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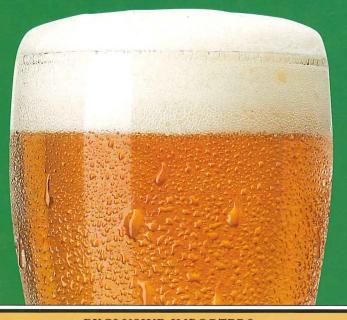




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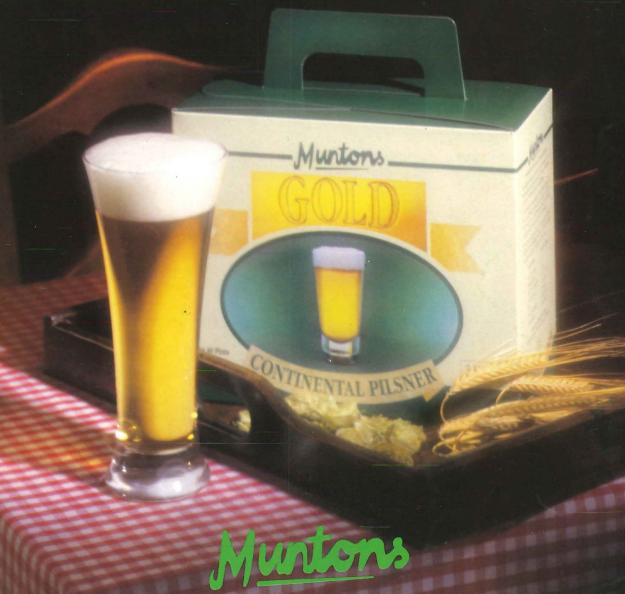
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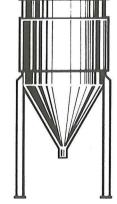
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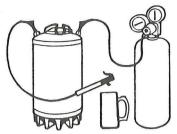
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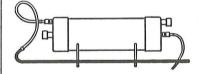
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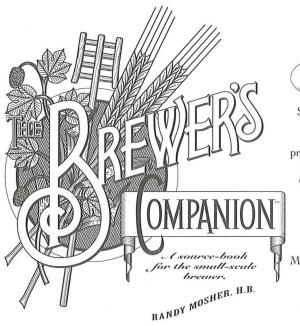
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To promote public awareness and appreciation of the quality and variety of beer through education, research and the collection and dissemination of information; to serve as a forum for the technological and cross-cultural aspects of the art of brewing; and to encourage responsible use of beer as an alcoholcontaining beverage.

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(ISSN 0196-5921)

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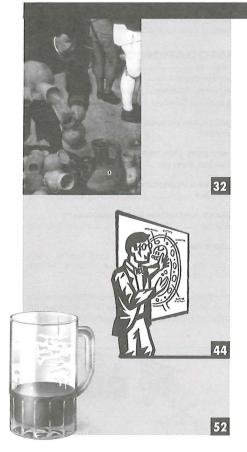
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ZYMURGY

Zymurgy \ zī'mər jē \ n: the art and science of fermentation, as in brewing.



VOLUME 17, NUMBER 2



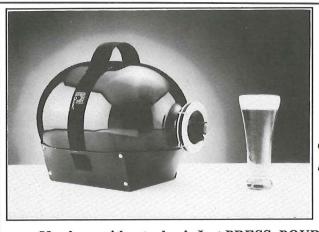
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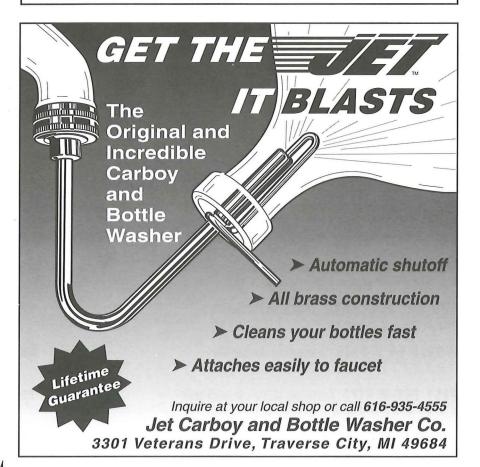
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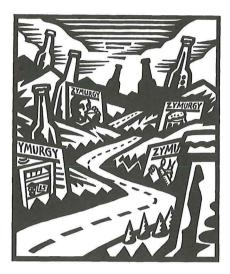


EDITORIAL Karen Barela

one of us really knows where we're going or where we'll wind up, and if we did, we'd be about as exciting, creative and worthwhile as caged animals. This job and its evolution still seem like a kind of miracle to me, partly because it runs counter to the career path I set for myself. Here I am, having wandered onto the stage. Looking for answers and knowing that whatever answers I find, they have to be incomplete because the journey is.

The same can be said for this magazine. It's on a journey and no one really knows where it will end up. For those of us who work here, our futures depend on its journey, and for our readers, your homebrewing enjoyment is completely intertwined with it. We all bear the responsibilities for the consequences of the work we do here. The trouble is, I can't always grasp what that's supposed to be exactly. We are in business as journalists and educators - communicators as much as entertainers. We operate under a certain vibe that ranges from extremely casual to something quite efficient. We're nothing if not meticulous, but we've built in a certain potential for randomness, to let the journey lead us rather than us always leading the journey. zymurgy is elastic, and we're constantly pushing at the parameters so there are more choices. Choices for us as an Association and choices for you as a community of homebrewers.

zymurgy journeys far and wide because there is a certain kind of authenticity to homebrewing and to the community of homebrewers. Most of us respond, however abstractly, to the urge for community rather than self interest, and homebrewing and zymurgy express a renewed connection to our community roots. It's a community that we want to live in and it's capable of accom-



Endless Journeys

modating many tribes. It starts with the community of staff members at the AHA and AOB and encompasses all of our writers, editors, technical advisers and artists. It further embraces our board of advisers, numerous committee members and all of our highly dedicated volunteers. It eagerly encircles all of the homebrew club members, competition entrants and even the media. Most of all, the community is you, homebrewers and readers of *zymurgy* who embark on journeys of brewing handcrafted beers.

The road homebrewers choose to travel is full of choices and never-ending routes. **zymurgy** is here to provide the maps to help you along your way. We ask you to give us the important feedback about what we're covering and what we should do more of. I'd like to know what you think about what you're holding in your hands right now. I think homebrewing is neither a fad nor a trend, but

a statement of the deepest significance, provoking and inspiring a personal challenge in each of us. We each accept that challenge every time we brew, and for us at the AHA, we accept the extended challenge of inspiring you with words and ideas.

Sometimes it is hard to find original ways of presenting words and ideas and at times we'll rely on instinct over intellect. We always try to tell the story, complete with all of the scientific jargon, and at the same time completely demystify it. We aim for real interaction and real communication. We dream about and we search for that elusive story of the decade. More than anything, we think of the coverage and stories in zymurgy as participatory journalism and we are delighted to present the platform. We serve as a means for people and communities to get to know one another and to pass information along. We look for ideas that are more than just ideas. We look for a revolution in the homebrewing world.

There continues to be a desire for this magazine focused on all things beer and brewing, but also on the collective consciousness of the AHA. We want to keep you up on the latest happenings and what's going on with the people making waves. Running with it is what we are about and we want you to continue to run with us. We acknowledge the influence each and every one of you has on us and on the hobby. We share with you a pragmatic insistence on the opportunities of the present, a devotion for high-tech information and a fetish for the future. The evolution and the journey of zymurgy will continue to inspire the epic explorations of the art and science of homebrewing. We don't know where any of us is going, but we'll have fun getting there.

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Good Brewing Knows No Borders

Dear zymurgy,

As an avid homebrewer and a Canadian, I believe I should respond to remarks that have appeared in recent beer periodicals. Articles by Seth Schneider (*zymurgy* Fall 1993 Vol. 16, No. 3) and Fred Eckhardt (*All About Beer*, November 1993) have cast a somewhat disparag-

ing view upon homebrewing outside the United States. In particular, several of Schneider's comments smack of "beer ethnocentrism."

In Schneider's opinion, the United States stands apart from the rest of the homebrewing world because, (in the United States homebrewing is) "a hobby, not a necessity," and (United States homebrewers) "go the extra mile to make

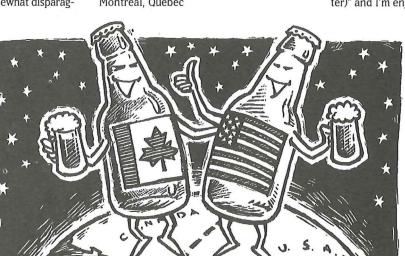
great beer." Such broad generalizations are ill advised. Many Canadians like to compare American beer to making love in a canoe (f_____ close to water). This comparison is clearly ignorant of the many fine U.S. microbrewed and brewpub beers.

Undoubtedly, some individuals may take to homebrewing as a cheap source of alcohol, but then some people get their fix by drinking household cleansers. The vast majority of Canadian homebrewers is attempting to brew a quality and variety of beer that is not commercially available. The AHA's 1993 Ninkasi Award winner, Walter Dobrowney of Saskatoon, provides a shining example.

A good Canadian homebrewer is not an oxymoron. Whenever you are in Montreal, look up the Montreal Association of Serious Homebrewers — they'll be glad to share a pint of quality homebrew.

Cheers!

Yours truly, Gavin Downing Montreal, Quebec



Dear zymurgy,

I'm not one to write and complain. Seth Schneider's contribution in *zymurgy* Fall 1993 (Vol. 16, No. 3) "For the Beginner," however, caused me to take up pen and paper.

Schneider's article has brought U.S. patriotism to new lows — instructions on beer kits!

- (I) "The brewers in those countries (England and Canada), often do things as cheaply, simply and quickly as possible.
- (2) "This also explains why they'll make (and drink!) some of the most awful wine kits.
 - (3) "Here it's a hobby, not a necessity."

These three excerpts from the article are not mere hyperbole, but also false.

I'm not sure where Schneider came up with the reasons for differences from country to country on the instructions, but possibly his last line says it all: "In the United States, we go the extra mile to make great beer."

I believe Schneider should in the future do more research, answer the question without the opinions and relax and have a homebrew. I know I went "the extra mile (kilometer)" and I'm enjoying a great homebrew.

> Yours truly, Randy Kelly Thunder Bay, Ontario

Dear zymurgy,

It looks like I made a mistake in gearing my article strictly to the United States market. Your Canadian readers are right to complain. I stand corrected, and willingly suggest that readers in any country wishing to make a better brew should ignore instructions

on cans as discussed in the article. Once again, my American homebrew hubris got out of hand!

Best international regards, Seth Schneider Westport, Massachusetts

Homebrew Snobbery

Dear zymurgy,

Marty Nachel's letter in *zymurgy* Winter 1993 (Vol. 16, No. 5) struck a chord of resonance in my own experience. I, too, am an



extract brewer who hasn't made the full transition to all grain. Why? Time. I use so much time to brew that more expended on the quest for the perfect ale will cause my life to suffer from my obsessions. Is there nothing noble about extract brews? I think there is.

While I realize that "All Grainers" are using us "No Brainers" as a point of discrimination, marking their own activities as more sophisticated and pure than merely pouring a can into a pot and stirring in the yeast, I believe we extractors are relaxing more and having more homebrew. I do notice that all grainers are bit more tense on style and technique, certainly more technical, and much more intent on the entire process. I applaud such dedication to an art; it is this intensity that advances the art. But most extract brewers I know are solidly in the "whatever" camp. I brew beer to drink daily, not to bottle and pack and send it off to some distant land to be sniffed and swirled by a beer judge.

And you know, in the presence of my wife, father-in-law and friends, I have at times served a beer of true distinction, a veritable homebrewed Dom, and savored it in a way that made me feel like the king of the world, sad that others shall never taste a truly wonderful ale. The most common type I brew I simply call "Ordinary Ale" — and while I respect my product, my wife will often say ironically, "some ordinary."

While we are all "pointy-headed beer snobs," we revel to different degrees in the freedom our craft affords us.

Cheers, Kristofer Younger Wilmington, Delaware

P.S. What's a pointy-headed beer snob? Well, when I serve my brew it's those who know

the style and wonder, usually out loud, what the original gravity was.

Fresh Beer?

Dear zymurgy,

While I enjoyed Stephen Snyder's article on John Mallett and the Old Dominion Brewing Co. in *zymurgy* Winter 1993 (Vol. 16, No. 5), I noticed a small but significant error.

The article praised Old Dominion for stamping their bottles with "an expiration date in

plain English." In fact, every bottle sold under the Dominion banner displays the bottling date, which changes freshness from a brewer's edict to an evaluation made by the consumer.

Cheers, Jim Dorsch Alexandria, Virginia

Editor's note: Thanks, Jim. Old Dominion stamps its bottles with a bottling date contrary to what was reported in the 1993 Winter zymurgy.

