

Herb-Rubbed Duck with Tart Cherry and Sage Sauce

Ğ	Vegetarian 🕹 V	Vegan 🛞 Gluten	Free 🗿	Dairy Free
READY IN		SERVINGS		CALORIES
45 min.		8		121 kcal
SEASONING MARINADE				

Ingredients

2 teaspoons balsamic vinegar
2 bay laurel leaves fresh
2 teaspoons pepper black freshly ground
1 small carrots coarsely chopped
1 rib celery chopped
1 cup cherries dried (see Note)
0.3 cup rosemary leaves fresh

- 2 tablespoons sage fresh finely chopped
- 2 cups full-bodied red wine such as cabernet sauvignon or merlot
- 4 teaspoons juniper berries
- 1 small onion coarsely chopped
- 0.5 orange zest with a zester) thinly sliced
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 8 servings salt and pepper black freshly ground
- 0.3 cup shallots finely chopped
- 1 teaspoon thyme leaves fresh english finely chopped
 - 2 tablespoons thyme leaves fresh english
- 2 tablespoons vegetable oil
- 25 pound ducks whole
 - 2 pound ducks whole

Equipment

bowl
frying pan
oven
knife
pot
blender
kitchen thermometer
stove
cleaver

Directions

Herb rub. If using fresh bay leaves, pull out the center veins.

Combine all the ingredients for the herb rub in a spice mill or blender and grind to a coarse paste.

Marinating the duck.

Cut up the ducks by removing the 2 legs and the 2 boneless breasts (with skin) from each bird. Reserve the necks and carcasses. Score the skin on the breasts by drawing a very sharp knife across the skin in a diagonal crisscross pattern, 4 or 5 lines in each direction. Be careful to cut only into the skin and not into the flesh. This helps render the fat quickly when the breasts are cooked. Rub the duck breasts and legs with the herb paste as evenly as you can, rubbing some inside the scored cuts.

Put them in a medium bowl, cover, and let marinate in the refrigerator for at least 3 hours or as long as 24 hours.

Stock.

Cut the wings off the duck carcasses, remove as much skin and fat as comes off easily, and cut the carcasses in half (you can bend them until they snap, then cut between bones, or use a cleaver). You should now have 4 wings, 4 pieces of carcass, and 2 necks.

Heat the oil in a large (6- to 8-quart) heavy-bottomed pot over high heat.

Add these 10 pieces to the pot and brown them for 10 to 12 minutes, turning once or twice. This step is important for building flavor in the stock but not all of the surfaces need to be evenly brown.

Pour off the fat that has accumulated in the pan, then pour in enough cold water to barely cover the bones. Bring the stock to a boil, turn the heat to very low, and skim off any fat or foam that rises to the surface.

Add the onion, carrot, celery, thyme, and bay leaves and gently simmer uncovered for 2 to 3 hours.

Sauce. Strain the stock, discard the bones, and return the stock to the pot.

Add the wine, shallot, and cherries. Boil the sauce until it is thickened and reduced to about 2 cups, 45 to 60 minutes. (The sauce can be made a day ahead and refrigerated for up to 2 days.)

Roasting the legs. Preheat the oven to 425°F. About 45 minutes before serving, heat a large (10- to 12-inch) ovenproof skillet (cast iron works well) over medium-high heat.

Pour in a film of vegetable oil and heat.

Add the duck legs skin side down and cook until the skin side browns, 4 to 5 minutes. Without turning the legs over, put the pan in the oven and roast for 10 minutes. Turn the duck legs and continue to roast until the skin is very brown and crisp and the meat is tender when pierced with a fork, about 20 minutes longer.

Remove them from the oven and let rest on a plate in a warm spot.

Sautéeing the breasts. When the legs have been in the oven for 20 minutes, begin to cook the breasts.

Pour a thin film of oil into another large (12-inch) skillet and heat it over medium heat until hot.

Add the duck breasts skin side down, reduce the heat to medium-low, and let cook slowly and undisturbed. After 5 minutes, about 1/2 inch of fat will have rendered into the pan, which will help render the remaining fat from under the skin. Continue to cook the breasts until the skin is very brown and crisp, another 5 to 10 minutes. If the rendered fat rises above the level of the skin and the duck meat begins to be submerged, pour some of it off into a small bowl. This will prevent the breast meat from overcooking before the skin is crisp. When the skin is crisp but not blackened, turn the breasts over and cook just 1 minute for rare or 2 to 5 minutes for medium-rare to medium. The meat should feel firm but still springy and an instant-read thermometer inserted horizontally into the breast should register 120°F to 125°F for rare, 130°F to 135°F for medium-rare to medium. The temperature will continue to rise about 10° as they rest.

