



Backyard BBQ Mushroom Sloppy Joe Skillet Sliders

By Dylan Sabuco

Prep Time 10 / **Cook Time** 15 / **Serves** 4 - 6

Fun-Da-Mentals Kitchen Skills

chop: to cut something into small, rough pieces using a blade.

measure: to calculate the specific amount of an ingredient required using a measuring tool (like measuring cups or spoons).

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.

Equipment

- Large skillet
- Cutting board + kid-safe knife
- Grater
- Medium mixing bowl
- Measuring spoons
- Liquid measuring cup
- Wooden spoon or heat-resistant spatula

Ingredients

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- 6 to 12 buns (choose 6 large or 12 small—the style is your choice) ******(for GLUTEN ALLERGY sub gluten-free/nut-free buns)******
- 12 small mushrooms (you choose the type—button mushrooms are my favorite)

- 2 T tomato paste
- 2 carrots
- 2 green onions
- 1 tsp ground mustard
- 1/2 tsp mild chili powder
- 1 tsp salt
- 1/2 tsp ground black pepper
- 1 pinch sugar
- 1 T vegetable oil
- 1/4 C water

Food Allergen Substitutions

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Gluten/Wheat: Substitute gluten-free/nut-free buns.

Instructions

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intro

If you haven't tried a sloppy joe before, you have been missing out on an American classic. A theory is that it was based on the "loose meat sandwiches" produced in the 1930s in Sioux City, Iowa, by a cook named Joe. Traditionally, this sandwich is made with a combination of seasoned ground meat and spiced tomato sauce, squished between a hamburger bun. For our Sticky Fingers Cooking version, you will follow the standard formula for a sloppy joe but replace the ground meat with finely chopped mushrooms. You are sure to enjoy these Backyard BBQ Mushroom Sloppy Joe Skillet Sliders as much as the original.

chop + measure

Start by chopping **12 small mushrooms** and **2 green onions** as small as possible. Next, grate **2 carrots**. Combine all the vegetables in a mixing bowl with **2 tablespoons tomato paste, 1 teaspoon ground mustard, 1/2 teaspoon mild chili powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon black pepper, 1 pinch of sugar**, and **1 tablespoon vegetable oil**.

sauté + simmer

Add the entire mixture to a large skillet and place over medium heat. The mixture will sauté and sizzle for about 5 minutes. Then, add **1/4 cup water** and simmer the mixture for 10 minutes on low heat.

taste + adjust

Be sure to taste the Sloppy Joe mixture periodically throughout the cooking process. That way you can add salt or seasonings to add some flavor, or you could add a little extra water if the mixture is too flavorful for your liking.

slice + serve

After the Sloppy Joe mixture is fully cooked and fully flavored, slice your buns (if you need to) and scoop roughly 1/3 cup of the Sloppy Joe mixture onto all the buns. Eat and enjoy and be sure to bring a napkin for these tasty summer treats, and don't forget to thank our friend Joe for creating this tasty dish!

Featured Ingredient: Mushrooms!

Hi! I'm Toady! I'm a Mushroom!

"I'm also a fun guy! Get it? Fun guy—fungi? I'm good in salads, sandwiches, soups, stews, on pizza, with pasta, and stuffed with other yummy foods. Plus, you can cook and use me in recipes just like you would meat!"

History

The first mushrooms were thought to be cultivated in Southeast Asia, but it is not known why for sure.

Perhaps someone discovered that mushrooms grew by accident and sought out a growing method.

All mushrooms are fungi, but not all fungi are mushrooms! There are an estimated 1.5 to 2 million species of fungi on planet Earth, of which only 80,000 have been properly identified. There are over 250 kinds of mushrooms that people eat.

Mushrooms are a kind of fungus that look like umbrellas! They grow in places like yards, forests, fields, and gardens.

What is a fungus? It's a kind of living organism that is different from plants. In fact, mushrooms are more like humans than plants!

