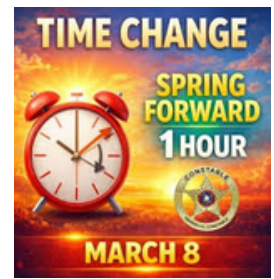




The Tusker Tribune

SOMERS MIDDLE SCHOOL NEWSPAPER

Issue 21, Winter 2026



Pulsera Bracelets Can Do a World of Good

By Allison Posadas
Tusker Tribune Staff

The Pulsera Project is a fair trade non profit organization, that works with artisans in Central America and provides a market for their handmade bracelets known as “pulseras”.

These bracelets are sold in different kinds of schools across the U.S. At SMS, pulseras are sold this week during lunch periods. Each one of the bracelets that are made come with a picture of the artisan who made the bracelet with their name/signature. Each pulsera is \$5. The money that is raised from the school pulsera sale will fund programs like healthcare, scholarships, and any other government programs that can benefit the artisans who made the pulseras throughout Central America.

The Pulsera Project is a program that’s based on the east coast and it was started by a group of college kids, who help young artisans in Nicaragua and Guatemala who spend their childhoods homeless, or on the streets. The young adults were taken in by a shelter. These young adults make these pulseras, which in my opinion are really pretty, and nice.

I hope you learned a lot about the Pulsera Project and I hope you guys buy one of any kinds of Pulseras of your choice. Please buy one because it will help the people who need programs like healthcare, scholar ships, and much more. So I really do recommend buying one.



After This Winter, ‘Springing Forward’ is Welcome

By Lauren Rosenblum
Tusker Tribune Staff

Daylight Savings Time is from March 8th to November 1st. We turn clocks back by one hour for Daylight Savings Time in the fall. This coming Sunday, we turn our clocks one hour ahead. This means we lose 1 hour of sleep.

Daylight Savings Time was originally supposed to reduce energy consumption, and to have less time in the evening in the warmer months. It was first started after World War 1. It is also used for safety benefits. It is to move more daylight hours into the evening.

Daylight Savings Time usually begins in March. You “spring forward” with daylight savings time because since the clocks go forward one hour, we “spring” ahead one hour also, just like the clocks. On the second Sunday of March, clocks go ahead one hour at 2:00 AM. meaning so that they jump ahead to 3:00 am, meaning we lose an extra hour of sleep. Many places, including Arizona and Hawaii, do not do daylight savings time.



Daylight Savings--A Good Way to Save Your Candles

By Cormac Pelhank
Tusker Tribune Staff

Have you ever heard of the term “daylight savings?” It may or may not sound familiar but now it certainly will. Did you know that this Sunday, March 8th, at 2 AM, clocks will move to 3 AM due to a thing called daylight savings which sadly means we lose an hour of sleep. Clocks will spring ahead as the upcoming spring creeps in.

“Most of the United States observes Daylight Savings Time (DST), the practice of setting the clock forward by one hour when there is longer daylight during the day, so that evenings have more daylight and mornings have less.” (Wikipedia).

Now, there are a few places that don't follow the same schedule as the rest of the United States, for example, in Arizona, Hawaii, and last Puerto Rico. These places don't follow the same daylight savings cycle because they follow their own set of daylight savings rules. “In the US, daylight saving time starts on the second Sunday in March and ends on the first Sunday in November, with the time changes taking place at 2:00 a.m. local time”. (Wikipedia).

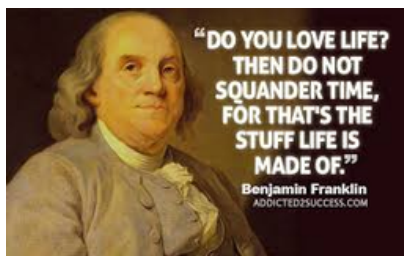
There is also an expression that says clocks “spring forward” and “fall back”. This is because spring clocks are moved forward from 2 AM to 3 AM, and in fall, clocks are moved back from 2 AM to 1 AM. “Daylight saving time lasts for a total of 34 weeks (238 days) every year, about 65% of the entire year.” (Wikipedia).

For some history in Daylight Savings Time, you can thank a man who may or may not sound familiar, known as Benjamin Franklin. Of course, most people know him for discovering electricity, but he also had a role in DST. Benjamin Franklin proposed a form of daylight savings around 1784 written as an anonymous subscriber on what sadly isn't YouTube. Benjamin Franklin anonymously proposed that by getting up earlier in the day, people could save their candles because back then there was no electricity yet.