Transfer them to the plate with the legs and let them sit on the back of the stove for 4 to 5 minutes before carving.

Finishing. Bring the sauce to a simmer and stir in the chopped sage, thyme, and balsamic vinegar. Taste and season with salt and pepper as needed. Arrange the duck legs on a warmed platter or individual plates. Using a sharp thin knife, slice the breasts on a diagonal 3/8 inch thick and arrange the slices in a fan shape leaning against the legs.

Pour the sauce over and around the duck.

Resembling giant raisins, sweet and sour varieties of dried cherries from Yakima Valley in Washington are exciting and relatively new ingredients. Dried sweet cherries have a prunelike flavor, but the tart (sour or pie) cherries, which are usually processed with sugar, have a brilliant tangy flavor. When simmered with wine and duck stock, they make a balanced, savory, and full-flavored sauce that plays beautifully off the crispy citrus-rubbed duck in this recipe.

The Herbfarm Cookbook by Jerry Traunfeld. Reprinted by permission of Scribner, a division of Simon & Schuster, Inc.

Nutrition Facts

🔹 protein 5.15% 🔛 fat 45.07% 📒 carbs 49.78%

Properties

Glycemic Index:45.23, Glycemic Load:1.61, Inflammation Score:-10, Nutrition Score:8.7843478555265%

Flavonoids

Cyanidin: 5.21mg, Cyanidin: 5.21mg, Cyanidin: 5.21mg, Cyanidin: 5.21mg Petunidin: 1.99mg, Petunidin: 1.99mg, Petunidin: 1.99mg Delphinidin: 2.51mg, Delphinidin: 2.51mg, Delphinidin: 2.51mg, Delphinidin: 2.51mg, Malvidin: 15.74mg, Pelargonidin: 0.05mg, Pelargonidin: 0.05mg, Pelargonidin: 0.05mg, Pelargonidin: 0.05mg, Pelargonidin: 0.05mg, Pelargonidin: 1.37mg, Peonidin: 1.37mg, Peonidin: 1.37mg, Peonidin: 1.37mg, Peonidin: 1.37mg, Peonidin: 1.37mg, Catechin: 5.37mg, Catechin: 5.37mg, Catechin: 5.37mg, Catechin: 5.37mg, Catechin: 0.06mg, Epigallocatechin: 0.06mg, Epigallocatechin: 0.06mg, Epigallocatechin: 0.06mg, Epigallocatechin: 7.26mg, Epicatechin: 7.26mg, Epicatechin: 7.26mg, Epicatechin: 7.26mg, Epicatechin: 7.26mg, Epicatechin: 3–gallate: 0.01mg, Epicatechin 3–gallate: 0.01mg, Epicatechin 3–gallate: 0.01mg, Naringenin: 0.21mg, Naringenin: 0.21mg, Naringenin: 0.21mg, Naringenin: 0.21mg, Apigenin: 0.2mg, Apigenin: 0.2mg, Apigenin: 0.2mg, Apigenin: 0.46mg, Isorhamnetin: 0.46mg, Isorhamnetin: 0.46mg Kaempferol: 0.13mg, Kaempferol: 0.13mg, Kaempferol: 0.13mg, Myricetin: 0.18mg, M

Nutrients (% of daily need)

Calories: 120.6kcal (6.03%), Fat: 4.06g (6.24%), Saturated Fat: 0.62g (3.87%), Carbohydrates: 10.09g (3.36%), Net Carbohydrates: 8.26g (3%), Sugar: 3.91g (4.34%), Cholesterol: Omg (0%), Sodium: 592.12mg (25.74%), Alcohol: 6.3g (100%), Alcohol %: 6.46% (100%), Protein: 1.04g (2.09%), Copper: 4.6mg (229.86%), Vitamin A: 1205.85IU (24.12%), Manganese: 0.34mg (16.98%), Vitamin K: 10µg (9.52%), Vitamin C: 7.58mg (9.19%), Fiber: 1.83g (7.3%), Iron: 0.89mg (4.94%), Potassium: 152.42mg (4.35%), Vitamin B6: 0.08mg (3.93%), Calcium: 37.34mg (3.73%), Magnesium: 14.05mg (3.51%), Folate: 10.88µg (2.72%), Vitamin E: 0.36mg (2.39%), Phosphorus: 20.06mg (2.01%), Vitamin B2: 0.03mg (1.82%), Vitamin B1: 0.03mg (1.8%), Vitamin B5: 0.13mg (1.3%), Zinc: 0.17mg (1.15%)