

# Thai Yellow Chicken Curry

## Ingredients

Bone-in chicken thighs .....	3 lbs	Fresh pineapple .....	1½ cups
Coconut cream .....	2 (13.5 oz.) cans	Fish sauce .....	3-6 Tbsp.
Yellow curry paste .....	5 Tbsp.	Brown or turbinado sugar .....	3 Tbsp.
Russet potatoes .....	1½ lbs	Chicken stock .....	2 cups
Carrots, medium .....	3	Neutral oil .....	2 Tbsp.
Yellow onion, large .....	1	Limes .....	2
Shallots .....	3	Fresh cilantro .....	for garnish
Garlic cloves .....	6	Thai basil .....	for garnish
Fresh ginger .....	3 Tbsp.	Salt .....	to taste
Lemongrass stalks .....	2		

## Chili Oil

Neutral oil .....	½ cup	Garlic cloves .....	2
Dried árbol chilies .....	15-20	Salt .....	pinch
Fresh serrano peppers .....	3-4		

## Directions

Cut **potatoes** into 1½" uniform chunks — Peel and roll-cut **carrots** into 1" pieces — Cut **onion** into 1" wedges — Slice **shallots** — Mince **garlic** — Mince **ginger** — Bruise and cut **lemongrass** into 3" pieces — Cut **pineapple** into 1" chunks — Remove stems from **árbol chilies** — Slice **serrano peppers** thin (seeds in) — Slice 2 **garlic cloves** thin for oil — Zest and juice **limes**

## Prepare the Chili Oil

1. In a small saucepan, combine **neutral oil**, dried **árbol chilies**, and sliced **garlic**. Place over medium-low heat.
2. Heat gently, watching carefully. When **chilies** darken and become fragrant (about 2-3 minutes), immediately remove from heat.
3. Add sliced **serrano peppers** and pinch of **salt** to the hot oil off-heat. Let steep for at least 20-30 minutes. Strain or leave **chilies** in for presentation. Set aside.

## Make the Curry

1. Open both cans of **coconut cream** without shaking. Scoop the thick cream from the top of one can into a large Dutch oven or heavy-bottomed pot (should yield about  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 cup thick cream). Reserve the remaining coconut liquid and the second can.
2. Heat the thick **coconut cream** over medium-high heat, stirring occasionally. It will begin to separate and the fat will "crack" (you'll see oil pooling). This takes 3-5 minutes. When you see clear oil separating, you're ready.
3. Add the **curry paste** to the coconut fat. Fry the **paste**, stirring constantly, until it darkens, becomes very fragrant, and the oil takes on the **paste's** color, about 3-4 minutes. The mixture should smell toasted and complex, not raw.
4. Add sliced **shallots** to the **paste** and cook for 2 minutes until softened. Add minced **ginger** and cook for 1 minute. Add minced **garlic** and cook for 30 seconds.
5. Add bone-in **chicken thighs** and stir to coat completely with the **curry paste** mixture. Let the **chicken** sear slightly in the **paste**, stirring occasionally, for about 3-4 minutes. You want some browning on the meat.
6. Add the remaining **coconut cream** (from both cans), **chicken stock**, bruised **lemon-grass stalks**, **potatoes**, **carrots**, and 3 Tbsp. **fish sauce**. Stir to combine.
7. Bring to a boil, then reduce heat to maintain a gentle simmer. Cover partially and cook for 35-40 minutes, stirring occasionally, until **chicken** is very tender and **potatoes** have softened and begun to break down slightly, thickening the sauce.
8. Add **onion** wedges and continue simmering for 10 minutes until **onions** are tender but still hold their shape.
9. Remove **chicken thighs** to a cutting board. The bones should pull out easily at this point. Discard skin if desired. Shred or chop the meat into bite-sized pieces and return to the curry. Reserve 2-3 bones and return them to the curry for additional flavor (will remove before serving).
10. While curry continues to simmer, heat a skillet over high heat. Sear **pineapple** chunks quickly, about 1-2 minutes per side, until lightly caramelized. Add seared **pineapple** to curry.
11. Taste the curry broth. Add additional **fish sauce** 1 Tbsp. at a time, up to 3 more Tbsp., tasting between additions. Add **brown sugar** 1 Tbsp. at a time, tasting as you go. The curry should be balanced: rich, slightly sweet, savory, with subtle sour notes from the **pineapple**.
12. Simmer for final 5 minutes to meld flavors. Taste and adjust seasoning with **salt** if needed (**fish sauce** usually provides enough).
13. Remove **lemongrass stalks** and reserved **chicken bones**. Turn off heat and stir in **lime juice** and **lime zest**.
14. Ladle curry over steamed jasmine rice. Garnish with fresh **cilantro** and **Thai basil**. Provide **lime wedges** and the **chili oil** on the side. For heat, drizzle 1-2 tsp. of **chili oil** over individual portions.