According to Benjamin Franklin's calculation, people could save an equivalent of roughly \$200 million dollars today in candles by getting up earlier and using the light that nature provided us with, and it worked! Of course, this wasn't an official thing until 1962, when the transportation industry found the lack of consistency confusing enough to push for federal regulation. The result was the Uniform Time Act of 1966 signed by President Lyndon Johnson on April 14th.

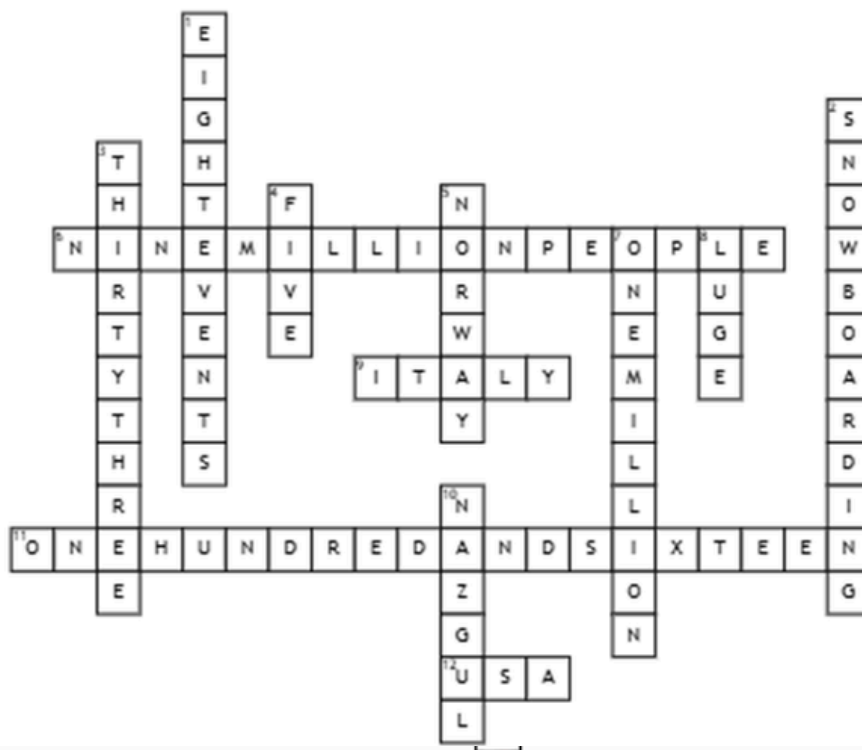
Beginning in 1967, the act mandated standard time within the established time zones and provided for advanced time which led us to change our clocks in spring and fall. The act also required states that used Daylight Savings Time in 1966 to follow the same schedule. The newly created Department of Transportation (DOT) was given power to enforce the law. Crazy how one thought about saving money could create a law years later. Maybe not directly, but if it weren't for Benjamin Franklin, \$200 million dollars would be gone over an easy fix. This is a good lesson in life in which any idea that seems tiny can turn into a huge idea.

In conclusion, Benjamin Franklin decided that people could save a lot of money by getting up earlier in the morning and using the light that nature provides. A couple of decades later, it was known not just as a federal law but a known almost holiday-like universal idea. Of course, there were many other ideas that came into changing the clocks that involved farming and fuel for things. In addition, getting up earlier enabled us to not use lights or lamps fueled by oil or other substances that could harm the environment, and that could create harmful smoke that affected cattle and other humans.



Here are the answers to last week's Winter Olympics Crossword

2026 Winter Olympics Answer Key



Across

- 6. About How many people watched the gold medal men's hockey game on TV
- 9. Where were the Olympics held
- 11. How many medal events were there in the Olympics
- 12. What country won gold for the men's and women's hockey

Down

- 1. How many new events were added this Olympics
- 2. What is the most watched tv Olympic event
- 3. How many medals did USA win in all
- 4. How many rings are there in the Olympic Flag
- 5. What country won the most medals

- 7. About How many tickets did the Olympics sell
- 8. what is one of the least watched sports in the Olympics
- 10. What was the dog's name who ran onto the Cross-country ski course
- 10. What was the dog's name who ran onto the Cross-country ski course



Women's History Month Has a Proud Origin

**By Lauren Rosenblum
Tusker Tribune Staff**

Woman's History Month is from Sunday, March 1st, to Tuesday, March 31st this year. Some facts about Woman's History Month are that it originally started in California. It was a local event there in 1978, and it finally became a national week in 1980.

