2. Schedule sauce production as close to the time of service as possible. Never hold hollandaise-based sauces more than 20-30 minutes. 3. Make small batches of sauce.

## From the "On

With practice, classic hollandaise can be produced quickly and efficiently.


The right proportion of water and fat (butter) is critical to a light and stable emulsion. It is not the acid that creates the emulsion, just the liquid. The acid provides flavour.

Applying the Basics

## Hollandaise

Black peppercorns, crushed
White wine vinegar Lemon juice
Water
Egg yolks, pasteurized Butter, clarified, warm Lemon juice Salt and white pepper Cayenne pepper

TT
18
90 mL
30 mL
60 mL
6
450 g
TT
TT

1. Combine the peppercorns, vinegar, lemon juice and water in a small saucepan and reduce by one-half.
2. Place the egg yolks in a stainless steel bowl. Strain the acidic reduction through a conical strainer and add to the egg yolks. There should be 15 mL ( $1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$.) of moisture (reduction) per egg yolk.
3. Place the bowl over a double boiler, whipping the mixture continuously with a wire whip. As the yolks cook, the mixture will thicken. When the mixture is thick enough to leave a trail across the surface when the whip is drawn away, remove the bowl from the double boiler. Do not overcook the egg yolks.

4. Whip the mixture over a double boiler until it is thick enough to leave a trail when the whip is removed.

5. Using a kitchen towel and sauce pot to firmly hold the bowl containing the yolks, add the butter slowly while whipping continuously.

RECIPE 10.14
Approximate values per 50 mL serving:
Calories 395
Total fat $\quad 43 \mathrm{~g}$
Saturated fat 26 g
Cholesterol 221 mg
Sodium $\quad 41 \mathrm{mg}$
Total carbohydrates $\quad 0.4 \mathrm{~g}$
Protein $\quad 1.7 \mathrm{~g}$


1. Combine the egg yolks with the acidic reduction in a stainless ste bowl.

2. Hollandaise at the proper consistency.
3. Begin to add the warm clarified butter to the egg yolk mixture a little at a time, while constantly whipping the mixture to form an emulsion. Once the emulsion is started, the butter may be added more quickly. Continue until all the butter is incorporated.
4. Adjust the acidity of the sauce with a little lemon juice, if needed. Adjust the seasonings with salt, white pepper and cayenne pepper.
5. Strain the sauce through cheesecloth if necessary and hold for service in a warm (not simmering) bain marie.

> Applying the Basics

## Hollandaise Sauce Derivatives

The following derivative sauces are easily made by adding the listed ingredients to 750 mL ( $24 \mathrm{fl} . \mathrm{oz}$.) of hollandaise. The final step for each recipe is to season to taste with salt and pepper. Béarnaise is presented here as a derivative sauce as that is now general practice, although some chefs consider it a basic sauce since it has a unique tarragon flavour added to the reduction.

Béarnaise Combine 25 g ( 1 oz. ) chopped shallots, $10 \mathrm{~g}(1 / 3 \mathrm{oz}$.) chopped fresh tarragon, $5 \mathrm{~g}(1 / 4 \mathrm{oz}$.) chopped fresh chervil and 1 g ( 1 tsp .) crushed peppercorns with 100 mL ( 3 fl . oz.) white wine vinegar and 25 mL ( $1 \mathrm{fl} . \mathrm{oz}$.) water. Reduce to 90 mL ( $3 \mathrm{fl} . \mathrm{oz}$.). Add this reduction to the egg yolks and proceed with the hollandaise recipe. Strain the finished sauce and season to taste with salt and cayenne pepper. Garnish with additional chopped fresh tarragon.

Choron Stir 60 g ( 2 oz .) tomato purée into a béarnaise.
Foyot Add to béarnaise 75 g (2-1/2 oz.) melted glace de viande.
Grimrod Infuse a hollandaise sauce reduction with saffron.
Maltaise Add to hollandaise $50 \mathrm{~mL}(1-1 / 2 \mathrm{fl}$. oz.) blood orange juice and $5 \mathrm{~g}(2 \mathrm{tsp}$.$) finely grated blood orange zest. Regular oranges may be used for$ this sauce.

Mousseline (Chantilly Sauce) Whip 125 mL ( 4 fl . oz.) $35 \%$ cream until stiff. Fold it into the hollandaise just before service. It is usually glazed under a broiler or salamander.

## Beurre Blanc and Beurre Rouge <br> Beurre blan