Fungi walls are made of a fibrous substance called "chitin," rather than cellulose, like plants. Also, plants produce their own energy from the sun from photosynthesis, but mushrooms and other fungi don't need the sun for energy!

Many fungi eat by breaking down dead plants. However, other fungi feast on dead animals, bird droppings, manure, wallpaper paste, fruit, and living animals. So fungi are like nature's cleanup crew!

The yeast that makes bread rise is a type of fungi.

Mushrooms are sometimes called Toadstools! Can you picture a toad sitting on top of a giant mushroom? Some mushrooms are good to eat, like portobellos, crimini, and shiitakes, while others are extremely poisonous. Never eat a mushroom you find growing outside unless you are with a mushroom expert! The Honey Mushroom in the Blue Mountains of Oregon is the world's largest living thing. It is actually a

mushroom colony and is believed to be at least 2,000 years old! It covers almost four square miles!

Some mushrooms live entirely underwater.

In the Amazon rainforest, mushrooms release spores into the air, which creates the surface for water to condense and can trigger rain. The rain then causes more fungi to grow.

Before the invention of colorful synthetic dyes, people used mushrooms for dyeing wool and other natural fibers.

Greek warriors ate mushrooms to increase their strength before battle.

Mushrooms are one of the vegetable world's substitutes for meat.

Anatomy & Etymology

The largest mushroom you'll find in most grocery stores is the portobello. It is the fully grown version of the *Agaricus Bisporus* species and has a large, brown cap. Smaller, immature mushrooms may be brown, like the cremini, or white, like the button.

Mushrooms contain more than 90 percent water!

Some mushrooms glow in the dark! They produce light through a process called bioluminescence. People used to carry these in ancient times to light their way through the forest.

Mushrooms can grow super fast. Once they break through the surface of whatever they're growing on, they can double their size in just one day.

The word "mushroom" comes from late Middle English for any fungus with a fleshy and fruiting body. It is derived from the Old French "mousseron," from the late Latin "mussirio."

How to Pick, Buy, & Eat

Wild mushrooms can be found in many wooded areas. If you choose to harvest wild mushrooms, make certain you have a professional identify your pick. Many mushrooms may resemble safe mushrooms but are actually poisonous!

Buy mushrooms with whole, intact caps, and be sure they are not wet or slimy!

They will smell strong, sweet, and earthy when fresh.

Rinse mushrooms before you slice or cut them. Whole mushrooms won't absorb much water, while cut mushrooms will. Wait to rinse mushrooms until right before you cook them; otherwise, they'll turn slimy.

Mushrooms can be broiled, sautéed, and grilled. Mushrooms can be chopped or sliced and added to other dishes. Portobello caps are large enough to eat like a hamburger on a bun!

The mushroom cap is most often the part that is cooked and eaten. The stem can be fibrous and woody but will add flavor to vegetable or meat stock.

Mushrooms pair well with balsamic vinegar, fresh herbs (like oregano, rosemary, thyme, and cilantro), marinara, spinach, leafy greens, tomatoes, goat cheese, mozzarella, cream-based sauces, garlic, and onions.

Store mushrooms in a partially closed resealable plastic bag to ensure air circulation without drying out the

mushrooms.

Nutrition

Mushrooms are low in calories and are an excellent source of B vitamins. These vitamins are needed for healthy cell and brain function, and they help prevent cancer and stress.

Even though mushrooms don't use the sun for energy, they use it to produce vitamin D, just like humans do! Vitamin D is essential to our bones! It keeps them strong and regenerating.

Mushrooms have essential minerals such as selenium, copper, phosphorus, zinc, and potassium. Copper helps the body build red blood cells and is necessary for the health of our bones. Selenium is an antioxidant that may decrease cancer risk.

Mushrooms have been used successfully in traditional Chinese medicine for thousands of years to treat many health conditions. Western medicine is finally beginning to recognize and utilize some of the medicine mushrooms naturally contain.