

APPLE

Types

There are three main apple types: those that are primarily for fresh eating; those that are better for cooking into sauces, pies, etc.; and those that are specifically for hard cider.

Selection Info

Apples should smell fresh and their stems should be intact. They should have firm, shiny, and smooth skin. Avoid apples with bruises.

Preparation

Wash apples under a stream of cold water, and then eat fresh or bake, sauté, or add to a recipe.

To peel an apple, use a Y-shaped peeler and run it across top and bottom of the apple. Next, peel from top to bottom to remove the peel all the way around the apple.

To core an apple, hold the apple stem side up, then cut the apple from top to bottom, positioning knife as close to core as possible. Cut around all sides of the stem to remove the core.

Bake: Heat oven to 350°F. Remove part of the core, leaving a well. Stuff the hole with 1 tablespoon butter and 2 tablespoons of brown sugar. Bake for 15 minutes until sugar is carmelized and the apple is tender. Sauté: Melt a teaspoon of butter in large skillet over meduium heat. Add desired size of apples, and cook, stirring often until apples are almost tender (about 6 to 7 minutes). Mix together corn starch and water, and add to skillet. Stir in 1 tablesppon of brown sugar and one teaspoon of cinnamon. Boil for 2 minutes, sitrring frequently, remove from the pan and serve.

Storage

Short-Term Storage: Store apples for up to a month in a plastic bag in the refrigerator until ready to use. Keep away from other foods because apples will absorb their odors. If apples are fresh and left on a counter or in the pantry they should last about 2-4 weeks. Long-Term Storage: Apples can be frozen, dried, or canned as jams, applesauce, apple butter, and other recipes.

Looking for a source of fresh local fruits and vegetables???... Look here... www.purdue.edu/foodlink/about.php Funding provided by USDA Speciality Crop Block Grant Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service is an equal access/equal opportunity institution.

Purdue Extension FoodLink

Types

There are three main apple types: those that are primarily for fresh eating; those that are better for cooking into sauces, pies, etc.; and those that are specifically for hard cider.

Selection Info

Apples should smell fresh and their stems should be intact. They should have firm, shiny, and smooth skin. Avoid apples with bruises.

Preparation

Wash apples under a stream of cold water, and then eat fresh or bake, sauté, or add to a recipe. To peel an apple, use a Y-shaped peeler and run it across top and bottom of the apple. Next, peel from top to bottom to remove the peel all the way around the apple. To core an apple, hold the apple stem side up, then cut the apple from top to bottom, positioning knife as close to core as possible. Cut around all sides of the stem to remove the core.

Bake: Heat oven to 350°F. Remove part of the core, leaving a well. Stuff the hole with 1 tablespoon butter and 2 tablespoons of brown sugar. Bake for 15 minutes until sugar is carmelized and the apple is tender. Sauté: Melt a teaspoon of butter in large skillet over meduium heat. Add desired size of apples, and cook, stirring often until apples are almost tender (about 6 to 7 minutes). Mix together corn starch and water, and add to skillet. Stir in 1 tablesppon of brown sugar and one teaspoon of cinnamon. Boil for 2 minutes, sitrring frequently, remove from the pan and serve

Storage

Short-Term Storage: Store apples for up to a month in a plastic bag in the refrigerator until ready to use. Keep away from other foods because apples will absorb their odors. If apples are fresh and left on a counter or in the pantry they should last about 2-4 weeks. Long-Term Storage: Apples can be frozen, dried, or canned as jams, applesauce, apple butter, and other recipes.



Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service is an equal access/equal opportunity institution.



APPLE

Types

There are three main apple types: those that are primarily for fresh eating; those that are better for cooking into sauces, pies, etc.; and those that are specifically for hard cider.

Selection Info

Apples should smell fresh and their stems should be intact. They should have firm, shiny, and smooth skin. Avoid apples with bruises.

Preparation

Wash apples under a stream of cold water, and then eat fresh or bake, sauté, or add to a recipe.

To peel an apple, use a Y-shaped peeler and run it across top and bottom of the apple. Next, peel from top to bottom to remove the peel all the way around the apple.

To core an apple, hold the apple stem side up, then cut the apple from top to bottom, positioning knife as close to core as possible. Cut around all sides of the stem to remove the core.

