



Austrian "Kaiserschmarrn" Torn Pancakes + Tumble-Jumble Berry Compote + Swiss Cream Soda

By Dylan Sabuco

Prep Time 20 / **Cook Time** 10 / **Serves** 4 - 6

Shopping List

☐ FRESH OR FROZEN

☐ 2 C fresh or frozen berries (blueberries, blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, or a combination)

☐ 1 lemon

☐ DAIRY AND EGGS

☐ 3 large eggs ****(see allergy subs below)****

☐ 1 C heavy whipping cream ****(see allergy subs below)****

☐ PANTRY

☐ 1 C all-purpose flour ****(see allergy subs below)****

☐ 1/2 C granulated sugar

☐ 1/2 tsp pure vanilla extract ****(see allergy subs below)****

☐ 1/4 tsp salt

☐ 3 T vegetable oil

☐ 2 C sparkling water

☐ HAVE ON HAND

☐ 1/2 C water

Fun-Da-Mentals Kitchen Skills

measure: to calculate the specific amount of an ingredient required using a measuring tool (like

measuring cups or spoons).

crack: to break open or apart a food to get what's inside, like an egg or a coconut.

mix: to thoroughly combine two or more ingredients until uniform in texture.

sauté: to cook or brown food in a pan containing a small quantity of butter, oil, or other fat.

separate eggs: to remove the egg yolk from the egg white by cracking an egg in the middle and using the shell halves, the palm of the hand, or a device to keep the egg yolk in place while the egg white falls into a separate bowl.

stir: to mix together two or more ingredients with a spoon or spatula, usually in a circle pattern, or figure eight, or in whatever direction you like!

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pour: to cause liquid, granules, or powder to stream from one container into another.

Equipment

- ☐ Small bowl
- ☐ Cutting board + kid-safe knife
- ☐ Citrus juicer (optional)
- ☐ Large bowl
- ☐ Medium bowl
- ☐ Whisk
- ☐ Dry measuring cups
- ☐ Liquid measuring cup
- ☐ Measuring spoons
- ☐ Medium sauté pan or skillet
- ☐ Heat-resistant spatula
- ☐ Large mixing bowl

- ☐ Citrus juicer
- ☐ Wooden spoon
- ☐ Pitcher

Ingredients

Austrian "Kaiserschmarrn" Torn Pancakes

- ☐ 3 large eggs, separated ******(for EGG ALLERGY sub 1 T chia seeds + 3 T water—more info below)******
- ☐ 1 C all-purpose flour ******(for GLUTEN ALLERGY sub gluten-free/nut-free flour)******
- ☐ 1/2 C water
- ☐ 3 T granulated sugar
- ☐ 1/2 tsp pure vanilla extract ******(for GLUTEN ALLERGY use certified gluten-free pure vanilla extract, not imitation vanilla flavor—check label)******
- ☐ 1/4 tsp salt
- ☐ 1/2 tsp lemon juice
- ☐ 3 T vegetable oil

Tumble-Jumble Berry Compote

- ☐ 1 1/2 C fresh or frozen berries (blueberries, blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, or a combination)
- ☐ 1 T lemon juice
- ☐ 2 T granulated sugar

"Rivella" Swiss Cream Soda

- ☐ 1 C heavy whipping cream ******(for DAIRY ALLERGY sub heavy coconut cream or other dairy-free/nut-free whipping cream)******
- ☐ 2 C sparkling water
- ☐ 1/2 C fresh or frozen berries (blueberries, blackberries, strawberries, raspberries or a combination)
- ☐ 2 T granulated sugar

Food Allergen Substitutions

Austrian "Kaiserschmarrn" Torn Pancakes

Egg: For 3 large eggs, substitute 1 T chia seeds + 3 T water. Stir and soak chia seeds in warm water for 5

minutes or until fully absorbed and thickened.

Gluten/Wheat: Substitute gluten-free/nut-free flour. Use certified gluten-free pure vanilla extract, not imitation vanilla flavor.

Soy: Substitute canola oil or other nut-free high-smoking point oil for vegetable oil, which usually contains soy.

Tumble-Jumble Berry Compote

"Rivella" Swiss Cream Soda

Dairy: Substitute heavy coconut cream or other dairy-free/nut-free whipping cream.