People honor Woman's History Month by putting together lunches. People also hold book clubs about this, and some people even also start a social media campaign.

Some notable figures for Woman's History Month are people like Rosa Parks, Harriet Tubman, Marie Curie, Susan B. Anthony, and Eleanor Roosevelt. Some other people also are Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Oprah Winfrey, Kamala Harris, and Malala Yousafzai.

Woman's History Month was expanded to be celebrated to a month. It was expanded to be celebrated to a month by Congress in 1987, to honor women's contributions. Its roots were traced back to 1857, where workers protested for women's rights.

Colors that represent Woman's History Month are purple, green, and white. Purple, green, and white represent the colors for Woman's History Month because they were the official colors of the Woman's Social and Political Union, which was formed in the United Kingdom, the UK, in 1908 to fight for women's suffrage (the right to vote).



Short Hair Cats are Long on Affection

**By Isabella Nevsky
Tusker Tribune Staff**

American Shorthairs are a very popular and friendly cat breed. They are considered the shorthair that is native to the United States, and they are believed to have originated in Europe.

American Shorthairs have blue, copper, green, and hazel eye colors. An American Shorthair's coat is short and straight. Their coat can be white, blue, black, cream, red, silver, golden, brown, or they can have patterns like cameo, tortoiseshell, blue cream, or chinchilla. Male American Shorthairs typically weigh between 11 and 15 pounds while females weigh between 8 and 12 pounds. They are very pleasant companions and love to play. They love to sleep out in the sun and are very affectionate cats. American Shorthairs are medium to large in size and very muscular. Their coat is very dense and thick, so it's good to brush it regularly as knots can appear. American

Shorthairs are excellent cats that are intelligent, low maintenance, and are good with families and other pets!

Source:

- <https://www.hillspet.com/cat-care/cat-breeds/american-shorthair>



Find Out About Laser Tag for Kids Your Age

By The Great Outdoorsman
Tusker Tribune Staff

Hello and welcome back to The Great Outdoorsman. So a while back, like around the month of October, I talked about laser tag. This activity happens in the spring and the fall and they have a camp for midsummer.

I'm not going to get into detail on this topic. You can look at my previous articles. You can find them by clicking this link: <https://sms.somersschools.org/fs/resource-manager/view/91ca28a2-78ba-43f4-90e9-785612061379>, and for more information, there is another link in this previous article that will lead to the website page of this program.

It's a great program. I highly recommend it and you can join. Now I will be there along with a couple other kids from the school. Actually it's mostly kids from the middle school. It's realistic. It's very thrilling and at the end, there's a tournament where you, compete against a bunch of other towns in Westchester, to find out who's the best.

I also have another article on my journey in that tournament. Here's the link:

<https://sms.somersschools.org/fs/resource-manager/view/9af26f4f-f31e-461c-8c2d-3df90c69bc5d>

And that's all we have for today I hope you enjoyed this article of The Great Outdoorsman and I'll see you next time.



Music Has the Power to Form Unbreakable Connections

By Zahra Guerra
Tusker Tribune Staff

Music can have a special part in someone's life, and not just when you put on your headphones and listen to your favorite songs, or if it's in the shower.

Music can have a much deeper meaning to someone and create special bonds between an artist and another person. An example could be connecting through shared experiences by music and the lyrics or the message behind it can bring and connect people together, like emotional shared experiences for example, which allows people to bond over their shared feelings and that they feel heard and makes them feel like they're not alone on whatever they experience or are going through and how is a strong example on how music moves people emotionally.

Music can also be another form of escapism and a way to calm down, and even to help focus on certain tasks and causes motivation. It's deeply personal and for a lot of people in the world, it's something that provides senses of belonging and comfort. It has an extraordinary ability to influence our emotions and thoughts; music has a powerful positive impact on our lives and has a place in everyone's hearts and can do so much and provides an example for feelings that can't be put into words. It doesn't always have to be an emotional thing either,

The bonding and connection and people being together creates a sense of social closeness. Through music sharing, you become a part in someone's life and you form strong relationships with people, And even in special education, music helps students express themselves and helps out with their social development. Music is a universal language that promotes a sense of community and helps others bond. Overall, music comes in many different forms and can be used in any way you want it to be, which is what makes it so great and special.