Bake: Heat oven to 350°F. Remove part of the core, leaving a well. Stuff the hole with 1 tablespoon butter and 2 tablespoons of brown sugar. Bake for 15 minutes until sugar is carmelized and the apple is tender. Sauté: Melt a teaspoon of butter in large skillet over meduium heat. Add desired size of apples, and cook, stirring often until apples are almost tender (about 6 to 7 minutes). Mix together corn starch and water, and add to skillet. Stir in 1 tablesppon of brown sugar and one teaspoon of cinnamon. Boil for 2 minutes, sitrring frequently, remove from the pan and serve.

Storage

Short-Term Storage: Store apples for up to a month in a plastic bag in the refrigerator until ready to use. Keep away from other foods because apples will absorb their odors. If apples are fresh and left on a counter or in the pantry they should last about 2-4 weeks. Long-Term Storage: Apples can be frozen, dried, or canned as jams, applesauce, apple butter, and other recipes.

Looking for a source of fresh local fruits and vegetables???... Look here... www.purdue.edu/foodlink/about.php Funding provided by USDA Speciality (rop Block Grant Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service is an equal access/equal opportunity institution.

Purdue Extension FoodLink

APPLE

Types

There are three main apple types: those that are primarily for fresh eating; those that are better for cooking into sauces, pies, etc.; and those that are specifically for hard cider.

Selection Info

Apples should smell fresh and their stems should be intact. They should have firm, shiny, and smooth skin. Avoid apples with bruises.

Preparation

Wash apples under a stream of cold water, and then eat fresh or bake, sauté, or add to a recipe. To peel an apple, use a Y-shaped peeler and run it across top and bottom of the apple. Next, peel from top to bottom to remove the peel all

the way around the apple. To core an apple, hold the apple stem side up, then cut the apple from top to bottom, positioning knife as close to core as possible. Cut around all sides of the stem to remove the core.

Bake: Heat oven to 350°F. Remove part of the core, leaving a well. Stuff the hole with 1 tablespoon butter and 2 tablespoons of brown sugar. Bake for 15 minutes until sugar is carmelized and the apple is tender. Sauté: Melt a teaspoon of butter in large skillet over meduium heat. Add desired size of apples, and cook, stirring often until apples are almost tender (about 6 to 7 minutes). Mix together corn starch and water, and add to skillet. Stir in 1 tablesppon of brown sugar and one teaspoon of cinnamon. Boil for 2 minutes, sitrring frequently, remove from the pan and serve

Storage

Short-Term Storage: Store apples for up to a month in a plastic bag in the refrigerator until ready to use. Keep away from other foods because apples will absorb their odors. If apples are fresh and left on a counter or in the pantry they should last about 2-4 weeks.

Long-Term Storage: Apples can be frozen, dried, or canned as jams, applesauce, apple butter, and other recipes.

LF

Look here... www.purdue.edu/foodlink/about.php Funding provided by USDA Speciality Crop Block Grant Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service is an equal access/equal opportunity institution.

Looking for a source of fresh local fruits and vegetables???...

APPLE AND CHICKEN SALAD

Ingredients

- 2 red apples (such as Cameo)
- 2 celery stalks (diced) 2 cups cooked skinless chicken
- breasts (about 2 breasts) 1/4 cup plain nonfat Greek yogurt
- 1/2 cup raisins
- 1/4 cup mayonnaise
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1/8 teaspoon ground black pepper 16 lettuce leaves (bibb, romaine, green or red leaf)

Directions

- 1. Cook chicken by grilling, roasting, or pan frying. Allow chicken to cool, then cut into half-inch cubes. You can cook the chicken ahead and refrigerate it up to three days before serving.
- 2. Cut apples in quarters, remove core, and cut into half-inch cubes.
- 3. Add the yogurt, mayonnaise, salt, and pepper to a medium mixing bowl. Stir or whisk until combined.
- 4. Add the apples, celery, chicken, and raisins to the bowl and gently stir them into the yogurt mixture until they are wellcoated.
- 5. Arrange lettuce on serving plates and top with mixture from bowl to serve



APPLE AND CHICKEN SALAD

- Ingredients
- 2 red apples (such as Cameo) 2 celerv stalks (diced)
- 2 cups cooked skinless chicken
- breasts (about 2 breasts) 1/4 cup plain nonfat Greek yogurt
- 1/2 cup raisins
- 1/4 cup mayonnaise
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1/8 teaspoon ground black pepper
- 16 lettuce leaves (bibb, romaine, green or red leaf)

Directions

- 1. Cook chicken by grilling, roasting, or pan frying. Allow chicken to cool, then cut into half-inch cubes. You can cook the chicken ahead and refrigerate it up to three days before serving.
- 2. Cut apples in quarters, remove core, and cut into half-inch cubes.
- 3. Add the yogurt, mayonnaise, salt, and pepper to a medium mixing bowl. Stir or whisk until combined
- 4. Add the apples, celery, chicken, and raisins to the bowl and gently stir them into the yogurt mixture until they are wellcoated.
- 5. Arrange lettuce on serving plates and top with mixture from bowl to serve.