Instructions

Austrian "Kaiserschmarrn" Torn Pancakes

intro

"Kaiserschmarrn" (KAY-zuh-shmahn) was first prepared for the Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph. Hence the name "Emperor's mess." The original recipe was made because the emperor did not like eating whole pancakes. Instead, the emperor always requested that his pancakes be cut into small pieces. This recipe takes that idea and runs with it. Think of this recipe as pancake "nuggets": small, bite-sized, and crispy pancakes that are the perfect finger food for your family's breakfast.

juice + crack + whisk

Juice 1 lemon into a bowl. Then, get a large bowl and a medium bowl and separate **3 eggs**, placing the whites in the medium bowl and the yolks in the large bowl. Set the large bowl aside and start whisking the egg whites with **1/2 teaspoon lemon juice** (reserve the remaining juice for Tumble Jumble Berry Compote if making). Whisk until soft peaks form or for 3 minutes.

measure + mix

Once the egg whites are ready, set them aside and measure the rest of the ingredients. Measure and add **1 cup flour, 1/2 cup water, 3 tablespoons sugar, 1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract, 1/4 teaspoon salt,** and **3 tablespoons vegetable oil** to the bowl of egg yolks. Stir until well combined. Then, gently fold in the egg whites. Once the egg whites have disappeared into the batter, you are ready to cook.

science fun fact

Whipping egg whites makes for a super fluffy pancake. The albumin (a natural protein) in egg whites holds onto the air from whisking. Those fluffy whites will add their texture to your pancakes. Usually, once the egg whites are whipped to a peak, you would add cream of tartar to make the fluffy texture hold while baking. In this version, cream of tartar will be replaced with lemon juice. It will have the same effect of

stabilizing the egg whites without any of the bitter baking soda and cream of tartar needed for other recipes.

pan fry + tear

Heat a medium sauté pan over medium heat. Pour all the batter into the pan. Cook for about 5 minutes on the first side or until bubbles form and pop, leaving "craters" all over the pancake. After 5 minutes, using a knife or a spatula, cut the pancake into small pillow shaped pieces. Imagine making chicken nuggets out of pancakes while doing this step.

sauté + sprinkle

Continue to cook the torn pancakes until golden brown. Imagine you are stir-frying the pancake nuggets. You can stir constantly until the pancakes are toasty. While the pancakes finish cooking, sprinkle them with a pinch of sugar. Serve alongside a drizzle of syrup and our Tumble-Jumble Berry Compote (see recipe).

Tumble-Jumble Berry Compote

chop + juice

Start off by roughly chopping ***1 1/2 cup fresh or frozen berries**** of your choice. Place them in a large mixing bowl and juice **1 tablespoon of lemon juice** over the top of the berries.

sprinkle + tumble

Sprinkle the berries with **2 tablespoons of sugar** and mix. The sugar and lemon juice will form a sauce of sorts. Make sure to tumble the berries around in the sugar-lemon mixture. This is called maceration and will add tons of flavor to the berries. Plop a heaping scoop atop pancakes, waffles, or Austrian "Kaiserschmarrn" Torn Pancakes (see recipe) for a perfect combination.

"Rivella" Swiss Cream Soda

intro

"Rivella" is a soda brand common in Switzerland. This cream soda is loosely based on that drink.

measure + mix

Simply, measure and pour **1 cup heavy whipping cream, 1/2 cup fresh or frozen berries**, and **2 tablespoons sugar** into a pitcher. Mix until the sugar is dissolved.

pour + serve

Add **2 cups of sparkling water** and watch the bubbles go crazy. Stir a few times before pouring into everyone's cups. Cheers!

Featured Ingredient: Eggs!

Hi! I'm an Egg!

"Specifically, I'm a chicken egg! Of course, there are eggs from all sorts of other creatures, but humans primarily eat the eggs of fowls, mostly chickens. Although, they will eat the eggs of ducks, geese, and even ostriches (the same as 24 chicken eggs!). Some people also eat reptile eggs and fish eggs (think caviar!)."

History

Some animals reproduce by laying eggs (or reproductive cells). These animals include fish, reptiles, insects, a few mammals, like the platypus, and birds, including ducks and chickens.

What came first? The chicken or the egg? Were chickens first domesticated for their meat, or were they raised to gather their eggs for food? When early man first began raising chickens sometime before 7500 BCE, it may have been for their eggs.

Eggs used to be carried in baskets. The first egg carton was invented in 1911 by Joseph Coyle, a newspaper editor from British Columbia, Canada, to solve a dispute involving broken eggs delivered in a basket. His design was improved upon in 1921 by Morris Koppelman, and then in 1931, Francis H Sherman of Massachusetts developed a carton from pressed paper pulp similar to what we use today. Egg cartons can hold 12, 18, or 30 eggs.

