

Panlasang Pinoy Curry

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DISCOVERING THE HEART OF PANLASANG PINOY CURRY

When you think of Filipino comfort food, your mind might drift to a steaming bowl of sinigang, a plate of crispy lechon kawali, or the ever-present adobo. However, there is one dish that holds a special place in the Filipino kitchen, a dish that warms the soul and tells a story of adaptation and love: Panlasang Pinoy Curry. This is not your typical Indian or Thai curry. It is a uniquely Filipino interpretation, a gentle, creamy, and savory stew that has been lovingly tweaked to suit the Filipino palate. Unlike the fiery heat found in many Asian curries, Panlasang Pinoy Curry is known for its mild, aromatic flavor, rich coconut milk base, and the tender embrace of chicken, potatoes, and bell peppers. For generations, this dish has been a Sunday lunch favorite, a potluck star, and a reliable weeknight dinner solution. In this comprehensive guide, we will peel back the layers of this humble dish, explore its origins, break down the essential ingredients, and uncover the secrets to making an authentic version right in your own kitchen.

WHAT EXACTLY IS PANLASANG PINOY CURRY?

To truly understand Panlasang Pinoy Curry, you must first understand the concept of "Panlasang Pinoy" itself. The phrase translates directly to "Filipino taste" or "Filipino palate." It refers to the specific flavor profile that Filipinos crave: a balance of salty, sour, sweet, and savory, but rarely overwhelmingly spicy. A Panlasang Pinoy Curry, therefore, is a curry that has been adapted to fit this specific taste profile. It is characterized by a thick, golden-yellow sauce made from coconut milk and a generous amount of curry powder. The heat is significantly toned down compared to its South Asian counterparts. Instead of relying on fresh chilies or complex curry pastes, the flavor comes from the fragrant curry powder, garlic, onions, and ginger. The star ingredient is often chicken, though pork, beef, and seafood versions are also popular. What truly sets it apart is the addition of common Filipino ingredients: chunks of potato for heft, slices of carrot for sweetness, and bell peppers for a fresh crunch. It is a dish that feels both foreign and deeply familiar, a perfect example of how Filipinos have mastered the art of making any cuisine their own. This dish is not just food; it is a culinary hug, a taste of home that instantly brings back memories of family gatherings and lazy Saturday afternoons.

THE KEY INGREDIENTS THAT DEFINE THE DISH

The beauty of Panlasang Pinoy Curry lies in its simplicity. The ingredients are humble, readily available in any local market, and yet they come together to create something truly magical. Let us break down the essential components that define this beloved dish.

The Protein: Why Chicken is King

While you can definitely find pork curry or beef curry in the Philippines, chicken curry is undeniably the most iconic version of Panlasang Pinoy Curry. Chicken thighs and drumsticks are the preferred cuts because they remain moist and tender even after a long simmer. The bone-in pieces also add a deeper, richer flavor to the broth. The chicken is typically seared first until golden brown, which locks in the juices and creates a wonderful savory base for the sauce. The slow simmering process allows the chicken to become fall-off-the-bone tender, absorbing all the aromatic flavors of the curry sauce.

The Aromatics: The Flavor Foundation

No Filipino dish is complete without its holy trinity of aromatics: garlic, onion, and ginger. In Panlasang Pinoy Curry, these three ingredients form the backbone of the flavor. The garlic provides a pungent, savory punch, while the onion adds sweetness and depth. The ginger, often used generously, brings a subtle warmth and zest that cuts through the richness of the coconut milk. These aromatics are sautéed together until fragrant, creating a flavorful foundation that the rest of the dish builds upon.

The Secret Weapon: Filipino Curry Powder

This is where things get interesting. In the Philippines, we do not typically use complex homemade curry pastes. Instead, we rely on a very specific ingredient: Filipino-style curry powder. This is not the same as Indian curry powder or Japanese curry roux. Filipino curry powder is a mild, yellow blend that often contains turmeric, coriander, cumin, and a hint of chili. The turmeric gives the dish its signature golden hue. The key is that this curry powder is far less spicy than others, focusing more on aroma and color than on heat. Brands like McCormick or local brands are household staples in the Philippines. This specific curry powder is the defining element that gives Panlasang Pinoy Curry its characteristic mild and fragrant profile.

The Creaminess: Coconut Milk (Gata)

If there is one ingredient that makes Panlasang Pinoy Curry truly indulgent, it is coconut milk, known locally as "gata." The rich, creamy, and slightly sweet liquid transforms the sauce into a velvety, luxurious gravy. It binds all the flavors together and provides a soothing counterpoint to the aromatic curry powder. Using two different consistencies of coconut milk is a common technique in Filipino cooking. The first press, "kakang gata," is thick and creamy and is added towards the end of cooking to enrich the dish. The second press, which is thinner, is used at the beginning to cook the meat and vegetables. This technique ensures that the sauce is both flavorful and luxuriously creamy.

The Vegetables: Potatoes, Carrots, and Bell Peppers

One of the most delightful aspects of Panlasang Pinoy Curry is the generous inclusion of vegetables. Potatoes are a must; they are cut into large chunks and added to the stew, where they absorb the flavorful sauce and become soft and creamy. Carrots provide a natural sweetness and a pop of orange color that contrasts beautifully with the yellow curry. Finally, bell peppers, specifically the green variety, are added towards the end of cooking. They provide a fresh, slightly bitter crunch that cuts through the richness of the sauce, adding a crucial layer of texture and flavor. This combination of vegetables ensures that the dish is a complete meal in itself.

STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE TO COOKING THE PERFECT PANLASANG PINOY CURRY

Now that we understand the ingredients, let us walk through the cooking process. Making Panlasang Pinoy Curry is straightforward, but there are a few key techniques that will elevate your dish from good to unforgettable.

Step 1: Searing the Chicken. Begin by heating oil in a large pot or "kaldero." Sear the chicken pieces in batches until they are golden brown on all sides. This step is crucial because it builds a deep, savory flavor base. Do not overcrowd the pot. Once seared, set the chicken aside.

Step 2: Sautéing the Aromatics. In the same pot, reduce the heat and sauté garlic, onion, and ginger until the onion becomes translucent and the garlic is fragrant. This should take about 2 to 3 minutes. Be careful not to burn the garlic.

Step 3: Blooming the Curry Powder. This is the most important step for flavor. Add your Filipino curry powder to the pot and stir continuously for about 30 to 60 seconds. Toasting the curry powder in the oil will "bloom" its flavors, making it more aromatic and intense. You will immediately notice the fragrance filling your kitchen.

Step 4: Building the Sauce. Return the seared chicken to the pot. Pour in the thin coconut milk (or a mixture of water and a little coconut milk) until the chicken is mostly submerged. Add fish sauce (patis) or salt for seasoning. Bring this to a boil, then reduce the heat to a simmer. Cover the pot and let it cook for about 20 minutes.

Step 5: Adding the Vegetables. After 20 minutes, add your potatoes and carrots. Continue simmering, covered, for another 10 to 15 minutes, or until the potatoes are tender. The potatoes will release some starch, which will naturally thicken the sauce.

Step 6: The Final Creaminess. Once the potatoes are cooked, pour in the thick coconut milk ("kakang gata"). Stir gently to incorporate. Add your green bell peppers. Let it simmer for another 3 to 5 minutes without the lid. This allows the sauce to reduce slightly and become richer. Taste and adjust seasoning with more fish sauce or a pinch of sugar if needed. Filipinos often add a small amount of sugar to balance the savory and spicy notes.

Step 7: Rest and Serve. Turn off the heat and let the curry rest for about 5 to 10 minutes before serving. This resting period allows the flavors to meld together even further. Serve hot over a generous bed of steamed white rice. The rice is essential for soaking up that incredible, creamy sauce.

POPULAR VARIATIONS OF PANLASANG PINOY CURRY

While the classic chicken curry is the most beloved, the Filipino talent for improvisation has led to several delicious variations. Here are a few you should try.

- Pork Curry (Curry na Baboy):** Pork belly or pork shoulder is used instead of chicken. The pork is simmered until it is incredibly tender, and the fat from the pork enriches the sauce even further. This is a heartier, more indulgent version.
- Beef Curry (Curry na Baka):** This version takes longer to cook because tougher cuts of beef like chuck or brisket are used. The beef is typically boiled until tender before being added to the curry sauce. The result is a rich, meaty stew that is perfect for cold, rainy days.
- Seafood Curry (Curry na Hapon o Isda):** For a lighter, faster version, shrimp or firm white fish like tilapia or salmon are used. This variation cooks very quickly, so it is important not to overcook the seafood. The sauce is usually thinner and more delicate, allowing the natural sweetness of the seafood to shine.
- Vegetable Curry (Gulay na Curry):** For a vegetarian or vegan option, the protein is omitted, and the dish is loaded with more vegetables like cauliflower, green beans, eggplant, and squash. This version is incredibly healthy, flavorful, and satisfying.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE: MORE THAN JUST A MEAL

Panlasang Pinoy Curry is more than just a recipe; it is a cultural artifact. It represents the adaptability and creativity of Filipino home cooks. The Philippines never had a native curry tradition like its Asian neighbors. Curry was introduced through centuries of trade and colonization, primarily through Spanish and later American influences, which often used curry powder as a convenient "exotic" spice. Filipinos, ever resourceful, took this foreign ingredient and transformed it into something uniquely their own. They toned down the heat, added local vegetables like sitaw (string beans) and kalabasa (squash), and paired it with the ubiquitous coconut milk that grows abundantly in the country. This dish is a testament to the Filipino spirit: open to external influences but fiercely committed to making things taste of home. It is a dish often served during fiestas, family reunions, and special occasions, but it is also simple enough for a weekday dinner. It bridges generations, with grandmothers passing down their curry powder ratios to their grandchildren.

TIPS FOR THE BEST PANLASANG PINOY CURRY

Want to ensure your curry turns out perfect every time? Keep these expert tips in mind.

- Do not skip the searing:** Searing the meat adds a complex, savory depth (the Maillard reaction) that you simply cannot get from just boiling. It makes a huge difference in the final flavor.
- Bloom the curry powder:** As mentioned earlier, toasting the curry powder in oil for even just 30 seconds will dramatically enhance its aroma and flavor. This is a non-negotiable step.
- Use two types of coconut milk:** If possible, use both the thick first press (kakang gata) and the thinner second press. If you only have canned