Share your recipes!

Nutrition Inform Serving Size	ation ¼ recipe, 4 servings
Nutrients Total Calories Protein Carbohydrates Dietary Fiber Total Sugars Total Fat Saturated Fat Cholesterol	Amount % Daily Va 290 25g 34g 4g 12g 8g 1.5g 65mg
Minerals Calcium Sodium Iron Vitamins Vitamin A Vitamin C	56mg 330mg 2mg 70mcgRAE 7mg



Share your recipes!

Nutrition Information			
Serving Size	1/4 recipe, 4 servings		
Nutrients Total Calories Protein Carbohydrates Dietary Fiber Total Sugars Total Fat Saturated Fat Cholesterol	Amount % Daily Value 290 25g 34g 12g 4g 12g 15g 65mg		
Minerals Calcium Sodium Iron	56mg 330mg 2mg		
Vitamins Vitamin A Vitamin C	70mcgRAE 7mg		

APPLE AND CHICKEN SALAD

Ingredients

- 2 red apples (such as Cameo)
- 2 celery stalks (diced) 2 cups cooked skinless chicken
- breasts (about 2 breasts)
- 1/4 cup plain nonfat Greek yogurt 1/2 cup raisins
- 1/4 cup mayonnaise
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1/8 teaspoon ground black pepper 16 lettuce leaves (bibb, romaine, green or red leaf)

Directions

- 1. Cook chicken by grilling, roasting, or pan frying. Allow chicken to cool, then cut into half-inch cubes. You can cook the chicken ahead and refrigerate it up to three days before serving.
- 2. Cut apples in quarters, remove core, and cut into half-inch cubes.
- 3. Add the yogurt, mayonnaise, salt, and pepper to a medium mixing bowl. Stir or whisk until combined.
- 4. Add the apples, celery, chicken, and raisins to the bowl and gently stir them into the yogurt mixture until they are wellcoated.
- 5. Arrange lettuce on serving plates and top with mixture from bowl to serve





Ingredients

- 2 red apples (such as Cameo)
- 2 celery stalks (diced)
- 2 cups cooked skinless chicken
- breasts (about 2 breasts)
- 1/4 cup plain nonfat Greek yogurt
- 1/2 cup raisins
- 1/4 cup mayonnaise
- 1/4 teaspoon salt 1/8 teaspoon ground black pepper
- 16 lettuce leaves (bibb, romaine, green or red leaf)

Directions

- 1. Cook chicken by grilling, roasting, or pan frying. Allow chicken to cool, then cut into half-inch cubes. You can cook the chicken ahead and refrigerate it up to three days before serving.
- 2. Cut apples in quarters, remove core, and cut into half-inch cubes.
- Add the yogurt, mayonnaise, salt, and pepper to a medium mixing bowl. Stir or whisk until
- combined 4. Add the apples, celery, chicken, and raisins to the bowl and gently stir them into the yogurt mixture until they are wellcoated
- 5. Arrange lettuce on serving plates and top with mixture from bowl to serve.







f Share your recipes!

Nutrition Information

Serving Size	¼ recipe, 4	l servings
Nutrients Total Calories Protein Carbohydrates Dietary Fiber Total Sugars Total Fat Saturated Fat Cholesterol	Amount 290 25g 34g 4g 12g 8g 1.5g 65mg	% Daily Value
Minerals Calcium Sodium Iron Vitamins Vitamin A Vitamin C	56mg 330mg 2mg 70mcgRAB 7mg	Ē





Share your recipes!

Nutr

Serv

Nutr Total Prote

Carb

Diet Tota

Total Satu

Chol

Mine

Calci Sodi

Iron

Vita Vitar

Vitar

ition Informa	ation
ing Size	1/4 recipe, 4 servings
ients Calories ein ohydrates ary Fiber Sugars Fat rated Fat esterol	Amount % Daily Value 290 25g 34g 4g 12g 8g 1.5g 65mg
um um	56mg 330mg 2mg
nins nin A nin C	70mcgRAE 7mg