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2.25	1.02	64	67	8.52	10.23	2.13	2.56	1.06	1.28	11.1	33.3	532	40	4	88	31	136	58	184	84
2.50	1.13	71	74	9.46	11.36	2.37	2.84	1.18	1.42	12.3	37.0	591	41	5	89	32	137	58	185	85
2.75	1.25	78	81	10.41	12.50	2.60	3.13	1.30	1.56	13.6	40.2	651	42	6	90	32	138	59	186	86
3.00	1.36	85	89	11.36	13.64	2.84	3.41	1.42	1.70	14.8	44.4	710	43	6	91	33	139	59	187	86
3.25	1.47	92	96	12.30	14.77	3.08	3.69	1.54	1.85	16.0	48.1	769	44	7	92	33	140	60	188	87
3.50	1.59	99	103	13.25	15.91	3.31	3.98	1.66	1.99	17.3	51.8	828	45	7	93	34	141	61	189	87
3.75	1.70	106	111	14.19	17.05	3.55	4.26	1.77	2.13	18.5	55.4	887	46	8	94	34	142	61	190	88
4.00	1.81	113	118	15.14	18.18	3.79	4.55	1.89	2.27	19.7	59.1	946	47	8	95	35	143	62	191	88
4.25	1.93	120	126	16.09	19.32	4.02	4.83	2.01	2.42	20.9	62.8	1005	48	9	96	36	144	62	192	89
4.50	2.04	128	133	17.03	20.46	4.26	5.11	2.13	2.56	22.2	66.5	1065	49	9	97	36	145	63	193	89
4.75	2.15	135	140	17.98	21.59	4.50	5.40	2.25	2.70	23.4	70.2	1124	50	10	98	37	146	63	194	90
5.00	2.27	142	148	18.93	22.73	4.73	5.68	2.37	2.84	24.6	73.9	1183	51	11	99	37	147	64	195	91
5.25	2.38	149	155	19.87	23.87	4.97	5.97	2.48	2.98	25.9	77.6	1242	52	11	100	38	148	64	196	91
5.50	2.49	156	163	20.82	25.00	5.20	6.25	2.60	3.13	27.1	81.3	1301	53	12	101	38	149	65	197	92
5.75	2.61	163	170	21.77	26.14	5.44	6.53	2.72	3.27	28.3	85.0	1360	54	12	102	39	150	66	198	92
6.00	2.72	170	177	22.71	27.28	5.68	6.82	2.84	3.41	29.6	88.7	1419	55	13	103	39	151	66	199	93
6.25	2.84	177	185	23.66	28.41	5.91	7.10	2.96	3.55	30.8	92.4	1479	56	13	104	40	152	67	200	93
6.50	2.95	184	192	24.60	29.55	6.15	7.39	3.08	3.69	32.0	96.1	1538	57	14	105	41	153	67	201	94
6.75	3.06	191	200	25.55	30.69	6.39	7.67	3.19	3.84	33.3	99.8	1597	58	14	106	41	154	68	202	94
7.00	3.18	198	207	26.50	31.82	6.62	7.96	3.31	3.98	34.5	103.5	1656	59	15	107	42	155	68	203	95
7.25	3.29	206	214	27.44	32.96	6.86	8.24	3.43	4.12	35.7	107.2	1715	60	16	108	42	156	69	204	96
7.50	3.40	213	222	28.39	34.09	7.10	8.52	3.55	4.26	37.0	110.9	1774	61	16	109	43	157	69	205	96
7.75	3.52	220	229	29.34	35.23	7.33	8.81	3.67	4.40	38.2	114.6	1834	62	17	110	43	158	70	206	97
8.00	3.63	227	237	30.28	36.37	7.57	9.09	3.79	4.55	39.4	118.3	1893	63	17	111	44	159	71	207	97
8.25	3.74	234	244	31.23	37.50	7.81	9.38	3.90	4.69	40.7	122.0	1952	64	18	112	44	160	71	208	98
8.50	3.86	241	251	32.18	38.64	8.04	9.66	4.02	4.83	41.9	125.7	2011	65	18	113	45	161	72	209	98
8.75	3.97	248	259	33.12	39.78	8.28	9.94	4.14	4.97	43.1	129.4	2070	66	19	114	46	162	72	210	99
9.00	4.08	255	266	34.07	40.91	8.52	10.23	4.26	5.11	44.4	133.1	2129	67	19	115	46	163	73	211	99
9.25	4.20	262	274	35.01	42.05	8.75	10.51	4.38	5.26	45.6	136.8	2188	68	20	116	47	164	73	212	100
9.50	4.31	269	281	36.96	43.19	9.99	10.80	4.50	5.40	46.8	140.5	2248	69	21	117	47	165	74		
9.75	4.42	276	288	37.91	44.32	9.23	11.08	4.61	5.54	48.1	144.2	2307	70	21	118	48	166	74	°F (o °C
10.00	4.54	283	296	37.85	45.46	9.46	11.36	4.73	5.68	49.3	147.9	2366	71	22	119	48	167	75	120—	°C —50 —40
0.25	4.65	291	303	38.80	46.60	9.70	11.65	4.85	5.82	50.5	151.6	2425	72	22	120	49	168	76	100— 80—	-30
0.50	4.76	298	310	39.75	47.73	9.94	11.93	4.97	5.97	51.8	155.3	2484	73	23	121	49	169	76	60— 40— 20— 0—	-20 -10 - 0 -10 -20
0.75	4.88	305	318	40.69	48.87	10.17	12.22	5.09	6.11	53.0	159.0	2543	74	23	122	50	170	77	40— 20—	- 0
1.00	4.99	312	325	41.64	50.01	10.41	12.50	5.20	6.25	54.2	162.6	2602	75	24	123	51	171	77	0-	_20
1.25	5.10	319	333	42.58	51.14	10.65	12.79	5.32	6.39	55.4	166.3	2662	76	24	124	51	172	78		
1.50	5.22	326	340	43.53	52.28	10.88	13.07	5.44	6.53	56.7	170.0	2721	77	25	125	52	173	78		
1.75	5.33	333	347	44.48	53.41	11.12	13.35	5.56	6.68	57.9	173.7	2780	78	26	126	52	174	79		
2.00	5.44	340	355	45.42	54.55	11.36	13.64	5.68	6.82	59.1	177.4	2839	79	26	127	53	175	79	8	

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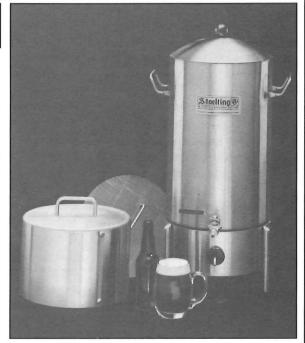
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Pictured above - The Brew System 2: a 7 gallon brew kettle, gas burner, mash screen, and wort chiller with housing.

Karen Barela

BrewStorm '94 June 19-25

The brewing storm of \$\int Brewstorm '94\) the century is scheduled to begin June 19. Four thunderous tours of 20 fantastic Colorado brewing spots are only some of the highlights. Judges from around the



world will choose the first-, second- and thirdplace beers of the AHA 1994 National Homebrew Competition. Mountains of homebrewing information will be presented in Denver















by a cast of 18 passionate brewing experts, including Charlie Papazian, Solomon Katz, George Fix, Byron Burch, Eric Warner, Paul Farnsworth, Ed Busch and Phil Fleming. Two Jambeeries, a combination of tastings and beer expos, offer the opportunity to mingle, mash and merge with brewers and beer lovers from across the country. Finally, on Saturday, June 25, you can enjoy the fifth annual Colorado Brewers Festival outdoors in Fort Collins, Colo.

More beer, homebrew, brewers, beer lovers, brain teasers, brewthinking and fun times will be had at the Conference than any other place. Complete details are available in zymurgy Spring 1994 (Vol. 17, No. 1) or by contacting Nancy Johnson, special events coordinator, at (303) 447-0816, FAX (303) 447-2825, PO Box 1679, Boulder, CO 80306-1679. We hope to see you there!

Explosive Growth

Those who said it was just a fad could not have been more wrong. The homebrewing hobby continues to grow and, in fact, it's nearly exploding! We've been tracking the amount of press coverage the hobby is receiving and it has never been greater. We've seen an interesting increase in the number of beer and brewingrelated periodicals. We know that Charlie Papazian's books, The Complete Joy of Home Brewing (Avon, 1983) and The New Complete Joy of Home Brewing (Avon, 1991), have sold more than 350,000 copies since publication. We can see evidence of growth by counting the number of bicycles parked in front of our office for the AOB employees needed to keep up with growth in the craft-beer movement. AHA membership is at an all-time high of 20,696, up 27 percent from 1992. The Beer Judge Certification Program has grown to 1,232 participants, nearly 300 more than in 1992. There were 70 new clubs in the AHA registered club program in 1993, for a yearend total of 381. We figure with an average club roster of 50, that's 19,050 homebrewing hobbyists who belong to clubs. There were 94 AHA sanctioned competitions in 1993. Again, we guess an average of 75 brewers participate in each AHA sanctioned competition for a total of 7,050 in 1993. This rapid growth is great for the craft-beer movement as a whole. The more people who know about beer, homebrewing and craftbrewed beer, the better beer we will all be able to buy, brew and enjoy. We'd like to hear from you about your adventures with the growth of homebrewing. Please write and describe your experiences.

New Art Director

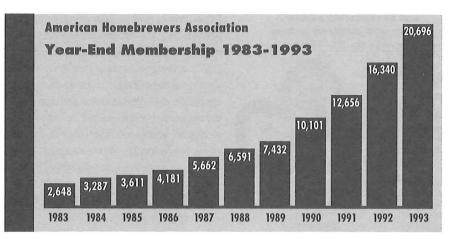
Vicki Hopewell, an AOB employee since January 1992, has been promoted to art director of zymurgy. Vicki's love for the

outdoors, skiing and mountain bike riding, plus her talents for design and illustration keep her happy here in Boulder, Colo. Vicki's technical and scholastic training in illustration and design, as well as the challenge of presenting beer and brewing information in new and exciting ways, keep her talent fresh and our magazine looking

zymurgy Schedule

great. Congratulations, Vicki!

We've made some changes in the zymurgy mailing schedule to bring you great homebrewing information evenly throughout the year. Your Spring 1995 zymurgy is scheduled to be mailed Feb. 10, about one month earlier than in previous years. Subsequent issues will arrive about 73 days apart. In the past, Fall, Special and Winter Issues were mailed within a three-month time frame between August and November. Now, you'll be able to enjoy a new issue approximately every two and one-half months. We look forward to bringing you hundreds of pages of exciting and practical beer and brewing information.



American Homebrewers Association
A Division of the Association of Brewers Inc.

1993 Income and Expense Statement (unaudited)

1993 Revenues

Membership and Sponsorship	\$546,713	48.1%
zymurgy magazine sales	\$190,254	16.8%
zymurgy advertisement sales	\$215,409	19.0%
National Homebrewers Conference	\$93,929	8.3%
National Homebrew Competition	\$32,049	2.8%
Beer Judge Certification Program	\$10,240	0.9%
AHA Registered Club Program	\$1,395	0.1%
Sanctioned Competition Program	\$1,950	0.2%
Miscellaneous	\$734	_
Merchandise and Sales (special publications and AHA-related sales)	\$43,077	3.8%

Total	\$ 1,	13	5,7	50	1	100	%
	-						

1993 Expenses

Marketing and Public Relations	\$93,993	10.7%
zymurgy general	\$286,978	32.3%
zymurgy advertisement	\$47,075	5.3%
National Homebrewers Conference	\$78,539	8.8%
National Homebrew Competition	\$23,339	2.6%
Beer Judge Certification Program	\$7,144	0.8%
AHA Registered Club Program	\$4,522	0.5%
Sanctioned Competition Program	\$3,901	0.4%
CompuServe and Computer Networking	\$4,646	0.5%
Overhead	\$338,210	38.1%
(Includes salaries not attributed directly to specific programs	above, merchandise sales on	d customer

service, computer/information systems, rent, taxe	s, insurance, utilities, postage, travel, misc.)
Total	\$888,347 100%

Note: AHA liability: deferred membership _______\$325,474

If you have specific questions regarding this statement, please put them in writing and send a self-addressed stamped (52 cents) 9 \times 12-inch envelope to the Association of Brewers. We will do our best to address your concerns.

Did You Know ...



The National Homebrewers Conference is the world's largest homebrew conference? We've organized the National Homebrewers Conferences in cities across the country. Originally part of the Great American Beer FestivalSM, the Conference was combined with the Microbrewers Conference, then broke off and has stood on its own since 1986. More than 3,600 people have attended overall. Here is the breakdown:

Year	Conference Location	Number of Participants
1979-1985	Denver, Colo.	≈900 people*
1986	Estes Park, Colo.	50 people*
1987	Denver, Colo.	200 people
1988	Denver, Colo.	200 people
1989	Oldenberg, Ky.	400 people
1990	Oakland, Calif.	419 people
1991	Manchester, N.H.	408 people
1992	Milwaukee, Wis.	431 people
1993	Portland, Ore.	597 people
1994	Denver, Colo.	June 1994
1995	Baltimore, Md.	June 1995
1996	New Orleans, La.	June 1996

Indicates GABF/Microbrewers/Homebrewers Conference combination.

Information Improvements

Thanks again for bearing with us through our computer metamorphosis. We are looking forward to having a bigger, better data base and association management system. We've hit a few bumps while converting but have worked hard to cushion the ride and take care of each and every one of our members and customers along the way. If you have any concerns about your membership or are a retail or wholesale customer with questions about an order, please don't hesitate to con-

tact us. Direct membership inquires to Circulation Director Casey Koehler, and retail and wholesale inquiries to Merchandise Manager Jake Stanford, (303) 447-0816, FAX (303) 447-2825, PO Box 1679, Boulder, CO 80306-1679.

