

Quick Reference Herb Chart
Including: Flavor, Function, When to add them to a dish, and Common Uses and Pairings

Herb	Flavor/ Function	Common Uses/Pairings
Basil	Flavor: Sweet with a hint of licorice. Function: Adds freshness to a dish. Add at the very end of a dish. Absolutely last.	bell peppers, cheese, chicken, eggplant, eggs, fish, garlic, Italian cuisine, lamb, lemon, meats, Mediterranean cuisine, mint, olive oil, oregano, pasta, pesto, pizza, salads, salmon, salt, shellfish, soups, Thai cuisine, tomatoes, tomato sauces, vegetables, vinegar, watermelon,
		zucchini
Bay Leaves	Flavor: sweet Function: Adds richness and savory to dishes. Add in the beginning to give time to work throughout the dish.	beans, fish, meats, parsley, rice, soups, stews, stocks and broths, thyme, tomatoes and tomato sauces
Chives	Flavor: green onion Function: Adds light onion flavor to dishes. Added at the end.	cheese, eggs, parsley, pork, potatoes, salads, sauces, soups, sour cream, tarragon, vegetables
Cilantro (Fresh Coriander Leaves)	Flavor: sweet, sour, citrus Function: Adds a cooling note to spicy dishes and a freshness to dishes. Add at the very very end. Mostly used as a garnish.	Asian cuisines, avocados, chicken, chile peppers, coconut, cumin, curries, fish, garlic, ginger, Indian cuisine, lemon, lemongrass, lime, Mexican cuisine, mint, rice, salads, salsas, tacos, Thai cuisine, tomatoes, yogurt
Dill	Flavor: sour, sweet Function: Adds freshness to dishes. Add at the very end of a dish. It is a delicate herb.	beets, cabbage, carrots, cilantro, cucumbers, eggs, fish, parsley, pickles, potatoes, salads, salmon
Marjoram	Flavor: Sweet and spicy and in the same family as oregano, just lighter in flavor. Function: Adds a light, crisp pepperyness. Add in the middle of a dish.	basil, cheese-goat mozzarella, Italian Cuisine, Greek Cuisine
Mint	Flavor: sweet crisp herb Function: It adds a subtle, cleansing pop. Like basil add at end of cooking so you don't lose its pop.	beverages, chocolate, cream, ice cream, desserts, teas



Oregano	Flavor: Rich, aromatic, and peppery	beans, beef, chicken, fish, lamb, meats,
	herb.	pasta and pasta sauces, salads, soups
	Function: It adds a nice, subtle black pepper flavor that blends well with food. Add at the beginning of a dish to give it time to work through the dish.	
Parsley	Flavor: It's bitter and fresh.	basil, carrots, chicken, eggplant, fish, pasta and pasta sauces, pork, potatoes,
	Function: To be used as a pallet cleanser. Add at the very end. Always put on top. You never want to cook it into a dish.	soups, stews, stocks, vegetables
Rosemary	Flavor: An aromatic herb adds a rich warmth to dishes.	beans, breads, butter, chicken, duck, fish, lamb
	Function: Add early in cooking to add a rich warmth and depth to your dishes.	
Sage	Flavor: Highly aromatic. It is the single ingredient that makes everything it is in smell like Thanksgiving.	stuffing, turkey, poultry, traditional American food
	Function: Add last in cooking to add warmth and depth to the dish.	
Savory	Flavor: Savory is exactly like it sounds, savory. Its flavor is a blend between thyme, rosemary, and sage.	beans, beef, chicken, garlic, red meat, starchy potatoes, tomatoes
	Function: It adds savoriness and aromatic quality to a dish. Add early in cooking.	
Tarragon	Flavor: Its flavor is like liquorice, heavier than basil but lighter than normal liquorice flavor.	acidic foods, poultry, eggs, fish, light flavored dishes
	Function: It adds lightness and freshness to a dish. Add last to a dish.	
Thyme	Flavor: aromatic and rich	marinara sauce, tomatoes, red meats, poultry, roasted meats, starchy vegetables
	Function: Adds warmth to dishes and gives food a wholesome taste. Add about midway through the dish.	

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