



## Coco-Loco-Cocoa Na-Na-Na Smoothies

By Erin Fletter

**Prep Time** 10 / **Cook Time** / **Serves** 6 - 12

### Fun-Da-Mentals Kitchen Skills

**blend:** to stir together two or more ingredients until just combined; blending is a gentler process than mixing.

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

**knife skills:** Bear Claw (growl), Pinch, Plank, and Bridge (look out for trolls).

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

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

**sprinkle:** to scatter small drops or particles of an ingredient evenly or randomly over food.

### Equipment

- Blender (or pitcher + immersion blender)
- Cutting board + kid-safe knife
- Liquid measuring cup
- Dry measuring cups
- Measuring spoons

### Ingredients

Coco-Loco-Cocoa Na-Na-Na Smoothies

- 2 bananas
- 1 to 2 C coconut milk (from can or carton)

- 1/4 C cocoa powder **\*\* (for CHOCOLATE ALLERGY sub carob powder)\*\***
- 2 T honey/sugar/agave nectar (kids add to taste!)
- 2 to 3 cups ice
- coconut flakes, optional to top smoothies

## Food Allergen Substitutions

Coco-Loco-Cocoa Na-Na-Na Smoothies

## Instructions

Coco-Loco-Cocoa Na-Na-Na Smoothies

### intro

Perfect for satisfying a fierce chocolate craving, this smoothie is rich and dessert-like, but full of good stuff. And it's only 4 ingredients, 5 if you count the ice.

### chop + add

Have kids chop up **2 bananas**. Add the banana to your blender (or pitcher + immersion blender).

### measure + blend

Next, have kids measure and add **1 to 2 cups coconut milk, 1/4 cup cocoa powder, 2 tablespoons honey**, and **2 to 3 cups ice** to the blender with the banana. Add your lid and blend, blend, blend!

### pour + sprinkle

After the smoothies are blended and thick, pour them into tall glasses and sprinkle the top with optional coconut flakes, if using, and enjoy!

## Featured Ingredient: Coconut!

Hi! I'm Coconut!

"Knock, Knock! Who's there? Coco. Coco Who? Coco Nut! You guessed it! I'm a Coconut! I'm kind of like the moon because you can sort of see a face on my outer shell. See those indentations? They could be my eyes and nose! (Or maybe you see a really small, hairy bowling ball!) I may be a hard case to crack, but I'm tasty inside! Try me flaked or shredded, sweetened or unsweetened, in cookies, pies, cakes, salads, and shakes! Yum!"

History

Coconuts are native to tropical islands in the Pacific around Southeast Asia, but they were spread around the globe by explorers hundreds of years ago.

In Thailand, for about 400 years, pigtailed macaque monkeys have been trained to pick coconuts.

In the United States, you can write an address on the outside of a coconut, slap on the correct postage, and drop the whole thing in the mail. Amazing! Yes, coconuts are mailable as long as they are presented in a dry condition and not oozing fruit juice! Try it!

A coconut can survive months of floating in the ocean, and when it washes up on a beach, it can germinate into a tree!

Globally, coconut oil was the leading oil until the 1960s, when soybean oil overtook it.

May 8 is "National Coconut Cream Pie Day" in the United States.

## Anatomy & Etymology

Coconuts are related to olives, peaches, and plums. Coconuts are NOT nuts; they are big seeds!

The term "coconut" can refer to the whole coconut palm tree, the seed, or the fruit, which technically is a drupe, not a nut! A drupe refers to a fleshy fruit with a stony seed inside that's protected with thin skin or hard, stony covering. Examples are peaches, coconuts, and olives. The word "drupe" comes from "drupa," meaning overripe olive.

An average coconut palm produces about 30 coconuts a year, although it's possible for a tree to yield 75 to 100 annually.

A coconut will ripen in about a year; however, if you want to harvest it for the coconut water, it will be ready within six to seven months. If you shake a coconut and hear water sloshing around, it's not fully ripe, and there won't be as much meat.

The outer skin of the coconut covers a thick, fibrous husk, which can be used for making ropes, mats, brushes, sacks, caulking for boats, and stuffing for mattresses.

Coconut leaves have many uses, too, such as making brooms, weaving baskets or mats, or drying for thatch roofing.

Traditionally, the trunk of the coconut palm tree was used for its wood to build boats, bridges, houses, and huts.

The word "coconut" comes from the mid-16th-century Spanish and Portuguese word "coco," which can mean "bogyman" or "grinning face" after the three indentations on the coconut shell that resemble facial features.

## How to Pick, Buy, & Eat

The coconut comes from the coconut palm tree. These trees prefer hot weather. Where in the world do you think they grow? Throughout the tropics and subtropical parts of Earth, in over 80 countries!

The three highest coconut-producing countries are the Philippines, Indonesia, and India.

The coconut palm tree can grow up to 98 feet tall!

Coconut milk is sweet and water-like but eventually dries out as the coconut ripens.

The coconut palm is sometimes referred to as the "Tree of Life" because it's useful from top to bottom. Except for the roots, every part of the coconut tree is harvested in the tropical areas where coconut palms are common.

If buying a coconut whole, choose one that feels heavy for its size. Young coconuts will be full of coconut water and covered in a green, smooth shell with tender flesh. While older, mature coconuts have a more brown and fibrous outer shell with firmer and drier meat inside.

Coconuts are not easy to open! You have to forcefully crack them open to get to the edible goodness inside.

Coconut meat can be dried and shredded and used in salads, baked recipes, sprinkled over fruit, and enjoyed as a snack. It can also be eaten fresh and added to smoothies.

Coconut water is hydrating and can be enjoyed straight or poured over ice with other juices for a refreshing treat.

## Nutrition

Electrolytes! Fresh coconut water is a source of electrolytes like potassium, sodium, and manganese. What do electrolytes do? They replenish the body by helping our muscles to move, our hearts to beat, and our brain cells to communicate with each other.

Coconuts are rich in a type of fat called lauric acid, which is known for being antiviral, antibacterial, and antifungal. These properties help prevent us from getting sick by protecting our immune system.

Coconut is very nutritious and has lots of fiber, vitamins, and minerals. It is classified as a "highly functional food" because it provides many health benefits beyond its nutritional content.

Pacific Islanders especially value coconut oil for its health and cosmetic benefits.