Bass Fishing Tips for When Spring has Sprung

By The Great Outdoorsman
Tusker Tribune Staff

Hello and welcome back to the great outdoors man. Today we will be talking about one of the hardest times to catch bass--spring.

In the spring bass are spawning, ignore lures and don't eat a lot. They are hard wired in this time to protect their eggs from predators. The main idea to catch bass at this time is to annoy them. Choose a lure that makes noise. The bass will register this as a threat and smack on it.

There are two main lures that are used at this time: chatterbaits and crankbaits. Chatterbaits are pretty simple-- no techniques needed. Crankbaits are different.

Here are several ways to catch spawning bass with crankbaits. First, focus on sunken logs or sticks. Bump a rattling lipless on the wood; this often catches the bass' attention. Then stop reeling it in and let it rise slowly; the bite will often come with the rise. Also, let's contribute to the upkeep of your fishing area. Many bass that have been caught and released return to the water to find their nest desecrated, with Bluegill and other predators devouring up their eggs. So, to minimize damage, return the bass to the water quickly. A good way to think about this is as soon as you bring the fish on land hold your breath till you let it go. This will give you a good understanding of how the bass feels and when to release it.

That's all we have for today and I'll see you next time.



Practicing is Just as Important as Performing

By Lucas Mejia
Tusker Tribune Staff

Hello and welcome back to the Weekly Life of a 6th Grade Musician. Today we are going to talk about a topic that's very important for every musician and is what is expected of you.

So, I know a lot of people in the 6th grade orchestra who play, but don't usually practice with a routine. So that's what I'm here to help with because, if we practice, it's going to help us play a lot. And I know what you're going to say-- Mr. Gilbert doesn't give us the music sheets so we can't practice at home. Then look on your laptop. He posts all the music on there and I know playing from the laptop can be a pain. So, I recommend you print the music and if you don't have a printer, I'm sure Mr. Gilbert can print out some music for you.

Having that in mind, we all have different schedules and we can't practice every day. I mean a lot of us have other stuff to do. I have to write these articles. I have to go to ski practice over the weekend, and I'm sure you do have something similar. But I recommend taking at least 15 minutes out of your day to practice the instruments.

I also want to say that you can practice less if you play another instrument because that also helps, too. Especially since NYSSMA is coming up. Play the whole piece or at least what we've gotten up to in orchestra. If you have a metronome, use it. There's usually a decibel counter at the top and use it to play at the correct speed. If you have trouble on certain parts, then focus on those parts. If you don't practice without the orchestra, then you will end up relying on the other instruments. For example, if the violins have a melody, then you know you're at a certain place and it will be harder for you if you're playing without the violin. I'm not saying you shouldn't use those cues but don't completely rely on them either. And that's all we have for today thank you and I'll see you next time on the Weekly Life of 6th Grade Musician.



Do Not Underestimate Social Media's Negative Impacts

By Zahra Guerra
Tusker Tribune Staff

Social media can impact mental health in many ways, mostly cruel. An overused amount of social media usage is linked to increased chances of depression and anxiety, especially for teenagers.

Cyberbullying is also a major part of the impact. A huge number of anonymous people online take advantage of it to hide their identities and cause online harassment, which in turn causes the teenagers who are getting affected by it to have a reduction in their mental health well-being. This heavily connects to getting depression from it and insecurity.

Also connecting to insecurities from social media, most teenagers compare themselves on the internet, leading up to the point of lowered self-worth and esteem for themselves and making them feel inferior to others and having the need to fit into a certain standard that people praise which heavily affects them as people.

Addiction to social media can lead to reduced sleep, loneliness, producing fears of missing out on stuff, and gaining short attention spans which is affecting their everyday lives.

Teenagers using more of their time online rather than in real life in person can leave them feeling socially isolated and invalidated most of the time and can cause issues with decreased real-life interactions. Even if social media is a very common thing and addictive, it is not a safe environment for people and young children, where we are constantly comparing ourselves, exposure to misinformation, reducing motivation to do anything, and chances of exploitation online can all impact your overall well-being and will most likely worsen it.

Even though social media can be brutal and cause low mental health and well-being, people still use it constantly to this day and even gain addictions. So, no matter how bad the social media environment is, people can't stop or take their eyes off whatever's on the internet and can't go a day without it, which is the harsh reality of it overall.