## Equipment Required

- Large Dutch oven or heavy-bottomed pot (6-8 quart capacity)
- Small saucepan (for chili oil)
- Large skillet (for searing pineapple)
- Cutting board and sharp knife
- Measuring cups and spoons
- Wooden spoon or silicone spatula
- Fine-mesh strainer (optional, for chili oil)
- Vegetable peeler
- Citrus zester or microplane
- Ladle
- Tongs (for removing chicken thighs)

## Mise en Place

- Chill **coconut cream** cans overnight or for several hours to ensure proper fat separation
- Cut all vegetables before starting
- Cut **potatoes** into uniform 1½" chunks for consistent cooking
- Prepare **chili oil** while curry simmers or up to several days ahead
- Have all aromatics prepped and ready before beginning to cook
- Bruise **lemongrass** by smashing with the flat of a knife to release oils

## Ingredient Tips

- Bone-in **chicken thighs** provide superior flavor - the bones contribute gelatin and depth during cooking
- Russet **potatoes** are essential for their high starch content which naturally thickens the curry as they break down
- Cut **potatoes** into uniform 1½" chunks - consistent size ensures even cooking and proper breakdown
- Mae Ploy brand **curry paste** is recommended for consistent results

- **Fish sauce** brands vary in saltiness - Red Boat and Three Crabs are more concentrated than Squid or Tiparos brands
- Fresh **pineapple** is strongly preferred over canned for better texture and less sweetness
- If **lemongrass** is unavailable, substitute with lemon zest added at the finish
- **Palm sugar** can replace brown sugar for more authentic flavor

## Preparation Tips

- The "cracking" of **coconut cream** is critical - don't rush this step. You must see clear oil separating before adding **curry paste**
- Properly blooming the **curry paste** in the fat until darkened and fragrant is what elevates this above takeout quality
- Sear **chicken thighs** for only *3-4 minutes* - they will finish cooking during the simmer
- The curry should simmer gently, not boil hard, or the **chicken** will toughen
- After *35-40 minutes*, the **chicken** bones will pull out easily - this is the ideal time to debone
- Keep 2-3 bones in the curry during final simmer for additional body and flavor
- Don't skip searing the **pineapple** - the caramelization adds complexity
- Taste and adjust seasoning multiple times - the balance of sweet, salty, sour is crucial
- Add **lime juice** and zest at the very end to preserve bright citrus notes

## Make Ahead & Storage

- **Chili oil** can be made up to *2 weeks* ahead and stored at room temperature
- Curry can be made *1-2 days* ahead and often tastes better as flavors meld
- Store curry in refrigerator for up to *4 days*
- Curry thickens significantly when refrigerated - thin with **stock** or **coconut milk** when reheating
- Freezes well for up to *3 months* - thaw overnight in refrigerator
- Reheat gently over medium-low heat, stirring frequently
- Add fresh **lime juice** and herbs after reheating for brightness

## Serving Suggestions

- Serve over steamed jasmine rice (traditional) or sticky rice
- Accompany with Thai cucumber salad for cooling contrast
- **Chili oil** can be drizzled on individual portions for customizable heat
- Garnish generously with fresh **cilantro**, **Thai basil**, and **lime wedges**
- Crispy fried shallots make an excellent textural garnish
- Leftover curry can be used as a filling for savory crepes or over noodles
- For a complete meal, serve with spring rolls or satay as appetizers