



Holy Guacamole Huevos Rancheros Mug (and Fork) Nachos + Kiddy Iced Mexican Horchata

By Erin Fletter

Prep Time 15 / Cook Time 2 / Serves 1 - 2

Shopping List

FRESH

1 scallion

1 pinch fresh cilantro

1/2 ripe avocado

1 lime

DAIRY AND EGGS

1 egg **** (see allergy subs below)****

1 handful shredded Mexican blend cheese, about 2 T total **** (see allergy subs below)****

PANTRY

2 T mild salsa

1 handful corn tortilla chips, about 8 to 10 chips **** (see allergy subs below)****

1/4 C black or pinto beans

1 pinch cumin

2 pinches salt

1 pinch garlic powder or granulated garlic

1 T rice flour

1/4 tsp pure vanilla extract **** (see allergy subs below)****

- 1 pinch ground cinnamon
- 2 T sweetened condensed milk **** (see allergy subs below)****
- 1 pinch sugar, to taste
- HAVE ON HAND
- 2 C cold water
- ice

Fun-Da-Mentals Kitchen Skills

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

microwave: to heat or cook food or liquid quickly in a microwave oven, which uses high-frequency electromagnetic waves to generate heat in the food's water molecules.

snip: to use scissors to cut something with quick, sharp strokes.

tear: to pull or rip apart a food, like basil leaves, into pieces instead of cutting with a knife; cutting breaks cell walls more, so herbs can discolor faster.

whisk: to beat or stir ingredients vigorously with a fork or whisk to mix, blend, or incorporate air.

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

shake: to rapidly and vigorously move a covered container filled with food up and down and side to side to combine ingredients and create a different consistency, such as shaking whipped cream to make butter.

Equipment

- Microwave
- Microwave-safe mug
- Potheader or oven mitt
- Clean kid-friendly scissors
- Medium mixing bowl
- Whisk
- Can opener
- Measuring spoons
- Metal spoon
- Paper towel or dish towel

- Cutting board + kid-safe knife
- Citrus juicer (optional)
- Fork to mash
- Large glass or plastic jar + matching lid (32 oz is a good size)
- Liquid measuring cup
- Drinking glass

Ingredients

Holy Guacamole Huevos Rancheros Mug (and Fork) Nachos

- 1 scallion
- 1 to 2 fresh cilantro stems with leaves
- 1 egg **** (for EGG ALLERGY sub 1/4 C firm tofu, crumbled)****
- 2 T mild salsa
- 1 handful corn tortilla chips, about 8 to 10 chips **** (for CORN ALLERGY sub grain-free tortilla chips, like Siete brand, or other corn-free chips)****
- 1/4 C black or pinto beans
- 1 pinch cumin
- 2 pinches salt, divided
- 1 handful shredded Mexican blend cheese, about 2 T total **** (for DAIRY ALLERGY sub dairy-free/nut-free cheese shreds, like Daiya brand)****
- 1/2 ripe avocado
- 1 pinch garlic powder or granulated garlic
- 1 lime

Iced Mexican Horchata

- 2 C cold water
- 1 T rice flour
- 1/4 tsp pure vanilla extract **** (for GLUTEN ALLERGY use certified gluten-free pure vanilla extract, not imitation vanilla flavor—check label)****
- 1 pinch ground cinnamon

☐ 2 T sweetened condensed milk ******(for DAIRY ALLERGY sub cream of coconut—see below for brands)******

☐ 1 pinch sugar, to taste

☐ ice

Food Allergen Substitutions

Holy Guacamole Huevos Rancheros Mug (and Fork) Nachos

Egg: For 1 egg, substitute 1/4 C firm tofu, crumbled.

Corn: Substitute grain-free tortilla chips, like Siete brand, or other corn-free chips.

Dairy: Substitute dairy-free/nut-free cheese shreds, like Daiya brand.

Iced Mexican Horchata

Dairy: Substitute cream of coconut (Goya, Coco Real, or Coco Lopez are popular available brands) for sweetened condensed milk.

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

Instructions

Holy Guacamole Huevos Rancheros Mug (and Fork) Nachos

snip + tear

Using a clean pair of kid-friendly scissors, snip **1 scallion** into tiny bits. Tear the leaves from **1 stem of fresh cilantro**. Set both aside.

crack + whisk

Crack and whisk **1 egg** into a bowl.

count

Now count your tortilla chips in Spanish: 1 uno (OOH-no), 2 dos (dose), 3 tres (tress), 4 cuatro (KWAH-troh), 5 cinco (SINK-oh), 6 seis (sayss), 7 siete (see-EH-tay), 8 ocho (OH-choh), 9 nueve (NWEH-vay), 10 diez (DEE-ess).

add + mix + snap

Measure and add **2 tablespoons of salsa** to your egg and mix together. Snap **8 to 10 tortilla chips** into smaller pieces and mix the chip pieces into the egg and salsa mixture to coat them.

add + mix + pour

To the bottom of your microwavable mug, add **1/4 cup of canned beans** (no need to drain beans first). Add the snipped scallion, **1 pinch of cumin**, and **1 pinch of salt** and mix. Pour in the egg/salsa/chip mixture.

top + cover + microwave

Top with 1 handful of shredded Mexican blend cheese. Cover your mug with a damp paper or dish towel and microwave for 1 minute. Let rest for 30 seconds before microwaving for 1 final minute. Use a potholder to carefully remove the mug from the microwave. Top with a pinch of cilantro leaves and Holy Guacamole (see next step). Let cool before digging in and shouting "Buen provecho" or "Enjoy your meal" in Spanish!

peel + chop + add + mash

Peel and chop **1/2 avocado** and add to a bowl along with **1 pinch of salt**, **1 pinch of garlic powder**, and a tiny squeeze of lime juice from **1 lime**. Use a fork to mash it all together! Taste and adjust flavors with more salt, garlic, or lime.

Iced Mexican Horchata

fill + add + whisk

Fill a large jar with **1 cup of cold water**. Add **1 tablespoon rice flour**, **1/4 teaspoon vanilla extract**, **1 pinch of ground cinnamon**, and whisk until all clumps have disappeared.

pour + stir + shake + pour

Pour an additional **1 cup of cold water** into the jar. Stir in **2 tablespoons of sweetened condensed milk** and **1 pinch of sugar**. Screw the lid onto the jar, check to make sure there are no leaks, and shake the jar to blend all of the ingredients. Add ice to drinking glasses and pour horchata over ice. "Salud" ("Cheers" in Spanish)!

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.