An Argument As Old As School Itself--Homework

By Eli Mundis
Tusker Tribune Staff

The majority of schools around the world give homework to students to develop their brains, but is this really valid?

Originally, homework was created to punish misbehaving students, by Roberto Nevelis, a 16th Century Venetian teacher, who taught in Italy.

In the 1800s, the concept of homework spread to the United States, causing many students to question the importance of homework.

At home, students forced to work on projects for school feel that the concept of stressing at home over a project or an assignment is unnecessary because they are forced to do it, whether they choose to or not. Today, many students agree, however, many schools still assign it, so how could the situation be mediated?

One way would be to make the homework interactive, meaning that student would actively want to learn from their homework. Although many apps and websites try to help with this, the problem still stands, so what about removing the entire concept altogether?

Honestly, this would probably not be the solution, since many teachers would not have the time to teach their curriculum with the 45-minute periods assigned to their class.

Although the potential solutions might not be the answer, more suggestions could always help, so here are some answers from students in SMS, who were asked how they would change the concept.

“I think that if I were the person who assigned the homework, I would make it easier, because the students have a lot on their plates, and I would not want to stress them out on the work they already have,” says Makaelyn Reid, a student in 6th grade.

“One way to make homework better would be to make sure that each student is met with their own level of understanding when it comes to preparing them to work at home. What I mean, is that each student should be assigned with different skill levels to match their own.” (This student chose to be anonymous.)

These are suggestions from students at SMS, but what do you think? Thanks for reading!



Always Be Prepared if a Blizzard is in the Forecast

By Eli Mundis
Tusker Tribune Staff

A couple of weeks ago, and a couple of months ago, the east coast of the United States has been hit by a two massive blizzards, so how could we prepare for another one and how does a blizzard work?

A blizzard is a storm that mainly occurs in the winter, consisting of wind and heavy snowfall, along with low visibility. When they happen, many small buildings, houses, electrical lines, and other areas can be covered by snow, or collapse altogether.

While snow is usually a main characteristic of blizzards, it is not always guaranteed, and if a blizzard happens after snow has fallen, it picks up the snow, causing a ground blizzard.

Many blizzards are vast, spanning up to hundreds of kilometers in size, including the ones that we recently experienced, meaning that when one arrives, it can be catastrophic. To prepare for an emergency like this, most people recommend preparing in advance, having a first aid kit if necessary and extra food and water. You should be prepared to stay multiple days without power or access to basic needs.

The most severe blizzard, in 1888, brought up to 50 feet of snowdrift, but most blizzards bring much less, with wind speeds similar to that of a Type One hurricane. So how can animals survive this blasted cold? Many small critters that live in the woods carve homes in the heart of trees, stocking up on nuts and seeds. Larger animals like tigers and bears use their fur and hibernate throughout the winter.

Although some blizzards are unpredictable and can strike in random places all around the world, it is still good to know where they usually come. Blizzards often strike in temperate and polar regions, in the cold regions around Earth. A popular spot for blizzards to be in is the Northern Great Plains in the Midwest and lower Canada

Overall, blizzards can be highly dangerous and avoiding them and knowing when to stay safe is extremely important when they arrive.

Thanks for reading this article and see you next time!



The Tusker Tribune is the Online School Newspaper of Somers Middle School. It is published weekly (except for school holidays) and contains articles written entirely by the students of

Somers Middle School
250 Route 202, Somers, NY.

Any student interested in joining the Tusker Tribune Newspaper Club should contact Club Advisor Dean Pappas at DPappas@somersschools.org.

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The Tusker Tribune

SOMERS MIDDLE SCHOOL NEWSPAPER

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Katherine Johnson's Talents Helped the U.S. Win the Space Race

By Noah Samuel
Tusker Tribune Staff

Have you ever heard of Katherine Johnson? Chances are, you haven't – and there's a (not so good) reason for it. Keep reading to learn more about the mathematical genius behind many of NASA's major space missions in the 1950's, 60's, 70's, and 80's.

Early Life

Katherine Johnson was born in White Sulfur Springs, West Virginia, in 1918. She showed an aptitude for math at a young age, starting high school at ten years old. She went on to study at West Virginia State College, a historically Black college, and graduated summa cum laude at eighteen years old! She then went on to attend a graduate mathematics program at West Virginia University and was the first African-American woman to do so. She was one of three students, and the only woman, to integrate WVU's graduate program with WVSC after a Supreme Court ruling required white-only colleges to do so as one option.