Honoring BJCP Judges



The Beer Judge Certification Program, cosponsored by the American Homebrewers Association and the Home Wine and Beer Trade Association, is the only one of its kind in the

world. It continues to fulfill a mission to recognize those with a thorough understanding of the brewing process, the flavor components of beer and the historical development of world beer styles. We thought you might like to know who has achieved the top levels of certification and how the categories break down. Honorary Master judge is the title given to current committee members. For the new category, Grand Master, judges must earn 90 percent on the exam, 100 experience points and perform a designated service period to the BJCP as determined by the co-directors. Master judges have earned a minimum score of 90 on the exam along with 40 experience points. National judges have earned a minimum score of 80 on the exam along with 20 experience points. Points are earned by judging, stewarding or organizing an AHA sanctioned competition. One-half of all points earned must be judging points. These judges are highly qualified to judge beer. If you have any comments, praise or complaints about any judge in the BJCP program, please write to BJCP Administrator James Spence, PO Box 1679, Boulder, CO 80306-1679.

Judging Level	Number of	f Judges
Honorary Master		8
Master		11
National		49
Certified		337
Recognized		660
BJCP Committee Emeritus		3
Other		164

List of Honorary Master, Master and National judges as of Feb. 21, 1994

Honorary Master Judges Pat Baker John Dale Eric McClary David Norton Alberta Rager Steve Stroud

Alberta Rager Steve Stroud Marty Velas Russ Wigglesworth Master Judges Tom Ayres



National Judges Sheri Almeda Ron Badley Dennis Barthel Robert Bates Scott Bickham **Edmund Busch** Steve Daniel Ray Daniels Roman Davis Steve Dempsey Terry Dennis Norman Dickenson Fred Eckhardt Paul Farnsworth Rob Gorman Thomas Griffith Steve Hamburg John Isenhour Leslie Jones Steven Klafka Michael LaCharite Rick Larson James Link George Martin William McCrory



Richard Gleeson Jay Hersh Brad Kraus Judy Lawrence Keith Symonds

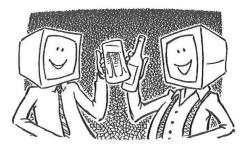
Dave Miller Phil Moeller Randy Mosher Alec Moss Bill Murphy John Naegele Brian North Maureen Nye Charlie Olchowski Gordon Olson John W. "Brook" Ostrom Ron Page William Pfeiffer R. Bruce Prochal Jackie Rager Mary Frances Richardson Darryl Richman David Ruggiero Chuck Skypeck Marlene Spears Andy Thomas Nancy Vineyard **Greg Walz** David Welker Ted Whippie

Renewal Facts

Many members have asked about our renewal program. Your membership is very important to us and that is why we want you to extend your membership. We designed the renewal program based on industry standards, then adapted them to fit our needs. We offer one-year and two-year standard memberships (two-year memberships are the most cost effective: you save \$5), sponsoring memberships with one- to five-year options and lifetime memberships (definitely your best deal over time). Regardless of the membership you choose (with the exception of lifetime members who never receive renewal notices) we send a maximum of seven renewal information pieces during the course of your membership. Upon joining, you receive the first piece, which is in your new member packet.

Fifteen weeks prior to your membership expiration date, you receive the second piece, which asks you to extend your membership. You'll receive pieces three through five at II weeks, eight weeks and four weeks from your expiration date. We send one piece on your expiration date and a final notice four weeks after. Once we process your renewal, the series is discontinued — so renew early! A few of you have experienced quirks caused by our computer transition, and we apologize. As always, please contact us if you have any questions regarding your membership.

The Homebrew Highway



The world is talking about the information highway available through on-line computer networks and services, and we, too, are involved in the information age. You can reach the Association of Brewers on CompuServe and Prodigy. We are open to suggestions for other homebrewing and beer networks in which to participate. To reach the AHA on Prodigy, contact BREW99A. To reach us on CompuServe (GO BEER) please direct your inquiries to individual ID numbers: AHA President Karen Barela, 75250,1350, AHA and BJCP Administrator James Spence, 70740, IIO7, zymurgy Managing Editor Dena Nishek, 73252,3571, or Brewers Publications Publisher Elizabeth Gold, 75250,1351.

Destination Homebrew

When beer is your business, traveling for business can be a real pleasure. Charlie traveled to Florida in January to meet with Steve Vernet, owner of the Homebrew Connection homebrew supply shop. In March he met with homebrewers in Las Vegas, Nev. As modera-

tor of a brewpub panel discussion during an industry trade show, Charlie had the opportunity to visit with members of the Southern Nevada Ales Fermentors Union (SNAFU) homebrew club and customers of The Homebrewery homebrew supply shop. Mid-April found many Association of Brewers staff members



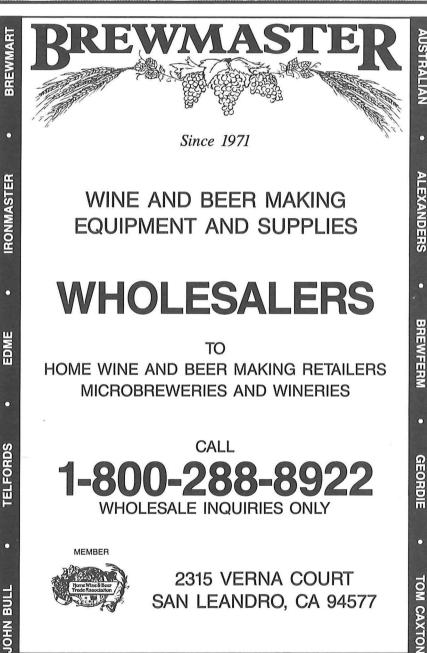
National Microbrewers and Pubbrewers Conference and Trade Show.

in the Pacific Northwest for the National Microbrewers and Pubbrewers Conference and Trade Show. The Conference in Portland began with a three-day preconference tour for Japanese business leaders interested in learning about the U.S. beer industry and homebrewing. In May, Karen and staff members of the Association of Brewers will attend the National Restaurant Association Show in Chicago where they'll meet with Chicago-area AHA members and the Chicago Beer Society. Whenever Charlie and AOB staff members travel for beer business, they look forward to meeting AHA members in the area. Check the calendar for upcoming events or contact the AHA directly.

Send Us Your Ideas

zymurgy welcomes ideas, outlines, proposals and manuscripts covering all levels of brewing from beginner and intermediate to advanced/technical on the subjects of beer, mead, cider and saké brewing. All submissions will be carefully considered. Also, remember to send your beer news. We want to know about any items on beer that appear in your local media. And, if you are ever in our neighborhood, please stop by and say hello. Direct zymurgy inquiries to Managing Editor Dena Nishek, and direct beer news to AHA President Karen Barela at the American Homebrewers Association, PO Box 1679, Boulder, CO 80306-1679.





WINEMAKING STEMMER/CRUSHERS, PRESSES & EQUIPMENT

AUSTRALIAN

ALEXANDERS

BREWFERM

CALENDAR

MAY

- 14 Big and Huge Homebrew Competition, AHA SCP, Madison, Wis. Contact Steven Klafka at (608) 25I-3485.
- "TRASH IV" Fourth Annual Homebrew Competition, AHA SCP, Pittsburgh, Pa. Entries due April 29. Contact Ralph Colaizzi at (412) 931-9099.
- 14 Oregon Brew Festival, Corvallis, Ore. Contact Lee Smith at (503) 926-2286.
- 21 Brewfest 1994, Sacramento, Calif. Contact Denise Baran at (916) 856-7044, (800) 800-0230.
- **21** BJCP Exam, Minneapolis, Minn. Contact Andy Leith at (612) 937-0022.
- 21 James Page Open, AHA SCP, Minneapolis, Minn. Entries due May 14. Call James Page Brewing Co. at (612) 331-2833.
- 21 Moon Madness, AHA SCP, Pottstown, Pa. Entries due May 18. Contact Randy Martin at (610) 326-2620.
- 22 Renaissance Pleasure Faire Homebrewing Competition, AHA SCP, San Bernardino, Calif. Entries due May 7. Contact Venta Leon at (909) 880-6275.
- **22** BJCP Exam, Pottstown, Penn. Contact Rich Gleeson at (610) 833-2357.
- 31 Stout Bout Club-Only Competition, AHA SCP. Entries due May 31. Contact James Spence at (303) 447-0816.

JUNE

Great Canadian Homebrew Competition, AHA SCP, Toronto, Ont. Entries due May 13. Contact Dennis Kinvig at (4l6) 536-1016.

- **2-5** HWBTA International Conference, Brighton, England. Contact Dee Roberson at (8I3) 685-4261.
- 3 BJCP Exam, Toronto, Ont. Contact Paul Dickey at (4l6) 237-9l30.
- 4 BJCP Exam, Brighton, England. Contact Pat Baker at (603) 355-3359.
- 11 Jimmy's Grille First Micro-Brew Fest, Denver, Colo. Call (303) 322-5334.
- 12 Seventh Southern California Regional Homebrew Championship, AHA SCP, San Bernardino, Calif. Entries due June 10. Contact Terry Boyles at (909) 781-0287.
- 13 Eastenders Summertime Beers Contest, AHA SCP, Oshawa, Ont. Entries due June II. Contact Robert McIntosh at (905) 576-4143.
- 17 Northstar Amateur Homebrew Competition, AHA SCP, Truckee, Calif. Entries due June 16. Contact Donna Morgan at (916) 587-0280.
- 19-25 American Homebrewers Association 1994 National Homebrewers Conference, Brew-Storm '94, Denver, Colo. Contact Nancy Johnson at (303) 447-0816.
- 25-26 Colorado Brewers Festival, Fort Collins, Colo. Call the Fort Collins Downtown Business Association at (303) 484-6500.
- **25** BJCP Exam, Fargo, N.D. Contact Marty Draper at (701) 237-7854.
- 25 Orange County Fair Homemade Beer Contest, AHA SCP, Costa Mesa, Calif. Entries due May 25. Contact Tim Higman at (714) 851-3274.
- 26 Beer Unlimited Zany Zymurgists' First BUZZ Off, AHA SCP, Malvern, Pa. Entries due June 19. Contact David Houseman at (215) 458-0743.

JULY

- LA County Fair, AHA SCP, Pomona, Calif. Entries due June 18. Contact Gregory Stark at (818) 374-6371.
- 9 BJCP Exam, Brattleboro, Vt., Contact Pat Baker at (603) 355-3359.
- **9-10** Edmonton Homebrewers Guild Sixth Annual Open Homebrewing Competition, **AHA SCP**, Edmonton, Alb. Entries due June 27-July 4. Contact Laurie Malone at (403) 439-3989.
- 15-17 Small Brewers Festival of California Amateur Brewing Competition, AHA SCP, Mountain View, Calif. Entries due July 17. Contact Richard Allen at (408) 441-1166 ext. 4516.
- 16 El Dorado County Fair, AHA SCP, Placerville, Calif. Entries due July 5-13. Contact Elizabeth Zangari at (916) 626-7733.
- 16 Beerstock: The Northwest Amateur Brew Championships, AHA SCP, Seattle, Wash. Entries due July 12. Contact Dave Suchoski at (206) 860-2969.
- 17 Summer Cap-Off 1994, AHA SCP, Ceres, Calif. Entries due July 2. Contact Wayne Baker at (209) 538-BREW.
- 17 The Nude Brewers Midsummer Brewing Contest, AHA SCP, Gainesville, Fla. Entries due July 12. Contact Ray Badowski at (904) 375-3772.
- **22-23** Second Annual Great New England Brewers Festival, Northampton, Mass. Call (4l3) 584-2079.
- 30 Central Ohio Brewfest 1994, AHA SCP, Columbus, Ohio. Entries due July 23. Contact Sean McGee at (614) 856-5566.

AUGUST

- **2-6** Great British Beer Festival 1994, London, U.K. Call CAMRA at 0727 867201, FAX 0727 867670.
- 5-6 North Texas State Fair Homebrewed Beer Competition, AHA SCP, Denton, Texas. Entries due July 23-30, 1994. Contact Johnny Morrison at (817) 383-4399.
- Third Annual Central Illinois Homebrew Competition, AHA SCP, Normal, Ill. Entries due July 31. Contact Tony McCauley at (309) 452-1084.
- Weiss is Nice Club-Only Competition, **AHA SCP**. Entries due Aug. 8. Contact James Spence at (303) 447-0816.
- 12 Mazer Cup Mead Competition, AHA SCP, Ann Arbor, Mich. Entries due July 28-Aug. 6. Contact Ken Schramm at (810) 816-1592.
- 14 California State Fair Homebrew Competition, AHA SCP, Sacramento, Calif. Entries due July 23. Contact Donna Bettencourt at (916) 381-1300.
- 19 Second Annual Made in the Shade Beer Festival, AHA SCP, Flagstaff, Ariz. Contact Ken Jones at (602) 774-5300.
- 20 BJCP Exam, Fort Mitchell, Ky. Contact Ed Westemeier at (513) 576-2872.
- 20 The Eighth Annual Great Taste of the Midwest, Madison, Wis. Contact Bob Paolino at (608) 249-7126.
- **20-21** Second Annual Peach State Brew-Off, **AHA SCP**, Atlanta, Ga. Entries due Aug. 2-16. Contact Rick Lubrant at (404) 636-2308.
- 22 Alaska State Fair Homebrew Competition, AHA SCP, Palmer, Alaska. Entries due Aug. 19-20. Contact Rick Levinson at (907) 265-1530.

