

Production Schedule

Orientation/Recipe Review

Break – Transition to Kitchen

Production/Demonstrations

Lunch – Noon Service

1 hour 15 minutes

15 minutes

2 ½ hours

1 hour

^{*}Times subject to change

Kitchen Responsibilities

- Keep stations clean
- Properly handle and store all food
 - When handling "ready-to-eat" food items...if you don't cook it, glove it!
 - Wash hands, cutting boards, knives, etc. when switching between meats and vegetables
- Clean all small equipment as you go
 - Kitchen assistants will put them away
- All pots, pans, and cutting boards put away
- At end of class, kitchens need to be left clean and set up for next day

Learning Objectives

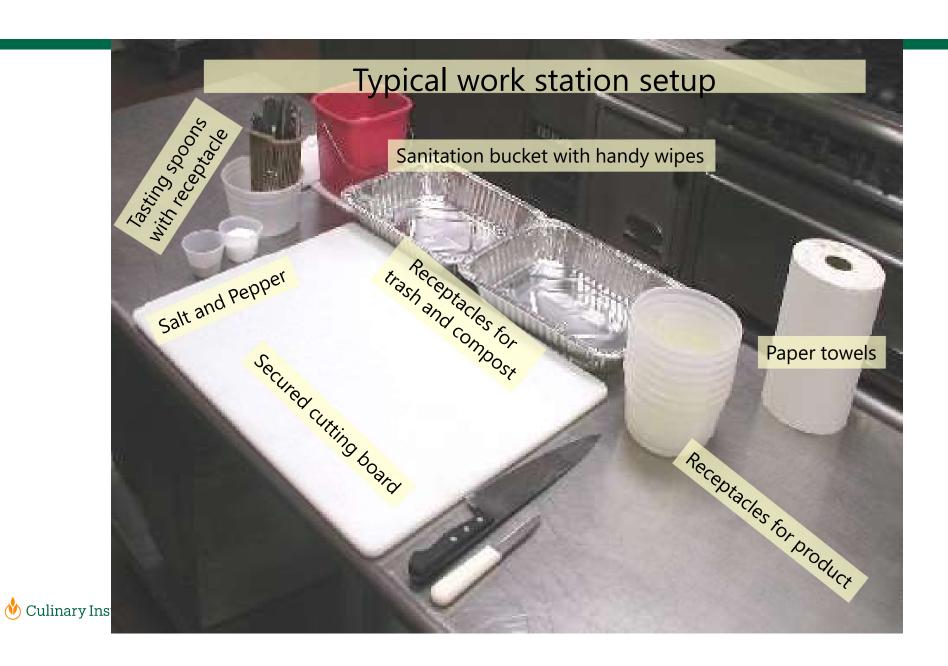
- Demonstrate how to effectively set up your workstation and organize your mise en place
- Prepare a menu in a 2 ½ hour time frame for evaluation
- Discuss and identify Production strengths and weaknesses
- Evaluate methods to improve strengths and weaknesses based on Chef's feedback
- Use feedback to prepare for next day's exercise

Mise en Place

- French term for "everything in its place"
- What does this mean?
 - A clean, organized workstation
 - Recipe mise en place (MEP)
 - Make sure you read through the entire recipe
 - Prep time vs. service
 - Physically ready to cook
 - Mentally prepared to cook proper state of mind!

Mise en Place- Helps you achieve you GOALS

- Mental- Read your recipes before you start to do anything
- Ingredients all cut and ready to be cooked
- <u>Equipment</u>- ovens on, pots, pans, utensils, etc...
- Proper serving temperature
 - hot foods hot, cold foods cold
 - appropriate temperature plates
- Proper garnishing of platters



Basic Cooking Terminology

- SAUTE- COOKING QUICKLY IN A SMALL AMOUNT OF FAT OVER HEAT
- PAN FRY- COOKING IN HOT FAT OR OIL IN A SHALLOW PAN
- DEEP FRY- COOKING COMPLETELY SUBMERGED IN FAT OR OIL
- STIR FRY- COOKING QUICKLY OVER VERY HIGH HEAT WHILE STIRRING
- ROASTING COOKING USING DRY, HEATED AIR