The white Leghorn chicken is commonly used for laying white eggs, and the Rhode Island Red and New Hampshire Red breeds, both reddish brown, are the primary sources of brown eggs.

The brown-colored egg tends to be more expensive than its white counterpart, usually because the hens laying brown eggs are larger and eat more feed, increasing costs to the farm. Other than color, there is no difference between a white and brown egg.

Anatomy

Chicken eggs contain a yellow yolk, semi-transparent white, and an outer protective shell. A membrane (film layer) lines the eggshell; however, it is usually not visible unless you peel a boiled egg.

The egg yolk provides the most nutrients for a developing embryo because it has more protein than the white. The yolk also contains all the fat and more vitamins, especially fat-soluble vitamins.

The egg white or albumen is about 90 percent water and contains no fat or cholesterol. It protects the yolk and is also a source of protein and a few vitamins for an embryo.

Chicken eggshell membranes can be used as a dietary supplement. The membranes are made up mostly of fibrous collagen type 1 fibers.

According to the USDA, the eggshell comprises about 94 percent calcium carbonate and some additional elements, including protein. The calcium carbonate from eggshells is used as a dietary calcium supplement for people who do not get enough calcium from their food.

There are 7 to 17,000 tiny pores on the shell surface, with a greater number at the large end. As the egg ages, these minute holes permit moisture and carbon dioxide to move out and air to move in to form the air cell. The egg can also absorb refrigerator odors through the pores, so always refrigerate eggs in their cartons.

How to Buy & Eat

You can buy eggs from farm stands and at grocery stores. Always open the lid of a carton and check the eggs you want to purchase to avoid buying eggs with cracked or broken eggshells that would have to be thrown away. Any bacteria present on the eggshell could enter through a crack and contaminate the egg inside.

Aside from their color, brown and white eggs are the same in every way, including taste and nutrition, so choose eggs based on price and quality, not on color.

The three grades of eggs that determine the quality of the egg and condition of the shell are: Grade AA, A, and B. According to the USDA, Grade AA eggs have thick and firm whites and yolks that are high, round, and practically free from defects, with clean, unbroken shells. Grade AA and A eggs are preferred when frying or poaching. You would seldom find Grade B eggs in stores because they are mostly used to make liquid, frozen, and dried egg products.

Various types of eggs are available at the grocery store, and some are more expensive than others. These include eggs from hens raised outside a cage but not necessarily outdoors (cage-free) or allowed to roam free outdoors in a pasture (pasture-raised).

Eggs contain some omega-3 fatty acids, but eggs labeled as high in omega-3 fatty acids have more due to flaxseed or fish oil being added to the hens' diets. Other eggs are labeled "organic" if the hens are not raised in a cage, can access the outdoors, are fed organic feed, and are not given hormones or antibiotics. "Vegetarian" eggs are from hens that do not eat feed containing animal by-products.

Store eggs in the refrigerator to keep them fresher, as they will age faster at room temperature.

Eggs are available year-round to provide delicious meals on their own and as an essential ingredient for the many baked goods and sauces that would never be the same without them.

Eggs are enormously versatile. The chef's hat, called a "toque" (pronounced "tōk"), is said to have a pleat for each of the many ways you can cook eggs.

You can tell whether an egg is raw or hard-boiled by spinning it. Because the liquids have set into a solid, a hard-boiled egg will easily spin. On the other hand, the moving fluids in a raw egg will cause it to wobble. Whole eggs are eaten soft or hard-boiled, fried, or poached, or they are added to cake and other batters. Egg yolks are used in pasta, sauces, fruit curds, crème brûlée, and ice cream. Egg whites are part of meringues, angel food cakes, French macarons, and coconut macaroons. You can also use whipped egg whites to leaven (raise) a cake.

Nutrition

A large, boiled egg is a good source of low-cost, high-quality protein, providing 12.6 grams with only 78 calories.

Eggs are rich in vitamin B12 and riboflavin (B2) and supply varying amounts of many other nutrients, including a wide variety of other vitamins and minerals. In addition, the yolk contains a higher percentage

of an egg's vitamins than the white, including all of the vitamins A, D, E, and K.

Egg yolks are one of the few foods that naturally contain vitamin D. They also have choline. This essential nutrient benefits your brain, nervous system, liver function, and cardiovascular system.

Some people have an allergy or food intolerance to eggs, especially egg whites. It is one of the most common allergies in babies but is often outgrown during childhood.