28 Puget Sound Amateur Wine and Beer Makers Club Beer Competition, Western Washington Fair, AHA SCP, Puyallup, Wash. Entries due Aug. 19-20. Contact Grace Nilsson at (206) 845-9791.

SEPTEMBER

- 1 Brewfest '94 at South Lake Tahoe, AHA SCP, South Lake Tahoe, Calif. Entries due Sept. I. Call Emerald Isle Brewing/Harvey's Casino at (916) 541-6879.
- 5 Central Illinois Brewers Association First Homebrew Competition, AHA SCP, Springfield Ill. Entries due Aug. 29. Contact Roger Meridith at (217) 428-7022.
- **16** BJCP Exam, Chapel Hill, N.C. Contact Mike Lelivelt at (919) 966-2627.
- 24 The Greater Topeka Hall of Foamers' Heartland Homebrew Competition, AHA SCP, Topeka,

Kan. Entries due Sept. 18. Contact Bernadine Lloyd at (913) 286-1775.

- 24 Sixth Annual TRUB Open, AHA SCP, Durham, N.C. Entries due Sept. 14. Contact Scott Oglesby at (919) 361-2286.
- **24-0(t. 1** Minnesota Brewfest '94, AHA SCP, Minneapolis, Minn. Entries due Sept. 12-18. Contact John Desharnais at (612) 227-2216.
- 25 Renaissance Pleasure Faire Homebrewing Competition, Novato, Calif. Entries due Sept. 10-17. Call (415) 892-0937.

OCTOBER

- Best of Fest Club-Only Competition, AHA SCP. Entries due Oct.
 Contact James Spence at (303) 447-0816.
- 9 First State Fair of Texas Homebrew Competition, AHA SCP,

Dallas, Texas. Entries due Sept. 17. Contact Ken Haycook at (214)

- **14-16** 1994 Dixie Cup, AHA SCP, Houston, Texas. Contact Steve Moore at (7l3) 923-2412.
- 21 "The Taste of the Great Lakes™," AHA SCP, Frankenmuth, Mich. Entries due Oct. 14. Contact John Geyer at (517) 652-9081.
- 21-22 Great American Beer Festival^{5M} XIII, Denver Colo. Call the Association of Brewers at (303) 447-0816.
- **22** BJCP Exam, Brattleboro, Vt. Contact Pat Baker at (603) 355-3359.

NOVEMBER

5 1994 Capitol District Open, AHA SCP, Washington, D.C. Entries due Oct. 31. Contact Fred C. Hardy at (703) 378-0329.

DECEMBER

5 Specialty Quest Club-Only Competition, AHA SCP. Entries due Dec. 5. Contact James Spence at (303) 447-08|6.



JANUARY

21 BJCP Exam, Brattleboro, Vt. Contact Pat Baker at (603) 355-

FEBRUARY

11 BJCP Exam, Brighton, Mich. Contact Bill Pfeiffer at (313) 946-6573.

AHA SCP = American Homebrewers Association Sanctioned Competition Program

To list events, send information to *zymurgy* Calendar of Events. To be listed in *zymurgy* Fall 1994, information must be received by June 8, 1994. Competition organizers wishing to apply for AHA Sanctioning must do so at least two months before the event. Contact James Spence at (303) 447-0816, FAX (303) 447-2825, PO Box 1679, Boulder, CO 80306-1679.



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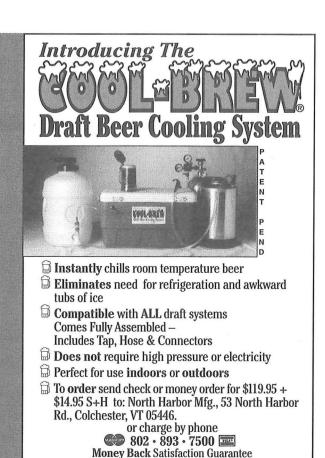
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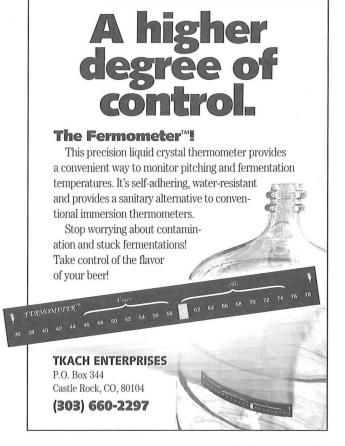
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HEAD LINES

Herbal Extracts May Decrease Ethanol Levels

Rats fed ethanol one hour after being fed herbal extracts from flowers and roots of *Pueraria thunbergiana*, commonly known as kudzu, showed a decrease in blood and urine ethanol concentration. The rats were fed three grams of ethanol per kilogram of body weight — an amount equivalent to a I50-pound person consuming 205 grams of ethanol, or about eight alcoholic drinks.

Scientists believe that the herbal extracts protected alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH), and aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH) from being inhibited by the alcohol. ADH and ALDH are enzymes primarily responsible for ethanol metabolism. (*MBAA Communications*, Vol. 43, No. 4.)

Company Develops Sobering Drug

A small California medical company says it has purchased the rights to a drug that apparently helps the body rid itself of alcohol. Compumed Inc. of Manhattan Beach believes the drug can cut the time it takes the body to eliminate alcohol from several hours to a few minutes.

The drug, Detoxahol, apparently causes the small intestine to help the liver process alcohol more rapidly. While alcohol-caused damage to brain cells may still occur, the drug appears to have no other ill effects, according to Compumed President Robert Stuckelman, because the drug simply boosts the body's normal functions.

Concerned the drug might promote heavy drinking, Stuckelman said, "We need to work with all the forces so it comes out in such a way that it doesn't encourage people to drink more, but acts as a benefit to those who are going to drink anyway." The drug faces at least five years of testing before it can be approved for prescription use. Expected to be first used in emergency rooms and ambulances, the drug may eventually be sold in a non-prescription version.

Compumed purchased the rights to the drug from an unidentified university that developed the drug with federal financing. Compumed's NASDAQ stock rose 2/32 points to 13/32 after the company announced the drug. (*New York Times*, Dec. 8, 1993.)

Dig Unearths Egyptian Brewery



At a location 200 miles south of Cairo, Egypt, Cambridge University archeologists have uncovered beermaking equipment estimated to be 3,500 years old. Sponsored by England's Scottish and Newcastle brewery, the dig at the city of Armana also found evidence that honey, flowers and dates were used to flavor the brews.

Artifacts indicate that Queen Nefertiti, the

stepmother of Tutankhamen, ordered the construction of the brewery. According to brewery spokesperson Jim Merrington, scientists at Scottish and Newcastle plan to use DNA engineering techniques to reconstruct the pharaonic yeast and recreate some of the brews the ancient Egyptians may have imbibed. (Reuters.)

Great American Beer Festivalsm Reaches Agreement with Boston Beer Co.

The Great American Beer FestivalSM Rules Committee announced an agreement with Boston Beer Co. in a dispute involving use of the Great American Beer FestivalSM (GABFSM) name in advertising and public relations for Samuel Adams lagers. The agreement includes a Boston Beer Co. radio ad that claims Samuel Adams lager beers have won at the Great American Beer FestivalSM "four years running."

In 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989, the GABF[™] included a Consumer Preference Poll in which Boston Beer Co. lagers placed first in 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1989. Based on those victories, the festival management authorized Boston Beer Co. in 1991, 1992 and early 1993 to use the phrase "Winner of the Great American Beer Festival[™] four years running." The authorization was based on the assessment the statement accurately reflected the Boston Beer Co. victories in the specified years. As a result of the decision to drop the Consumer Preference Poll from the Festival in 1990, and because of post-event publicity rules developed by the Association of Brewers Rules Committee, Boston Beer Co. has elected to

phase in a new advertising campaign bringing Boston Beer into full compliance with post-event publicity rules by May 15, 1994.

According to the Association of Brewers, producer of the GABFSM, the objective of postevent publicity rules and the Rules Committee is to uphold the integrity of the GABFSM and the credibility of judging results, thereby ensuring that GABFSM medalists receive the recognition they deserve for brewing excellence. The advertising guidelines include:

"In all cases reference to a medal must include a mention of the category in which the medal was awarded, the type of medal received (i.e., gold or first place, silver or second place, bronze or third place) and reference must also include a mention of the year in which the medal was won."

In mid-November 1993, Boston Beer Co. lost a lawsuit attempting to restrict Boston Beer Works from using "Boston" and "Boston Beer" in their advertising. The lst Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the Boston Beer Co. marks were descriptive and not entitled to trademark protection. (Association of Brewers.)

MICRO AND PUBBREWERIES

information provided by the Institute for Brewing Studies, Boulder, Colo. A complete list of all breweries and brewpubs in North America is updated quarterly and available from the Association of Brewers for \$5.

OPENINGS

UNITED STATES Microbreweries

California: American River Brewing Co., Auburn; Humes Brewing Co., Glen Ellen Colorado: Left Hand Brewing Co., Longmont; Lone Wolfe Brewing Co., Carbondale Idaho: Sun Valley Brewing Co., Hailey Massachusetts: Lowell Brewing Co., Lowell Montana: Bridger Brewing Co., Belgrade North Carolina: Smokey Mountain Brewing Co., Waynesville

Texas: Saint Arnold Brewing Co., Houston **Vermont**: Magic Hat Brewing Co., Burlington

Brewpubs

California: Joe's Downtown Brewery and Restaurant, Napa (formerly Willett's Brewing Co.); Santa Clarita Brewing Co., Santa Clarita; Karl Strauss Brewery Gardens, San Diego Florida: Hops Grill and Bar (No. 7), Jacksonville

Lulin Lager Fights Radioactivity

A brewery in Bulgaria is making Lulin Special Light Lager in an effort to help people combat radioactive strontium in their bodies. The brew, containing some 40 Bulgarian herbs, was developed at the Military Medical Academy's Central Laboratory on Radiobiology and Toxicology and Bulgaria's Academy of Sciences. Lt. Col. Valentin Angelov of the Scientific Development Council of Bulgaria says work began on the beer two years ago, prompted by the Chernobyl incident. He says experiments show that the lager greatly promotes the elimination of dangerous strontium isotopes. (*The New Brewer*, Jan./Feb. 1994, Vol. II, No. I.)

TECHNOTES

Green Brewing

One use for kieselguhr sludge (used filtering material), spent grains and used beer

Minnesota: Rock Bottom Brewery (No. 2), Minneapolis

Nevada: Great Basin Brewing Co., Sparks New York: Empire Brewing Co., Syracuse Oklahoma: Norman Brewing Co., Norman Oregon: Blue Pine Brewing Co., Grants Pass; Northwestern Brewpub, Portland Rhode Island: Union Station Brewing Co., Providence

Texas: The Village Brewery, Houston

CARIBBEAN

Grand Cayman: Santiago's (brewpub) **Netherlands Antilles**: St. Maarten Breweries N.V., St. Maarten (micro)

CLOSINGS

UNITED STATES

Arizona: Electric Dave Brewery, South Bisbee California: Willett's Brewing Co., Napa Florida: Sarasota Brewing Co. (No. 2), Bradenton; Riverwalk Brewery, Fort Lauderdale New Hampshire: Frank Jones Brewing Co., Portsmouth
Oregon: Roger's Zoo, North Bend

CANADA

Alberta: Strathcona Brewing Co., Edmonton **British Columbia**: Sunshine Coast Brewers Ltd., Sechelt

Ontario: The Jolly Friar Brewpub, Sault Ste. Marie

bottle labels is in the building industry. Kieselguhr sludge is dried and can be used as an adjunct in concrete, tarmac, bricks and tiles. Spent grains and ground labels can be mixed with brickmaking materials. Upon firing, the grains of paper burn away, leaving a lightweight, porous brick. The authors note that the brewery byproducts must be used as soon as possible because organic compounds in the sludge and grains decompose resulting in unpleasant odors. [Brauwelt, 1993, 133(30).]

Dietary Fiber in Beer Studied

An analysis of 15 different beer styles found that the total dietary fiber content of beer ranged from 183 to 3,534 milligrams per liter. The beer styles lowest in fiber were malt beverages, alcohol-free beer, light beers and malt liquor-style beers. Those highest in fiber? Wheat beers, doppelbocks and beers using smoked malt. Other beer styles had fiber content in the middle range. The study notes that these fiber contents are low compared to bread made from whole meal, for example. [Monatsschrift fur Brauwissenschaft, 1993, 46(6), 221-223.]

Women Smell Better than Men

A study of 27 male and 29 female students who were subjected to 40 different odors ranging from wine and vinegar to soap and bath oil found that women were better able to remember odors than men. The samples were presented in uniform dark bottles and test subjects were asked to say whether the odor was familiar, and if it was pleasant or unpleasant. The group was tested again after 30 minutes, one day, seven days and 21 days, and women out-performed men in the recognition memory test. (*Chemical Senses*, 1993, 18, 17-26.)