Career

After graduating, Johnson returned to being a teacher as she had been in between college and graduate school. She learned that NASA (then called NACA) was hiring in their computing section and would hire both African-Americans and whites in their Guidance and Navigation Department. She got the job, and from 1953 to 1958, Johnson worked as a "computer" — a person who solved complex math problems by hand. She would calculate flight paths, launch windows, and emergency return routes for spacecraft, something that only a talented select group of individuals could do.

Johnson then went on to work in the Spacecraft Controls Branch, NACA's successor, from 1958 to her retirement in 1986. Her first societal breakthrough came in 1960, when a report was published with Johnson's name on it. Up until then, no woman had ever had their name published on a report. She calculated the trajectory for the 1961 space flight of Alan Shepard, the first American in space. She also calculated the launch window for his Mercury mission.

When NASA used digital computers to calculate the trajectory for John Glenn's 1962 orbit of Earth, he personally asked Johnson to double-check the computer calculations. She helped with calculations of the Apollo 11 moon landing and the Apollo 13 mission and abortion. She gained a reputation as a trustworthy computer, and when she worked with the new digital computer technology, NASA felt much more comfortable relying on the calculations it produced.

Legacy

Katherine Johnson was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2015 by President Barack Obama. She helped America win the Space Race against the Soviet Union, and a NASA research facility has been named in her honor. She overcame the segregation and discrimination in the 1950's and 60's, paved the way for both women and African-Americans in the STEM field, and she has proved in countless ways that talent and determination can change history forever.



Westchester's Frankel a Key to U.S. Women's Gold

By Noah Samuel
Tusker Tribune Staff

On February 19, the United States won the gold medal in Women's Ice Hockey at the Winter Olympics. However, that never would have been possible without Aerin Frankel, the goaltender – and Westchester native – who helped the team capture the victory.

Early Life

Aerin Frankel was born and raised in Briarcliff Manor, New York on May 24, 1999. Growing up, she played knee hockey with her brother and cousins, and at four years old, she learned how to ice skate. She loved skating as a young kid and realized that she could play a sport through this, leading to her playing hockey. She transitioned to goaltender at age nine when she realized she could stay on the ice longer as a goalie.

All through elementary and middle school, she played on boys' club teams, as was and still is common for girls seeking to compete at a high level. She initially attended Horace Greeley HS in Chappaqua but transferred to Shattuck-St. Mary's School in Faribault, MN – the best prep school in the country – as a sophomore.

High School and Collegiate Career

Frankel excelled at Shattuck-St. Mary's, posting 106 wins, and finishing her high school career with 39 shutouts, a 1.10 goals-against average, and a .945 save percentage. She then went on to play at Northwestern University in 2017. Frankel finished her rookie season with a commanding 1.92 GAA and .934 SV%, leading all rookies. She led Northeastern to a Hockey East Championship in her freshman and sophomore seasons. As a junior, she set Northeastern records for GAA, SV%, shutouts, and wins! In her senior year, Frankel set an NCAA record with a .969 SV% and led the nation in every major goaltending category. She broke the Northeastern school record with 27 career shutouts. She won the Patty Kazmaier Memorial Award, WHCA National Goalie of the Year Award, and was named the Bob Allen Women's Player of the Year!

Frankel returned as a graduate student in for a fifth year on the COVID-19 eligibility relief and finished her collegiate career with an NCAA all-time record of 103 wins.

Professional Career

After NCAA hockey, Frankel joined the Professional Women's Hockey Players Association, playing with Team Adidas. She posted a .937 save percentage. When the PWHPL became the PWHL in 2023, she signed with Boston, saying "Boston is my home and the city that I love." She has been playing for the Boston Fleet ever since. She has also played for Team USA at the IIHF World Championships for five years, from 2021 to 2025, earning two gold medals and three silvers. And this year, she has won the ultimate medal, an Olympic Games gold medal.

Aerin Frankel shows that no matter where you are from, or who you are, you can accomplish your goals if you work hard enough. She has been looked over by many recruiters because of her 5'6" stature, but she didn't let that stop her, as she proved everyone wrong at Northeastern. So, congratulations to Frankel and Team USA, and I hope to see this dominance continue!