Basic Cooking Terminology

- GRILLING COOKING ON A RACK OVER DIRECT HEAT
- BROILING COOKING UNDER DIRECT HEAT
- **BRAISING** COOKING BY SEARING, THEN COOKING IN LIQUID 1/3-1/2 THE DEPTH OF THE FOOD (USE SAMEPAN FOR BOTH!)
- **STEWING** SEARING THE FOOD THEN COOKING SUBMERGED COMPLETELY IN LIQUID (USE SAMEPAN FOR BOTH!)
- SEARING COOK OVER HIGH, DIRECT HEAT

Basic Cooking Terminology

- SHALLOW POACH COOKING NATURALLY TENDER FOODS IN A SMALL AMOUNT OF LIQUID
- POACH TO COOK BY SUBMERGING FOOD IN WATER KEPT AT A CONSTANT, MODERATE TEMPERATURE
- **STEAMING**-TO COOK USING THE HEAT FROM BOILINGWATER, WITHOUT SUBMERGING FOOD IN WATER
- BLANCHING-TO PARTIALLY COOK A FOOD IN HOT LIQUID

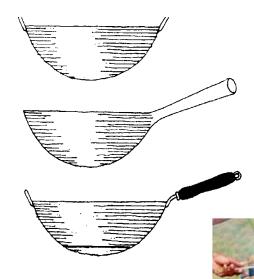
Asian Cultures

- Religion plays a significant role in food and life
- Food and religion are intertwined
- South East Asia
 - Most are Buddhist
 - Certain times of year, vegetarian
- China
 - Yin & yang is affected by what you eat



Asian Cuisines – Cooking Techniques

- Stir-frying utilize the Wok
- Deep-frying
- Pan-frying
- Grilling charcoal fired
- Steaming often wrapped in banana/bamboo leaves
- Simmering soups





Asian Cuisines – Common Ingredients

- Noodles rice, bean thread
- Thai bird chiles
- Galangal "kah" Rhizome
- Cilantro leaves, stems, and roots
- Lemongrass
- Kaffir limes and leaves

- Fish or shrimp paste
- Tamarind fresh pods, paste or liquid concentrate
- Thai curries different from India curries
- Rau ram Vietnamese coriander
- Rau que Thai/purple basil
- Rau tia Perilla

Asian Cuisines – Thai at a Glance

- Spicy Thai birds eye chili
- Taste buds are stimulated in all directions
- Fresh acidic flavor profile
 - Lime juice, Lemongrass, Lime leaves.
- Fish Sauce instead of soy sauce
- Coconut milk

- Layered flavors
- Rice Noodles
- Not much wheat-based products



Vietnamese Cuisine at a Glance





- Not quite as spicy as Thai cuisine
- Layered flavor profiles
 - Dipping sauces
 - Many dishes for self assembly
- Taste buds are stimulated in all directions



- Lime juice, lemongrass, lime leaves.
- Very generous use of herbs
- Fish sauce instead of soy sauce
- Not quite as much coconut milk
- Rice noodles











Japanese Cuisine at a Glance

Sushi

Sashimi

Dashi

Miso

Tempura

Miso Soup

Miso Soup

Noodles – udon, soba, ramen, somen



Tofu

Other soybean products







Korean Cuisine at a Glance

- Bulgogi
- Kalbi
- Kimchi
- Jap Chae
- Bibimbap





Chinese Cuisine at a Glance





- Aroma the key ingredients that are used to bring out the true aroma
 of other ingredients are green onions, ginger, garlic, and wine
- Flavor the Chinese isolate 5 primary flavors
 - Sweet, sour, salty, bitter, pungent/spicy
- Texture all dishes should offer one or several textures.
 - Tender, crisp, and crunch, smooth, soft
- Noodles, Dim Sum, regional Cuisines



Discuss Menu and Expectations

- Review recipes and the expected outcome for each dish Each recipe will be doubled
- All items to be served Family Style
- 20 portions should be prepared and served for Tuesday and Wednesday production
- Portions should be easy to serve (smaller individual items, sliced, etc.)

What are you Making?

- Various Globally inspired dishes
- Items that can serve multiple roles on a menu
 - Main item
 - Sides
 - Accompaniments
 - Sauces, spreads, flavor enhancers
- Most importantly very good food for you and the other guests

Chef's Critique and Feedback

- Chef's will provide feedback on the food produced
- Focus will be on:
 - Timing
 - Organization
 - Developing good work habits

Self-Evaluation

- Evaluate your Dish
 - What did you do well?
 - What needs improvement?
- Evaluate your Performance
 - How was your timing?
 - Did you complete all your tasks?
 - Extra Time? How could you elevate the cuisine?