Alcohol-free Beer a Good Sports Drink

According to a German study focusing on "food for sportsmen," alcohol-free beer has several characteristics that make it suitable as a sports drink. Among the characteristics: it



contains a great deal of water, it is isotonic to slightly hypotonic, the proportion of carbohydrates in the total calorie content is very high - more than 60 percent and it has readily available sugars and slow resorbing dextrins. The ratio of water to calories indicates that alcohol-free beer contains "water-rich" calories. It has low quantities of raw protein but all the major amino acids, is free of fat and cholesterol, contains all the B vitamins and a great deal of potassium, magnesium, phosphorus and many trace elements making it a mineral and electrolyte drink. The carbon dioxide has a beneficial effect, the full-bodied, sharp, dry taste is inviting enough that a lot will be consumed, the cool temperature leads to rapid emptying of the stomach, it is a natural product and is free of chemical additives.

Make your first cold one after mowing the lawn an alcohol-free cold one. (*Brauwelt*, No. 43, 1993.)

Glucose Speeds Yeast Growth, Fermentation

Scientists studying variations in wort sugar composition found that yeast grew equally well on glucose and fructose, and slower on maltose and maltotriose. In addition, the uptake of fructose by the yeast was repressed if glucose was present in the growth medium. The same effect was seen in the uptake of galactose, maltose and maltotriose. The effect was observed less markedly in wort trials than in the synthetic media trials.

It also was found that adding glucose or invert sugar to wort increased yeast activity, and resulted in only a slight increase in fusel alcohol content of the beer. [Yeast starters made from glucose and/or sucrose have proven to increase yeast mass over maltose-based starters; however, subsequent fermentation of real wort was sluggish and finished with a high final gravity. —Ed.] [Monatsschrift fur Brauwissenschaft, 1993, 46(5), 185-192.]

Foam Destabilization Prevented by Lipid-Binding Protein

Researchers found that adding 10 to 20 μ g/mL of a lipid-binding protein (LBP) extracted from wheat, called puroindoline, increased the resistance of beer foam to destabilization caused by the addition of lipids to the beer. The presence of lipids in beer can come from malt and yeast, as well as from dirty and/or unrinsed glassware. High-fat snack foods and cosmetics also can transfer lipids to beer from the mouth and lips.

The researchers used free fatty acids, phospholipid and trilinolein as lipid compounds. The experiments show that a 0.02 mg/mL concentration of LBP reduced the destabilization potential of IO μM, the highest concentration of stearic acid used in the study, to about 25 percent of beer untreated with LBP. Available canned lager was used in the study. (*Journal of the Institute for Brewing*, Vol. 100, pp. 23-25.)

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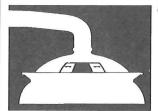
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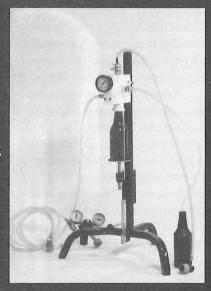
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JACKSON ON BEER

Michael Jackson

Bock Brings Germans Rushing to the Beer Garden



fter the dark months of winter, the Bavarians are now venturing cautiously into their beloved beer gardens, even though the weather is not yet reliably warm enough to ensure comfort.

They can always give themselves a little central heating with a bock beer. In Germany, this is a brewery's strongest beer unless, as is often the case, it also has a "double" bock.

Both variations are seasonal specialties for cool weather, and the doppelbocks are especially associated with Lent. Extra strong beers were originally made at this time of year by monastic breweries as "liquid bread" to see the brothers through the weeks when their diet forbade not only meat but also fish.

The notion of beer as liquid bread is not fanciful. In the dawn of civilization, bread was baked as a raw material for brewing and in some corners of the world "traditional beers" are still something of an alcoholic porridge.

A rich, malty beer like a doppelbock is quite filling and does not, like the lighter, hoppier styles, further arouse the appetite.

The most famous doppelbock is the one first made by the monks of St. Francis of Paula. The saint's town is in Calabria, but the monks had crossed the Alps and founded their community in Munich in 1634.

They began to sell their beer commercially in 1780 and named their doppelbock after the Saviour — in Latin, Salvator. Other brewers copied the name until trademark laws were introduced. After that, competitors began to devise other names ending in -ator.

During the Napoleonic period, the brewery was secularized, but the tradition has continued. These days, the Paulaner brewery makes its Salvator available year-round, but still has a ceremonial tapping in March or April for the new spring season.

The ceremony is two weeks after Ash Wednesday. The prime minister of Bavaria and the mayor of Munich attend the event at which the invited elite of Munich are entertained by a topical cabaret but the public flocks to the brewery's beer garden to drink the beer.

In heavily Catholic Bavaria, where the most

popular Christian name is Joseph, that saint's day on March I9 is often regarded as the beginning of the "strong beer season."

Going to the beer garden at the Paulaner brewery is sometimes referred to "as taking the beer cure," as though it were mineral water that was being sipped.

Like many monasteries, the Paulaners' was on a hill, a defensible point overlooking the city, and in the 1880s much of the present brewery

and garden was built there. The hill is known as the Nockherberg, after a wealthy man who had his home there.

The Salvator, with a gravity of 1.072 to 1.074 and 7.5 percent alcohol by volume, is a dark brown lager with a malty aroma and the palate rounding out to a dryish finish. As the weath-

er warms, attention will drift from the Salvator to the lighter, sharper, more quenching Weissbier, the wheat brew of summer.

That might be the moment to sample the unfiltered products at Paulaner's brewpub in the center of town at Kapuziner Platz.

Every Munich brewery has these styles, but one associated with both is the Hofbräuhaus. It was the first brewery in Bavaria to use the term bock more than 300 years ago.

Its annual tapping ceremony, again private, is in the last week of April, again usually on a Wednesday, at the Hofbräuhaus tavern (no longer a brewpub, though it was in the I500s), on the Platzl, the square that is the heart of the town.

The beer tapped in April is available throughout the next month and is called Maibock. In a slight gesture to the more summery weather it has a gravity of a mere I.072 to I.073



and an alcohol content of 7.2 percent. It is an amber-red lager with a malty fruitiness in its aroma and palate, without being oversweet, and is perilously easy to drink.

Head north from Munich past Nuremberg and Bayreuth and you will hit the bock-producing town of Kulmbach. This pretty little town of halftimbered buildings sits at the foot of another of those defensible hills that has been topped by a castle since the beginning of this millenium.

For those who enjoy such treats, the castle has the world's biggest collection of toy soldiers (sorry, tin figures).

Kulmbach is at the meeting point of two small branches of the river Main and was an early center for the distribution of beer. Its propensity for strong styles may date from the days when their potency protected them on their travels. The most famous examples are the Reichel's "Ice Bock" and the Kulminator of the Erste Kulmbacher Union Brewery.

Both Reichelbrau and EKU are now large, modern breweries. Reichel, founded in 1846, has wooden lagering vessels ranged as a monument to tradition outside its white-painted tower. Its Eisbock, subtitled Bayrisch G'frorns ("Bavarian Frozen") has a gravity of 1.096 and is made from five malts, one with an intentionally sour, lactic character.

After a conventional bottom fermentation, the brew is frozen for II to I4 days. Between 5 and 7 percent of the volume of the brew stays behind as ice. Because water freezes before alcohol, this concentrates the brew, which then has six months of lagering.

The beer is released at about 7 p.m. at a public festival in the Kulmbach town hall on the last Saturday in March.

The festival opens with the ceremonial hacking open of an ice-bound wooden cask. The beer that emerges is very complex, with a deep, reddish-brown color; a malty aroma; a smooth palate; a warming, faintly bitter finish reminiscent of a coffee liqueur; and a strength of IO percent alcohol by volume.

On the last weekend in July, Kulmbach has a beer festival on the town square, but the only brews served are specials for the occasion, at a respectable 5 percent. The more potent products can, of course, be found around the town. Reichel and its sister brewery, Kulmbacher Mönchshof (known for its Schwarzbier, a dark "black" lager) and EKU have ties on most of the local taverns.

EKU makes a dark cherry-to-brown, creamy, malty doppelbock called simply Kulminator, at 7.6 percent alcohol, and a paler (pinkish amber) but famously strong version at II.5 to I2 percent alcohol subtitled "28." That figure refers to degrees Plato, the German system of original gravity. Call it I.120 original gravity.

The brewery claims that this beer has nine months of lagering, dropping in temperature until it begins to freeze, but the amount of ice left behind in this instance is not regarded as being a significant factor in its potency.

Kulminator 28 is even more creamy and malty, slightly citrusy and instantly alcoholic. At the brewery I was offered it in a cocktail with orange juice and rum. After a hard night's drinking, this would be the perfect breakfast.

EKU was a union of two smaller breweries that linked in 1872. Its 1890s malting building still stands, a classic of the period, with modern equipment inside and makes a marvelous contrast to the postmodern brewery of 1990.

This northern part of Bavaria, known as Franconia, is the most densely breweried corner of Germany, and is endlessly interesting for the beer lover. Turn west and you are heading for Bamberg, better known for smoked beers than for bocks, though it does have the odd strong brew from mid-October through November and December.

At either end of the year, bock beers are usually considered to be winter warmers. I believe they are also a remnant of the days be-

fore artificial refrigeration, when it was impossible to brew in summer because of wild yeasts.

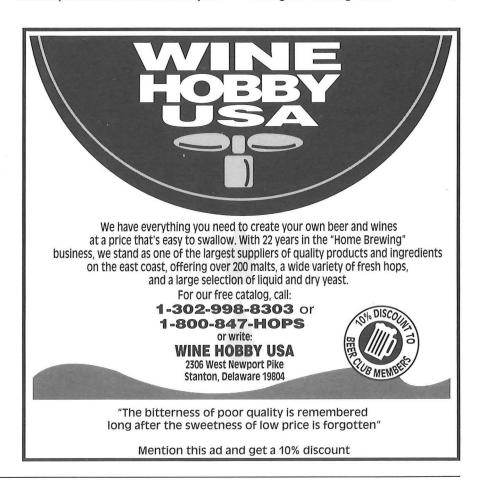
A high-gravity brew was made in March and laid down as a provision to be drawn upon during the summer months. When the warm weather was over, in September and October, the last of the stock was ceremonially consumed.

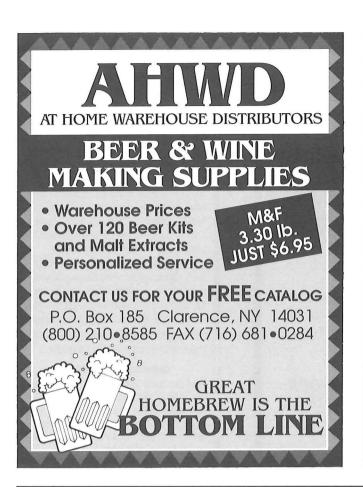
This may explain the resilient folklore that bock beer is made from the sediment taken from vessels during spring cleaning. A laughable story, but perhaps based on a misunderstanding of the truth.

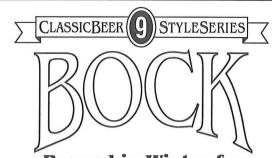
Bocks are usually stronger than the Märzen (March) and Oktoberfest beers, and the traditions are now distinct from one another, but surely they all have their roots in the original seasonal nature of brewing.

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1 T Н T Н E R E W G A L G 0 U R B

Candy Schermerhorn

ith the approach summer, it seems appropriate that we briefly ponder one of this nation's greatest culinary triumphs, one whose influence touches every state, town and individual backyard. Yes, without a doubt, barbecue is a tradition as deeply imbedded in our national psyche

as apple pie and homebrew — foods on which this great nation was founded.

The rustic, smoky flavor of outdoor cooking has intrigued people since prehistoric times. OK, so back then the only mode of cooking was over open fires, but since the 1950s when it became fashionable for families to cook outdoors, barbecue has been refined to an exquisite art in backyards and restaurants alike. This unpretentious cooking method produces wondrous fare that cheerfully sends your taste buds to their outermost sensory limits.

As with every art, there are certain guidelines involved. For one, a barbecue typically is not an event for just one person. The larger the gathering the greater the level of enjoyment. Without exception, food must be the center of attention and served in abundance. Such fare is always amply seasoned, usually with tongue-tingling impact since it must overshadow the shimmering heat of summer. And of course it would be unforgivable not to include beer as both seasoning and lip cooler, tempering fiery palates so each progressive bite will have just as much impact as the first.

Using beer in the preparation of this na-



Summertime is BEERbecue Time!

tional treasure is surely an alchemist's dream, a textbook example of the sum equaling more than the total of the parts. An example is Cantina Chicken, marinated in beer seasoned with lime juice, garlic, cilantro and the smoked ripe jalapeño peppers called chipotle chilies (available in the Mexican section of many groceries). Seared briefly and grilled slowly over coals sprinkled with mesquite chips, these succulent, zesty hens will make your taste buds tango! Sipping a cool, American lager alongside will play up the full flavor of the chicken while calming that jalapeño heat.

Of course, great barbecue is never complete without a hearty potato salad. For an enticing variation, why not offer one served warm like the spicy No-Longer-German version included here. Pair the salad with a brown ale to accentuate the flavor of the potatoes and herbs.

For vegetable lovers a side of skewered

vegetables basted with a light but zippy beern-honey sauce is sublime. And by all means don't forget the Corn-On-The-Malt, a delightful creation of two ingenious Oyster Bay homebrewers. End the meal with a plate of chilled summer fruit and a platter of soft brie or young gorgonzola. Surround it with the refreshing tartness of fruit ale.

