place a small amount of hazelnut praline on the bottom of each tart shell. Next, retrieve the chocolate base from the refrigerator and fill up each shell. Stop an eighth of an inch from the top. Put hazelnuts on top. Put the shells on a tray and cook them in the oven at 400 degrees for 15 minutes.

Starting the Potato Salad and Searing the Meat

Next, start the potato salad. If you are cooking a filet, this is the time to sear it off. In a pan, heat a small amount of grapeseed oil. Render small-diced pancetta.

Heat up a second pan. Add grapeseed oil. It is recommended that you sauté a filet. If you have a ribeye or New York strip, those would do well on a grill, but filets are better sautéed. Season the meat on all sides. Once the pan is smoking, add the meat and sauté it. Periodically move the meat. Once one side has a Maillard reaction, turn the meat over. From start to finish, the meat will take around 35 minutes to cook to medium rare, or an internal temperature of 125 degrees.

In the first pan, once you've rendered out the pancetta, turn the heat down. Add the trinity—that is, onions, celery, and peppers. Cook on medium heat.

Next Steps

The next step is to get the onions ready for the garnish. In a large bowl, combine all-purpose flour and a seasoning mix of paprika, cayenne, onion powder, garlic powder, thyme, salt, and white pepper. Mix these together. Also add trisol, which is a pure starch that keeps fried foods crunchy for an extended period of time. Use 10 percent of the weight of the flour in trisol.

Check on the trinity. If there is color forming, add the precooked potatoes. Season with salt and pepper. Continue to cook on a low temperature. Check on the beef as well, flipping if necessary.

Retrieve your onions from the buttermilk and squeeze the buttermilk off of them. Add the onions to the flour. Mix the ingredients and shake the bowl to coat the onions in flour. Wash your hands. Check on the beef, potatoes, and tarts once more. If the tarts are fully cooked, hold them at room temperature to let them cool.

Give the meat another turn if necessary. To finish the potato salad, add sour cream and green onions. Mix the ingredients through. Store in a warm area.

When the beef is ready to go in the oven, remove the fat from the pan so it doesn't burn. Place the beef in a 325-degree oven for 8 to 10 minutes.

Making the Vinaigrette and Preparing the Salad

The next phase involves making the vinaigrette. This lesson uses a semipermanent emulsion. The ingredients are diced tomatoes, white bread, basil, and vinegar. Season this with salt and pepper. Blend it at a low speed. Drizzle in oil. Turn up the speed in stages until the blender reaches a high speed. This will produce a thick vinaigrette.

Refer to the ingredients list at the top of this chapter and the video lesson for guidance on the other components of the salad. Preparing those will take about 20 minutes. When they are ready, gather them in one place.

Finishing the Meat and Preparing the Sauce Béarnaise

Check on the meat. If it is nearly done, remove it from the oven and put it on a resting rack so that it can finish carryover cooking. If it is not yet done, give it some more time in the oven before taking it out to rest.

The next component of this meal is the sauce béarnaise. In a small pan, melt butter until it reaches 220 degrees. Meanwhile, in a small sauté pan, make a reduction with tarragon, tarragon vinegar, peppercorns, white wine, and chervil and tarragon stems. Reduce until the mixture reaches *au sec*.

Meanwhile, check on the raspberries. Moisture should have been drawn out of them. Give the raspberries a mix to speed the process up. Use an immersion blender to create the coulis.

Place some tarragon reduction and water in a container. Once the butter in the sauce béarnaise pan is nearly to 220 degrees, put egg yolks in the container with the tarragon reduction and water. Add fresh tarragon and chervil.

When the butter mixture reaches 220 degrees, transfer it to a container with corners to make it easier to pour. Then, begin mixing the tarragon, chervil, water, and egg yolks with an immersion blender. Pour the butter mixture in as you do so. After 30 seconds, stop and season with salt, pepper, and lemon juice. Continue to mix until it is done.

Final Steps and Plating

The final steps are frying the onions and sautéing the spinach. Prepare a pan with a rack as well as oil heating in another pan for the onions. Once the frying oil is hot, place the onions inside. Use a utensil to move them around. When they are golden brown, turn the heat off, take the onions out, and put them on the rack. Season them immediately with salt. Take the frying oil to a safe location to cool down.

Put grapeseed oil in another pan and begin sweating diced onions. Once they are translucent, add spinach. Season with salt and pepper. Sauté the spinach. Once it is ready, you can begin plating the meal.

Plate the salad first, putting it in a mixing bowl. Add the farro and walnuts next, followed by the pepitas, sliced grapes, and pickled shallots. Add the butternut squash, then season with salt and pepper. Put the dressing on the side of the bowl. Mix the salad into the dressing. Once everything is dressed, add goat cheese and lightly mix it in. Layer the ingredients into smaller bowls for serving.

Next, put a serving of potato salad in the center of a plate. Put sautéed spinach on top of that. The beef goes on top of the spinach. Press down to make it sit evenly. Top with béarnaise sauce. Finally, place crispy fried onions on the top.

For each dessert plate, begin with the raspberry puree. Put a portion on the plate. Gently tip a raspberry tart out and place it in the center. Next, with a warm spoon, put cream on top of the tart.



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Notes

A large rectangular area with a light orange background and a dashed orange border, intended for writing notes.