Florida Has Diverse Attractions

By Gia Sardilli
Tusker Tribune Staff

Florida is a nice place to go on vacation. This spring break I'm going! In early April my break starts, and I'll be going for a week. When I go there, I usually stay at the Marriott. Last time when I went, I went to Gator Land. When I went there, it was so hot and it had many alligators. In Florida, there is Disney, too! But usually when I go, I go to Aquatica or Volcano Bay! The temperature is usually around 23 degrees Celsius (73 degrees).

There are lots of beaches but I rarely go to them. Here are: Melbourne Beach Florida, Clearwater Beach Florida, and New Smyrna Beach Florida. There are many more but the last one I will say is, Daytona Beach Florida.

Here are some facts about Florida!

1. Location: Southeastern U.S., Gulf of Mexico & Atlantic coast.
2. Population: 23,372,215 (2024).
3. Capital: Tallahassee.
4. Area: 65,758 sq mi.
5. Language: English, significant Spanish speaking.
6. Climate: Tropical, hot summers, mild winters.

Geophagy facts!

1. Florida is located in the southeastern region of the United States. It is also considered part of the Deep South, especially the part of Florida north of Ocala.
2. The state is bordered by the Gulf of Mexico to the west, Alabama to the northwest, Georgia to the north, the Bahamas and Atlantic Ocean to the east, and the Straits of Florida and Cuba to the south. *[Learn more: 20 Fun Facts About The Bahamas: Island Paradise]*
3. Florida is the only state that borders both the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.
4. Florida has the longest coastline in the contiguous United States (the lower 48 states), at approximately 1350 mi (2170 km), and that's not counting the state's islands.

These are lots of facts about Florida. I hope you liked this!



There is Nothing Half Baked About Potatoes

By Laurel Knapp
Tusker Tribune Staff

A staple in many different diets across the world, this vegetable has been eaten by billions of people for millions of years and is one of the most important crops in the world. Their crop failure has caused mass famine and thousands of deaths; they have been a part of culturally significant and delicious dishes and recipes all around the world, and they are so influential across the globe that they change the course of history. They are potatoes, scientifically known as *Solanum Tuberosum*.

Kinds of potatoes:

Did you know there are more than 200 types of potatoes sold in the US? All potatoes fall into one of the 7 main categories: russet, red, white, yellow, blue/purple, fingerling, and petite.

RUSSET:

One category is the russet potato. This potato is ideal for light and fluffy mashed potatoes because of their delicate flavor and fluffy texture. The American botanist Luther Burbank developed this wonderful potato to survive the Irish Potato Famine. The potato is called the Russet Burbank after its color and founder. According to finedininglovers.com, it is the most widely cultivated potato in the US. There are also 40 other varieties of russet potatoes, the most common one being the Russet Norkotah.

Continued on Page 13



Potatoes

From Page 12

RED:

The next potato type is red potatoes. With origins in South America, it moved to Europe in the 16th century. Often called “new potatoes,” these potatoes have a waxy texture and firm and vibrant skin. Some have red skin and red flesh, and some only have red skin.

WHITE:

Another excellent type of potato is the white potato with its delicate thin skin and its ability to hold its shape well after cooking. According to PubMed Central, US consumption of white potatoes has decreased in the past century, but there has been an increase in global consumption in the past century.

YELLOW:

This amazing potato with a smooth buttery texture is the yellow potato. The well-known Yukon Gold Potato is a type of yellow potato. Yukon Gold Potatoes were made in the 1960s by Gary Johnston and released into shops in 1980. Grilling them gives them crispy skin that enhances their dense flesh with a result of a delicious side to any meal.

BLUE/PURPLE:

Most known for their distinctive color, blue or purple potatoes have become the center of many delicious dishes around the world with their mild and distinctly nutty flavor and moist firm flesh. They are native to Peru and Bolivia and were brought to Europe in the 16th century. They were brought to the US in the mid-1980s. Their color is preserved best by microwaving.

FINGERLING:

The next potato type is the fingerling potato. Their origins are in South America, and they were brought to Europe in the 16th century. Pan-frying and roasting enhance robust flavor and nutty and buttery taste and are perfect for a change-of-pace foundation in a potato salad.

PETITE:

The final main potato type is the petite potato; they may be small, but they are big in flavor. Some wonderful benefits of using this potato are that they have a quicker cooking time, can be served whole because they are bite-size, and are colorful, so they bring a pop of color to any dish.

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