I leave you with a word of warning. Barbecue chefs are passionately devoted to their particular style of cooking, so proceed with great caution when making suggestions or comments. Fortunately, even the most opinionated never pass up the opportunity to consume vast quantities of someone else's barbecue (kind of like homebrewers, eh?). With that in mind, I recommend trying the following recipes — brew appétit!

Cantina Chicken

The hearty fare you would expect in a border-town cantinal Serves four.

- 2 whole chickens, split and cleaned
- 3 cups German lager
- 1/3 cup virgin olive oil
- 2 limes, juiced
- 5 to 6 large cloves of garlic, peeled and mashed
- I to 2 canned chipotle chilies, finely minced (wear rubber gloves and be careful, these are *very* spicy chilies)

- 1/3 to 1/2 cup coarsely chopped fresh cilantro*
 - 1/2 teaspoon freshly ground cumin seed
 - 1/2 teaspoon freshly ground black pepper
 - 2 tablespoons kosher salt

* If you can't get fresh cilantro, substitute an equal amount of Italian parsley plus I teaspoon of ground corriander seeds.

(I) Combine the beer, olive oil, lime juice, garlic, chilies, cilantro, cumin and black pepper. Pour two-thirds of the marinade over the chicken and refrigerate six to I8 hours — the longer the stronger!

(2) Drain the chickens and rub with salt. Sear on grill over medium heat then cook slowly over very low heat until tender (2 1/2 to three hours), basting occasionally with the reserved marinade.

Low temperature when cooking in this fashion is between 200 and 225 degrees F. When using charcoal briquets, allow them to burn down to coals, raise the grill to the highest position and grill with the lid down.

When using a gas grill, keep the heat on low. If you have dual burners, run only one and place the poultry at the opposite end, cooking with the lid down. If your grill will not cook as low as 200 to 225 degrees, keep the lid propped open to decrease heat.

If necessary, place a heavy heat-proof pan on the grill. Put a small rack in the pan to raise the chicken above the juices and grill with the lid partly propped open. This will dissipate some of the heat and allow the bird to cook for a longer period of time.

No-Longer-German Potato Salad

Cooking the potatoes with beer and spicy crab boil before dressing them in a warm bacon and sour cream sauce gives these potatoes a delicious original flavor. Serves four to six.

- 2 pounds new red potatoes, scrubbed
- 8 cups water
- 1 1/2 cups brown ale
- 2 to 3 tablespoons crab boil (try Cajun crab boil for a real flavor kick, available in your grocery)

- 11/2 tablespoons salt
- 6 slices of lean, honey-smoked bacon
- 1 large onion, coarsely chopped
- 1/3 cup fruity olive oil or walnut oil
- 1/3 cup brown ale
- 3 tablespoons brandy or sherry
- 3 tablespoons balsamic vinegar
- 1 1/2 tablespoons sweet-hot beer mustard
- I tablespoon sugar (optional)
- 2 teaspoons thyme
- 1 teaspoon freshly ground pepper
- 2/3 cup sour cream
 chopped Italian parsley and
 scallions for garnish

(I) Tie the crab boil in a small square of cheesecloth. Bring the water, ale, crab boil and salt to a boil and briskly simmer for 20 minutes, covered.

(2) Add the potatoes and cook just until tender. Drain and place back in the hot pot to keep warm. Halve or quarter the potatoes if they are larger than bite-size.

(3) In a medium skillet, fry bacon until crisp. Remove and drain on paper towels. Measure the drippings and pour one-quarter cup back into the pan. Crumble the cooled bacon and reserve.

(4) Allow pan to cool for a few minutes. Reheat to medium-low and add onion, sautéing until limp. Whisking constantly, add the premeasured oil, beer, brandy, vinegar, mustard, sugar, thyme and ground pepper.

(5) Stir thoroughly and cook briskly two minutes, then remove from heat before whisking in the sour cream. Pour over the hot potatoes. Garnish with crumbled bacon, scallions and chopped Italian parsley.

Vessie Skewers

An unusual combination of flavors for vegetables, both spicy and sweet. Serves four to six.

- 1/3 cup olive oil
- 2 cloves garlic, peeled and sliced thinly
- 1/2 teaspoon Szechwan peppercorns (or red pepper flakes)
- 1 to 2 teaspoons small, red chili pods, cut into half-inch chunks
- 6 thin slices of fresh ginger root, peeled

- 2 teaspoons sesame oil
- 3 to 4 tablespoons honey (or to taste)
- 1/4 cup porter
- 2 tablespoons light soy sauce
- I each of red pepper, green pepper, zucchini and yellow squash
- 12 pearl onions (blanched and peeled)
- 12 button mushrooms, scrubbed

(I) Heat the oil over medium-low. Lower the heat and add garlic, peppercorns, chilies, ginger and sesame oil. Cook slowly for a minute and a half until the garlic and ginger are very fragrant and the oil takes on the flavor of the ingredients.

(2) Remove from heat and cool briefly. Stir in honey, porter and soy sauce and set aside while you cut the vegetables to a uniform size and skewer. Strain the oil and honey mixture and press any excess liquid out of the garlic and ginger.

(3) Just before grilling, brush the vegetables with the flavored oil mixture. Depending on the thickness of the vegetables, cook for IO to I5 minutes over low heat.

Corn-On-The-Malt

What a delightful change from the usual boiled version. Serves four to six.

6 large ears of fresh corn in husk 1/2 to 2/3 cup dry malt extract (I like crystal malt.)

(I) Gently pull back the husks without tearing them and remove the silk. Place in a large pan of water for two hours.

(2) Just before grilling, roll or sprinkle the corn with malt. Pull the husks back over and tie with soaked cooking twine or strips of soaked husks.

(3) Grill slowly over low heat until tender, about 45 minutes to one hour.

Candy Schermerhorn is a culinary consultant and televised cooking personality in the Phoenix, Ariz., area. Candy takes great joy in educating the public about beer and its culinary potential through her classes and her book, the Great American Beer Cookbook (Brewers Publications, 1993).

TIPS & GADGETS

Randy Mosher

Power Sparger

he power sparger allows you to sparge under pressure using an unmodified soda keg and a few bucks worth of hardware-store parts with no negative effect on efficiency. Many commercial breweries use much larger devices, known as mash filters in the brewing trade, based on the same principle. The filtering action is the same as with a conventional lauter, but the sparge water is forced through the grain bed using CO₂ pressure as the power source.

In the lauter keg, a copper pickup strainer rests at the bottom of the grain bed connected to the "liquid out" fitting of the keg. A simple sprayer is connected to the "gas in" fitting. A second keg filled with hot water is attached to the fitting with the sprayer and pressurized with CO₂. The flow rate can be varied by adjusting the pressure, but around 15 psi is in the right neighborhood.

You will need two standard Cornelius tanks, the CO₂ and associated fittings. These can be diverted temporarily from conditioning/serving duties because they require no permanent modifications. In addition to the hardware listed below, you will need two dip tubes that will have to be modified by cutting and bending. The dip tubes can be made by carefully flaring the ends of 5/16-inch copper tubing to exactly match the stainless-steel originals.

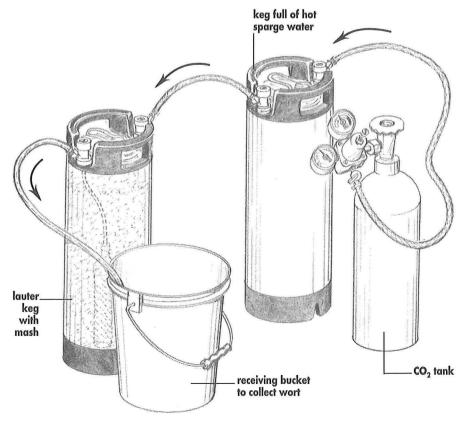
This may all sound pretty complicated, but relax. It really is a simple afternoon project that can brew great beer while saving you hours and hours. (Be sure to wear eye protection when drilling or sawing.)

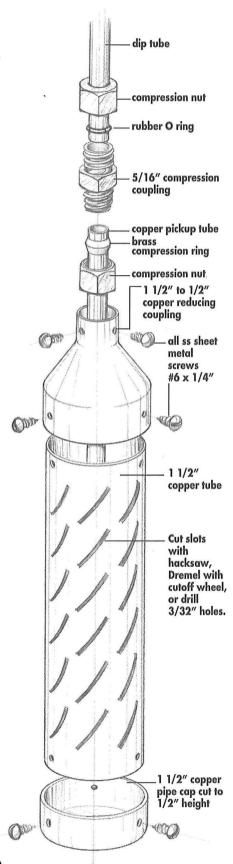
Hardware-store list:

- 1 6-inch length of 1 1/2-inch-diameter copper tubing
- 1 11/2-inch copper cap
- I 1/2-inch to 1/2-inch copper reducing coupling
- 1 5/16-inch compression coupling
- 1 5/16-inch compression elbow
- 2 rubber O rings, sized to fit on the 5/16-inch tubing to replace the brass compression rings
- I-foot length of 5/16-inch copper tubing (or 3 feet if you plan to make the new dip tubes yourself) small, short stainless-steel sheetmetal screws (Ideally #6 x 1/4 inch)
- Tools:

Drill with a bit sized to fit the sheet-metal screws Hacksaw or tubing cutter File Wrenches to fit the compression fittings

POWER SPARGER SET-UP





Strainer Assembly

- Cut the copper cap so it is I/2 inch high. Smooth the cut with a file. With the hacksaw, make a series of diagonal slits in the I I/2-inch-diameter copper tube. (A drill with a I/16-inch bit or a Dremel tool and a cutoff disk also will do the job.) You want enough holes so liquid will drain freely, but you don't have to go nuts. The holes should go down to where the cap attaches. Place the cutoff cap on one end. Mark positions for three holes equally spaced around the cap. Drill the first hole and screw one of the sheet-metal screws into it. (Drill a hole slightly smaller than the screw so the threads have something to bite into.) Drill the other two holes and insert the screws.
- Repeat the drilling and tapping procedure with the reducing coupling at the other end of the tube.
- Mark off positions for holes around the narrow end of the reducing coupling. Drill all three and thread the screws into them. (Any of the sheet-metal screws may be replaced by brass or stainless-steel machine screws, but you must use a tap to thread the holes they're going into.) File down the ends of the screws in the small end of the coupling so they are flat.
- Cut a 12-inch-long piece of the 5/16-inch copper tubing and clean up the cut on one end with a file. Using the brass ring in the compression fitting, attach the clean end of this piece to one end of the compression coupling and tighten. Fine-tune the length of the tube by holding it alongside the strainer. The middle of the compression coupling should align with the small holes in the narrow end of the reducing coupling. Mark the tube and cut so it falls short of the bottom cap by 1/4 inch or so. Holding the assembly by the coupling, slide the 5/16-inch tube into the strainer assembly and tighten the screws in the small end of the reducing coupling to hold the compression fitting securely.

Dip Tube

■ Bend the long dip tube into a shallow S curve so the bottom end of the tube is centered in the keg at the point where it will connect to the strainer. You can do this by inserting the tube partway into its hole in the

keg and using the hole as a fulcrum for bending. *Make sure* the bend is as shallow as possible because if the tube kinks it won't slide in and out of the hole.

■ Place the strainer in the keg and mark the cutoff point of the dip tube where it connects with the strainer. The strainer should nearly rest on the bottom. Cut the dip tube where marked and smooth the end. Connect the strainer using the compression nut with a rubber O ring. *Do not* use the brass compression ring or you'll never get the tube out of the keg.

Sparge Sprayer

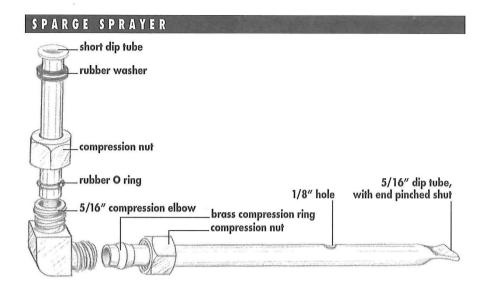
- Cut the other dip tube off to a 2-inch length and smooth the cut end.
- Cut a 5-inch piece of the copper tube and smooth one end. Pinch the other end off with a pair of pliers or a hammer. Smash it down good. Connect the other end to the compression L using the brass compression ring. Drill or file a I/8-inch-diameter hole at a point that centers it in the keg when connected to the short dip tube. The hole should point upward when the tube is installed. Attach the sparge assembly to the short dip tube with the compression nut and a rubber O ring. *Do not* use the brass compression ring. Instead of the one-foot length of 5/I6-inch copper tubing, you could use the cut off part of the dip tube.

Keg Jumpers

■ You will need a length of reinforced hose with two quick-disconnect fittings: one liquid, one gas. A second hose has a liquid fitting on one end with nothing on the other end, and is long enough to reach a bucket on the floor.

To Use

- Attach both fittings to their appropriate holes in the kegs and screw on the two tank quick-disconnect fittings. Remember to include the rubber washers that seal the tube flares. Clamp down the big lid.
- Mash as usual in a kettle or cooler, then transfer the ready-to-sparge mash into the lauter keg at about 170 degrees F (77 degrees C), if possible. Try to minimize splashing as you



transfer. Wrap the lauter keg with a blanket or otherwise insulate as well as possible.

