

Sticky Fingers Cooking®



Monkey Milkshakes

By Erin Fletter

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

Fun-Da-Mentals Kitchen Skills

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

juice: to extract or squeeze out the juice of a fruit or vegetable, like a lemon, orange, or carrot, often cutting open or peeling the fruit or veggie first to access its flesh.

slice: to cut into thin pieces using a sawing motion with your knife.

Equipment

- Blender (or pitcher + immersion blender)
- Measuring cups
- Measuring spoons
- Citrus squeezer (optional)

Ingredients

Monkey Milkshakes

- 2 C milk ******(for DAIRY ALLERGY sub dairy-free/nut-free milk)******
- 1/2 C sour cream, optional ******(Omit for DAIRY ALLERGY or sub dairy-free/nut-free sour cream or plain yogurt)******
- 2 to 3 frozen bananas
- 2 T frozen cherries
- 3 T granulated or brown sugar
- 1/2 tsp pure vanilla extract ******(for GLUTEN ALLERGY use certified gluten-free pure vanilla extract, not

imitation vanilla flavor—check label)**

1 pinch salt

juice of 1 orange

1 C ice

1 handful of chocolate chips, optional ******(Omit for CHOCOLATE ALLERGY or sub carob chips; for DAIRY/NUT/SOY ALLERGY use Enjoy Life brand chocolate chips)**

Food Allergen Substitutions

Monkey Milkshakes

Dairy: Substitute dairy-free/nut-free milk. Substitute dairy-free/nut-free sour cream or plain yogurt. Use Enjoy Life brand chocolate chips.

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

Chocolate: Omit optional chocolate chips or substitute carob chips.

Nut: Use Enjoy Life brand chocolate chips.

Soy: Use Enjoy Life brand chocolate chips.

Instructions

Monkey Milkshakes

slice + juice

Slice **1 orange** in half and squeeze the juice from both halves into a blender (or pitcher for use with an immersion blender).

combine + blend

Measure and add to the blender **2 cups milk, 1/2 cup sour cream** if using, **2 to 3 frozen bananas, 2 tablespoons frozen cherries, 3 tablespoons sugar, 1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract, 1 pinch of salt, 1 cup ice,** and **1 handful of chocolate chips** if using. Blend until smooth and creamy. Enjoy!

Featured Ingredient: Banana!

Hi! I'm Banana!

“I'm such an 'a-peeling' fruit, I'm just going to have to tell you a little about myself! Bananas are very popular. We're long and curved, and we typically have a yellow outer layer (like some raincoats!) called a peel or skin. After peeling a banana, you can eat it whole; slice it into cereal, salads, or desserts; and mash it and put us on toast or add us to pancake or banana bread batter. Be careful not to throw your banana

peel on the floor, or someone might slip on it!"

History

The Latin scientific name for banana is "musa sapientum," or "fruit of the wise men."

The first recorded mention of bananas is from the 6th century BCE. They were represented in Egyptian hieroglyphs.

Bananas may have been Earth's first fruit and the first fruit cultivated by people. The first banana farms were in southeast Asia.

The phrase "going bananas" came about because monkeys love bananas!

India produces over 26 percent of the world's bananas. In the United States, Hawaii grows the most bananas.

There are a few cultures, especially Japan's, where the fiber from the banana plant is used to make fabric and sometimes even paper.

The world's record for the longest banana split is 4.97 miles. In March 2017, Innisfail, Australia, residents made it using 40,000 bananas, 660 gallons of ice cream, and 528 gallons of topping. It took hundreds of volunteers 12 hours to prepare the banana split.

People like their bananas! Worldwide we eat more than 100 billion bananas each year! Of those, Americans annually eat about 27 pounds of bananas per person. But we don't eat as many bananas as the Ugandan people. Their average consumption each year is 500 pounds per person!

Anatomy & Etymology

What appears to be a banana tree is actually an herbaceous flowering plant (the world's largest).

A banana plant can grow an inch or more while you sleep at night, eventually growing from 10 to 25 feet high.

Botanically, a banana is a berry.

Since commercially-grown bananas do not contain seeds, you cannot grow a banana from seed unless you can find someone who sells seeds from the wild fruit. Otherwise, new plants are grown from offshoots or suckers of the banana plant.

A single banana fruit is called a finger, and a cluster of fruit is called a hand. There are 10 to 20 fingers on each hand.

About 75 percent of a banana's weight is water.

Because bananas are less dense than water, they are able to float.

Wild banana varieties include bubblegum pink bananas with fuzzy skins, green-and-white striped bananas with orange sherbet-colored flesh, and bananas that taste like strawberries when cooked.

The word "banana" may have come from the West African Wolof word "banaana," through late 16th century Portuguese or Spanish. However, it could have come from the Arab word "banan," meaning finger.

How to Pick, Buy, & Eat

Bananas ripen best if growers pick them when they are still green.

Don't separate a banana from the bunch if you want it to ripen more quickly.

Putting bananas in a sealed container, like a brown paper bag, will hasten them to ripen, especially if you add another type of fruit to the bag.

You may have noticed that organic bananas often come with plastic wrap around the top stems of a bunch, but you can also wrap yours at home. Tightly wrapped stems will help bananas last three to five days longer.

Try peeling a banana from the bottom up toward the stem to avoid dislodging the stringy vascular tissue running down the length of the fruit inside. Those strings are called "phloem" (pronounced "flom").

Banana peels are actually edible if cooked.

Once you peel a banana and it comes in contact with air, it can begin to turn brown. Sprinkling lemon or pineapple juice on a cut banana will prevent this.

Don't be surprised that the banana peel turns brown or black after being refrigerated—it won't affect the fruit inside. This darkening happens because the cold breaks down the skin's cell walls and causes compounds in it to oxidize.

You can put ripe or overripe bananas in the freezer and then add a frozen banana to your blender when making a smoothie instead of ice. You can also insert a popsicle stick into one end of a banana, freeze the banana, then dip the frozen banana in chocolate melted with a little oil. If desired, roll the coated banana in toppings like nuts, coconut flakes, or sprinkles, then refreeze for a chocolaty, nutritious frozen dessert.

Nutrition

Bananas contain vitamin C, potassium, fiber, and vitamin B6.

Bananas have 31 percent of the daily value of vitamin B6! This vitamin strengthens your nervous and immune systems. It also is needed for your body to make serotonin, a hormone that elevates mood.

About half of all people allergic to latex may also be allergic to bananas.