Have your sparge water ready at a temperature of about I75 degrees F (79 degrees C). Fill the second soda keg with the hot sparge water and connect the "liquid out" fitting from the water-filled keg to the "gas in" fitting on the lauter keg. Connect the CO₂ tank to the "gas in" fitting of the water keg. Connect the

second hose to the "liquid out" fitting on the lauter keg and place the naked end into a vessel that will receive the wort. Turn on the gas, set to a pressure of about 10 psi. The wort should flow, producing cloudy wort from the lauter keg. Turn up the pressure if you need to get the wort flowing faster. Continue until the wort flows clear. Turn off the gas and depressurize the system. Open the water keg

and add the cloudy wort. Close the lid. Attach the jumper hose from the water to the lauter keg and attach the gas to the water keg. Open the gas valve and allow to flow. Adjust with the pressure control, if needed. The whole thing should drain out in about 25 minutes.

■ When finished, shut off the gas, depressurize, then empty the keg. Disassemble for cleaning.

Many enhancements to this system are possible. A thermometer may be added with a plastic T connector to the jumper hose to give the temperature of the water going into the lauter keg. If you want to get really fancy, an in-line water heater similar to the one in RIMS-type systems can be added. Complex, computerized control of the heater is not necessary; the temperature may be adjusted with a dimmer on the heating element. Note: Make sure the dimmer is rated to handle the current of the heater.

Randy Mosher, an 11-year homebrew veteran, runs a graphic design and product development company in Chicago, III., when he isn't tinkering with gadgets.



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BREW Art History—

Dutch Brewing in the 17th Century

By Dick Cantwell



tents of the bottles Manet painted in 1882, it's intriguing to imagine what some of these other, less identifiable beers would taste like today. Well, it's possible, with a little research, to fill up your virtual reality glasses, to recreate and enjoy the beers of art and history.

We've all heard or read of (and perhaps tasted) the Sumerian beer produced through the combined resources of Anchor Brewing Co. and the University of Pennsylvania. The pewter grail of British brewing seems to be the re-creation of a historically accurate porter. When my wife Chiyo, the curator of European paintings at the Seattle Art Museum, began arranging for an exhibition of 17th-

century Dutch paintings, I decided to try brewing a beer like those appearing in many paintings of the time, to be served at one of the receptions for the exhibition.

With only a few exceptions, the commercial examples of Dutch beer available to us in the late 20th century constitute a pretty level landscape. It might be argued, in fact, that without the close proximity of a canal, a windmill or a procession of engaging foot traffic past one's umbrella-shaded café table, Heineken, Amstel, Grolsch and even Oranjeboom don't taste much different from the industrial beers that dominate the traditional flatlands of American brewing. Holland and





"Peasant Wedding," 1568, by Pieter Bruegel the Elder (c. 1515 - 69)

its beers haven't always been this way, however, as even a cursory study of its Golden Age will attest. Politically, militarily, culturally and zymurgically, the I6th- and I7th-century Netherlands were a force with which to contend. Take a look inside the glasses and mugs depicted in some of the still lifes and genre paintings of Holland's Golden Age and you'll see something quite different from the pale lagers that have conquered the world in succeeding centuries. For the purposes of actually brewing one of them, however, it's necessary to get a bit closer.

To begin building my recipe I looked first at the paintings. Genre scenes of tavern high-

jinks showed plenty of beer, but most often in opaque earthenware pots and pitchers. Aside from an occasional glimpse of foam, the divination of color, condition and certainly specific ingredients was somewhat difficult. A still life depicting a glass of beer, a brazier and some clay pipes by Jan Jansz van de Velde III was to be in the show, and on checking the exhibition catalog I found other examples of his work that showed beer. Tawny to brown, usually somewhat murky and bearing a creditable half-inch or so of foam, these beers reminded me most strongly of modern Belgian beers to which, because of border fluctuations in the Low Countries and the relative

continuity of brewing culture in what is now Belgium, they were quite likely related. Based almost entirely on the painted visual evidence, I figured color to be 15 to 20 SRM, carbonation to be low but present (say 1.5 to 2.0 volumes of CO₂), and hop bitterness — well, I didn't have much idea of that, aside from knowing that by this time hops would almost certainly have been used. Alcohol content, too, would have to be determined by what I found out in the course of my research.

So I began asking around. Taking advantage of some of the luminaries assembled for the Home Brew U conference in Seattle in March 1993 hosted by Merchant du Vin, Liberty Malt Supply and the Pike Place Brewery, I put some questions to Michael Jackson and Randy Mosher. I also followed up on a footnote in Simon Schama's *The Embarrassment of Riches*, a cultural history of Holland's Golden Age, in which Professor Richard Unger of the University of British Columbia is cited as an authority on I7th-century Dutch brewing. Through Charles Finkel and Merchant du Vin I contacted Roger Mussche of Lindeman's in Vlezenbeek, Belgium, and consulted experts on the history of hop cultivation in Europe: Greg Louis of HopUnion and Dr. Alfred Haunold of Oregon State University.

Unger proved an invaluable source of information. Not only had he written specifically on the relationship of beer and art in 17th-century Holland, he had studied some 18th-century Dutch brewing

texts and was kind enough to share his notes with me. These notes suggested a somewhat more hightech approach to wort production, more similar to modern micro-methods, than those outlined in Pierre Rajotte's excellent Belgian Ale (Brewers Publications, 1992),

which I had already

found extremely useful in providing some quantified descriptions of extant brewing styles of the region, if not precisely the cities of Delft, Gouda, Haarlem, Amsterdam, Leiden and Utrecht on which Unger concentrates. Gravity, for example, seems by the 18th century to have been the main method of wort-drawing, and not the fascinating use of Rajotte's stuykmanden, the Belgian basket and siphon method. The 18th-century text no doubt represents a somewhat refined version of methods in use during the century before, but its geographical source, at least, is appropriate.

In addition to describing actual malting and brewing processes, one of Unger's sources provides insights into the layout and configuration of brewery vessels as well as the hierarchy of labor prevalent in breweries of his time. Raw materials, including water

and coal, are discussed in terms of desirability, as well as the appropriate woods for the construction of mashing and fermentation vessels. On the subject of grains, I will quote from Unger's notes:

"Beer made from wheat, oats and rye; made from wheat and cooked a long time remains unclear for a long time. Strong. Beer made from oats cools down more than that from wheat ... Remains unclear. Beer made from rye if done right and carefully dealt with will give a good taste, depending on purity ... Best is beer made with barley because it is much thinner than beer made from the other grains ... Don't get thick blood from it. Mol is made from unmalted barley."

Further reading in H.S. Corran's *A History* of Brewing led me to the writings of a German, Theodor von Bergzabern, who under the Latin name of Tabernaemontanus published a I588 Herbal, in which he touched on

the brewing of beer:

"They take wheat, barley, spelt, rye or oats, either one kind (for good beer can be prepared from all these cereals) or two or three together; they steep them in a fresh spring or good running water or (which is even better) in boiled hop water, until the grain bursts out. Then the water is run off and the grains dried in

the sun. The water in which the grain is steeped is kept; when the grains are dry they are ground in the mills and the meal put into the aforementioned steep water. It is let boil for three to four hours and the hops added and all boiled up to a good froth. When that is done it is filled into other vessels. Some put a little leaven into it and this soon gains a sharp biting flavor and is pleasant to drink."

Writing generally about German practice (though with the mention of grains other than barley, probably after I516, in regions beyond Bavarian borders), von Bergzabern goes on to praise Dutch and Flemish methods of flavoring and darkening beer with honey, sugar and syrups, and even reserves accolades for Eng-

lish ales, particularly those brewed from wheat. But he had made me aware of spelt as a brewing grain, and after receiving confirmation from Unger that spelt could well have been used in the Netherlands, I added it to the list from his notes.

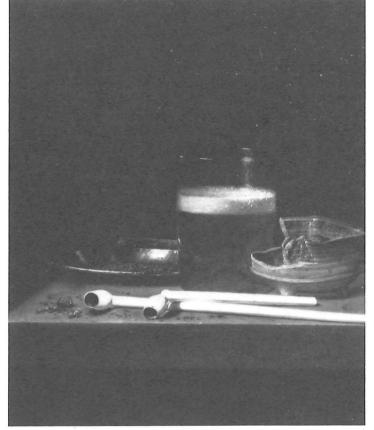
My grain bill, and the strength of the beer I was to brew, proved more complicated as my research continued. Appendices to an article by Unger titled "Beer and Beer Drinkers," that he delivered at Hofstra University in 1991, trace the production histories of Dutch brewing cities from the 14th to the brink of the 19th centuries. In addition, they treat different beer types with regard to the proportion of various grains used in their production, and the ratios of grain used to finished beer. This is a dizzying array of information, not so much by its volume as by the questions it raises concerning extract efficiency and ingredients. What does it mean in modern terms, for example, for brewers in 1590s Haarlem to have produced 3,720 liters of beer from 4,600 liters of grain (a ratio of 0.81 liters of beer for every liter of grain)? Well, if a liter of grain weighs 800 grams (1.76 pounds), as Unger states in his appendix, and a liter is 33.8 U.S. fluid ounces, it would take something like 23.5 pounds of grain to produce a homebrew-sized five-gallon batch of "beer" of unspecified strength or gravity - poor extraction by anyone's reckoning.

Not all the ratios are quite so anemic. Most recipes throughout the 15th and 16th centuries range from 1.1 to 1.6 liters of beer per liter of grain, requiring something like 12 to 17 pounds per five gallons. Still, we don't know exactly what beer was being produced, and what it was made from, other than "grain." Cross-referencing this information with another appendix, outlining the proportional use of various grains, provides some insights. A beer brewed in Haarlem around 1580 was made from 34 percent barley, 9 percent wheat and 57 percent oats. With oats comprising this much of the mash (providing it's a similar beer we're talking about, and there is no such assurance, not through any fault of Unger's but because of the sketchy nature of historiographic information), it isn't surprising that extract was low. By Unger's data, Haarlem seems from the early 15th to the mid-16th centuries to have relied heavily on oats for its brewing. Perhaps more to the liking of modern expectation would be a 15th century Amsterdam recipe that calls for 38 percent barley, 26 percent wheat and 36 percent oats; or a 1497 formulation from Leiden that demands no oats at all, but 40 percent rye to complement 37 percent barley and 23 percent wheat. You get the idea. With grain percentages and beer-to-grain ratios shuffling around from city to city and century to century, it's extremely difficult to come up with a historically rock-solid recipe for brewing a beer one has set out simply to be "Dutch."

I effectively threw up my hands at the prospect of synthesizing a single, more or less traceable recipe and exercised a little brewer's license in brewing a beer using nearly everything I had encountered in my grain research that would give some indication of the flavor complexities of the age while still resembling beer to the

modern palate. I also shot for a medium-strong beer, in the range of 1.050 to 1.060 starting gravity. Further experimentation would no doubt be interesting; to brew a workingman's Kuyt from early 16th century Gouda, or a Mom, Hond, Garlebisch or Kniesenak (with specifications as to herbs, grains and distinctive hopping) outlined by W. van Lis in 1745. The range of styles brewed throughout the course of Dutch brewing history is as broad as any I have encountered. It's safe to say my research to date has yielded only an allusive prototype, and my own apprenticeship on the subject is in its infancy.

Broken down by grain type, my recipe looked like this: 57 percent barley malt, 13 percent wheat malt, 13 percent rye malt, 9 percent flaked oats and 8 percent unmalted spelt. With Dutch malts unavailable to me in Seattle, I opted for some of the excellent Belgian malts imported to the United States. Keeping malt complexity in mind, but unwilling to entirely give up on the enzymatic power of pale malt, I used (for each IO-gallon batch) five pounds each of DeWolf-Cosyns Pilsener and Munich malt, and three pounds of DeWolf-Cosyns aromatic malt for color and flavor. At 25.7 °Lovibond, the aromatic malt was the darkest Belgian malt available to me. In keeping with the farmhouse touches in evidence in Dutch brewing's past,



"Still Life with a Glass of Beer, Brazier and Clay Pipe" by Jan Jansz van de Velde (1620 - 62)

one of the brewers at Pike Place offered to turn out a few pounds of homemade crystal malt using floor-malted two-row pale Marris-Otter as a foundation. It was a procedure he had used to give an interesting complexity to some of his ales, involving steeping whole grain overnight, bringing it up to mash temperature and holding it, and then slowly roasting it (see below for complete procedure). I used two pounds per 10-gallon batch. The German wheat malt (3 1/2 pounds) was from Weyermann in Bamberg, the rye malt (3 1/2 pounds) from Briess, the oats (21/2 pounds) from Crosby and Baker and the spelt (two pounds) from my local food coop. I was gratified, incidentally, by the receipt of a FAX, a couple of days after I had brewed the beer when it was obviously too late to profit by the recommendation, from Roger Mussche of Lindeman's. Having been advised of the grains I planned to use, Mussche suggested grain proportions within the variance of a few percentage points here and there.

Conversation with Greg Lewis of HopUnion led me to believe that the hops most likely used in Holland during the time would have come via Germany as some descendant of Bohemian Saaz, whether Hallertauer, Spalt, transplanted Saaz or some other variety now lost to us. Because of its relative unfamiliarity to the American

palate, I chose Spalt. Unger advised me to hop heavily, since the Dutch were enamored of the effects of liberal hopping, both for flavor and stability. I hopped at a rate of just under 30 HBU, using seven ounces of Spalt at 4.2 percent alpha acid to bitter, and a total of two ounces at the end to finish my IO-gallon batches.

Yeast, prone as it is to mutation and contamination over a period of weeks — to say nothing of centuries — provided a complex problem that brought a somewhat complex solution. The sketchy understanding of the function of yeast — based almost entirely on empirical evidence prior to the early decades of the 19th century indicates that multiple strains of somewhat dubious purity would generally have been used by brewers in the Golden Age. The rate of failure was high, and

Unger suggests that brewers often ran side businesses in malt vinegar. Because my experimental beer was needed for a donors' reception at the Seattle Art Museum, I could not afford to produce 20 gallons-plus of acetic acid. I therefore opted for the Wyeast No. 1214 Belgian ale yeast, the commercially available strain probably closest, because of geographical origin and multistrain complexity, to yeasts pitched, repitched and no doubt microbiologically compromised by the brewers of the Dutch 17th century. I knew I wanted to cask condition the beer in English firkins, the modern container probably most similar to the casks in use 300 years ago, and that to do so I would prime with actively fermenting beer. I saw no reason to avoid the introduction of another yeast, in this case Pike Place ale yeast in a state of high kraeusen, to facilitate the secondary fermentation.

My brew day arrived with the rain and leaden sky familiar both to Seattleites and Hollanders of every era. I had enlisted the help of Kevin Forhan and Fal Allen, Pike Place brewers, and Ed Tringali of Big Time Brewery. As we drew and heated the mash water I boiled the spelt for about an hour until the grains were open. Half was added to the first mash, conducted at 151 to 148 de-

grees F (66 to 64 degrees C), and the other was reserved and kept warm until it was added to the second mash, which maintained a temperature range of 152 to 149 degrees F (67 to 65 degrees C). Each batch was sparged for about an hour with 10 gallons of water at 165 to 170 degrees F (74 to 77 degrees C), and the worts were boiled for 90 minutes. Both mashing and boiling took place in converted stainless-steel half-barrel kegs. The bittering hop addition was made 30 minutes into the boil, and two additions of finishing hops were made at the end of the boil and after a 10-minute settling period.

Lacking a coolship (cooler tun), we forcecooled the wort with a counterflow wort chiller, and the yeast starters were pitched at about 65 degrees F (18 degrees C). Starting gravities were 1.055 and 1.057. Fermentation was conducted for four days within a few degrees of the starting temperature, at which time the beer was racked into firkins (containing 40 liters, or around 10.5 U.S. gallons) and primed with 13/4 liters of actively fermenting Pike Place Pale Ale at a gravity of about 1.040. A week later the beer was delivered to the museum and allowed to settle for a day before venting, when the taps were hammered in and the beer was served. The beer was lively, though lightly carbonated, phenolic, hazy and spicily hoppy. The color, in large part owing to the homemade crystal malt, was very close to the beer in the van de Velde painting — reddish-brown and somewhat murky. The wheat and rye combined to give it an intriguing, satisfying sharpness, almost as though the beer had been spiced, and the oats and spelt imparted a thickness in mouthfeel. If not specifically representative of a particular style (I considered it a loosely defined "dubbel"). I feel confident that it provided a window on the world from which its inspiration came.

Though naturally none of the Dutch museum patrons who sampled the Speltsbier, as we called it, was of sufficiently advanced age to lend their opinions any historical weight, it was gratifying to see them coming back for more, praising its serving temperature as much as the complexity of its flavor. As with any project involving research I wish that I had more time to explore my subject. What I had done constituted little more than a starting point. I wish, for example, that my timing had been such that I might have shared some of

the source material for an upcoming exhibit at the Amsterdam historical museum on the history of Dutch brewing. I like to think, though, that by brewing the beer I did I have some idea what was in that glass in the van de Velde painting, lying alongside the clay pipes and the brazier, perhaps set down moments before the image began to be recorded, its taste still in the mouth of the artist.

17th Century Dutch Speltsbier

Ingredients for 10 gallons

- 5 pounds DeWolf-Cosyns Pilsener malt
- 5 pounds DeWolf-Cosyns Munich malt
- 3 pounds DeWolf-Cosyns aromatic malt
- 2 pounds homemade Marris-Otter crystal malt (a total of 57 percent barley malt), method follows
- 3 1/2 pounds wheat malt (13 percent)
- 3 1/2 pounds rye malt (13 percent)
- 2 1/2 pounds flaked oats (9 percent)
- 2 pounds raw boiled spelt (8 percent)
- 7 ounces German Spalt hops, 4.2 percent alpha acid, for bittering
- 1 ounce German Spalt hops for finishing
- I ounce German Spalt hops for aroma Wyeast No. 1214 Belgian ale culture starter

Boil spelt for one hour or until grains begin to split and open, and add when mashing in. Mash-in with 8 gallons of water and stabilize at 151 degrees F (66 degrees C). Hold for 90 minutes and sparge with 10 gallons of 168-degree-F (76-degree-C) water. Boil for 90 minutes, adding boiling hops after 30 minutes, finishing hops when heat is turned off, and aroma hops 10 minutes later. Force cool and pitch yeast starter.

TComemade Crystal Malt

Building on Randy Mosher's recipe for homemade crystal malt as it appears in *The Brewer's Companion* (Alephenalia Publications, 1994), Pike Place brewer Kevin Forhan followed these steps to produce crystal malt for the brewing of Speltsbier:

- (I) Steep pale malt 24 hours in a covered pan in room-temperature water. Water will be absorbed during this time, so you may need to add more to complete the next step.
- (2) Heat slowly on stove top to about I50 degrees F (66 degrees C) (starch conversion temperature) and hold for 90 minutes.
- (3) Spread out on a baking pan or cookie sheet and heat very slowly in oven over a couple of hours, turning occasionally, to 250 degrees F. Hold temperature and continue to turn for a few hours until grain is nicely roasted and dried. Remove and allow to cool before crushing.

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Dick Cantwell, author of several articles on beer and brewing, began his professional brewing career as the first brewer at Seattle Brewing Co./Duwamps Cafe. From there he moved to Pike Place Brewery where he worked from 1991 through 1993. These days he is head brewer at Big Time Brewery in Seattle.

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YEAST

BY MICHAEL LIGAS

MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

n the following discussion, effective yeast management techniques will be broken down into two sections: yeast biology and behavior, and yeast handling methods. The aim is to give a general appreciation for brewer's yeast as a living organism and to subsequently discuss practical handling techniques that produce optimum yeast health and save money.

BEER'S LIFE FORCE

Yeast, in general, are unicellular fungi. A simplified drawing of a yeast cell cross-section (Figure I) reveals that a yeast cell, like all eukaryotic cells, is compartmentalized internally by various membrane-delineated structures called organelles.

Each organelle has a specific function within the cell and this helps to organize myriad biochemical reactions. Like a sophisticated machine, a yeast cell requires proper care to optimize its health and, in the case of brewer's yeast, produce good beer. A homebrewer must always pay attention to important factors such as nutrients, temperature, sanitation and a healthy starting stock of yeast cells.

BREWER'S YEAST

The yeast used in most beer production belong to the genus Saccharomyces based on many characteristics, two of which are multilateral budding during asexual reproduction and spheroid or ovoid shaped spore. Classical taxonomy separated ale and lager yeast into two species, cerevisiae and uvarum (two of eight Saccharomyces species). S. cerevisiae tends to be top-fermenting and is used at warmer temperatures of 50 to 68 degrees F (10 to 20 degrees C) while S. uvarum tends to be bottom-fermenting and is employed at colder temperatures of 40 to 50 degrees F (4 to 10 degrees C). Both ferment the sugars glucose, fructose, sucrose, maltose and maltotriose. The main criterion for distinguishing between the two species is the degree to which the sugar raffinose is fermented. S. cerevisiae only ferments part of the molecule while S. uvarum utilizes the entire sugar. A wide variety of strains of both species are available to the homebrewer with certain strains being appropriate for certain styles of beer. (See accompanying article by Patrick Weix on page 44.) Strain separation is based on many characteristics, including degree of attenuation, flocculation, fermentation byproducts, temperature tolerance, DNA content (molecular sequence) and so on.

FERMENTATION

After being pitched into wort, brewer's yeast follow a specific life cycle, going through several distinct population phases (Figure 2). During the first phase, called the lag or initial phase, there is little if any increase in the overall yeast cell population. The cells use this time to assimilate nitrogen, sugars and oxygen in preparation for subsequent growth and fermentation. This phase lasts ideally for eight to 12 hours in lagers fermented in the range of about 45 to 50 degrees F (7 to 10 degrees C) and is dependent on the health of the yeast and the difference between the starter temperature and the wort temperature. Avoid temperature changes greater than 10 degrees F (6 degrees C). A large temperature differential will weaken the yeast and in severe cases can cause the yeast to go dormant or die. The most important consideration for a homebrewer when pitching yeast into wort is to make sure there is sufficient oxygen available for the yeast during the lag phase. This is the only time during the brewing process when oxygen is desirable in wort. Well-aerated wort (stirred and/or swirled vigorously prior to adding the yeast) will provide sufficient oxygen for the yeast to use during the lag phase in order to build up the energy reserves needed later in fermentation. The lag phase is often referred to as aerobic because of the presence and use of oxygen.

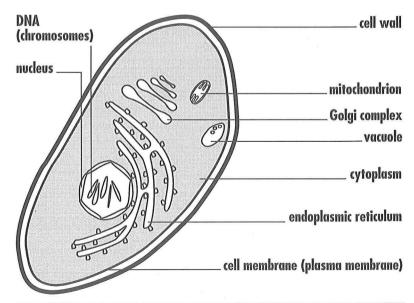


FIGURE 1. Yeast Cell Cross-section

The initial phase ends with the beginning of the respiration phase characterized by the evolution of CO₂ but no significant reduction in wort gravity. Very little ethanol is produced, remaining oxygen is absorbed by the yeast and the yeast growth (cell division) is greatest during this phase. Other characteristics of this phase are a buildup of energy reserves and acidification. This phase typically lasts from I2 to I6 hours for lagers fermented around 45 to 50 degrees F.

When the oxygen supply is exhausted, the respiration phase ends and the fermentation phase begins. Fermentation is characterized by the reduction of the wort gravity and the production of CO₂ and ethanol.

The final phase is sedimentation during which the yeast flocculate and settle to the bottom of the fermenter.

All the times mentioned should be cut roughly in half for ales fermented around 65 to 68 degrees F (18 to 20 degrees C). At even higher temperatures the whole process (from pitching to the end of fermentation) can be completed in 48 hours with the expense of increased ester production.

It is important to note that conversion of fermentable sugars into alcohol and carbon dioxide is not the only important contribution of yeast to the brewing process. Trace amounts of volatile and non-volatile compounds are being produced (and sometimes used later) by the yeast and these compounds make important contributions to the flavor of the final product.

These compounds include esters (which give fruity aromas and flavors), diacetyl (which gives buttery or butterscotch aromas and flavors) and 2, 3-pentanedione (which gives honeylike aroma and flavors).

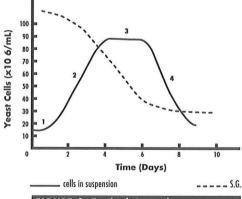


FIGURE 2. Typical Growth Curve for Brewers Yeast

DRIED YEAST

Dried yeast is commonly used in homebrewing probably because of ease of handling and low price. It is manufactured by producing large amounts of yeast by either batch or continuous fermentation followed by careful lyophilization (drying under vacuum) and then packaging. Some considerations for the homebrewer who uses dried yeast are: (I) a reputable source (manufacturer and retailer) with a high turnover of stock and preferably cold storage. and (2) proper handling at home (cold storage and proper rehydration). Dried yeast does have a shelf life that can be extended by storage in a refrigerator. The drawback of using dried yeast is its level of purity. In general, dried yeast contains mostly the brewer's yeast that is desired but may also contain low levels of wild and mutant yeast and bacteria. These can have a noticeable effect on the final flavor of the beer if the contaminants constitute a large enough fraction of the microbial population in fermenting wort. Many homebrewers use dried yeast with consistent results.

Adding dried yeast directly to wort is a bad practice. The high concentration of sugars and other wort components make for a fairly concentrated medium that slows the rate of osmosis during yeast cell rehydration. Viability suffers (and so does the health of surviving yeast cells) and an extended lag phase may also result. The basic procedure for handling dried yeast takes into account that the cells have been dehydrated in the drying process and need to have their water content restored prior to pitching. First, boil one cup of water for five minutes. Remove from heat, cover and let cool until warm to the touch, between 95 and IO4 degrees F (35 and 40 degrees C). Add the contents of a dried yeast sachet to the warm water and cover again. Let stand for about 10 minutes then stir and add to your cooled, aerated wort. The cells will have a much easier time absorbing water this way and the overall viability (surviving cells as a percent of the total population) will be higher.

LIQUID YEAST

Pure liquid yeast cultures are produced in small volumes by batch fermentation under carefully controlled aseptic conditions. The advantages to using liquid cultures are: (1) a variety of available stains that often match

specific beer styles, and (2) purity (lack of microbial contaminants). Purity is the biggest plus to using liquid cultures. Microbial contamination can come from any wild or mutant yeast, including other brewer's yeast that may not be desired, as well as a plethora of bacteria. Wild yeast contamination can include such ominous sounding beasts as Brettanomyces anomalus, Brettanomyces claussenii, Candida beechi, Candida intermedia, Dekkera bruxellensis, Kloeckera apiculata, S. unisporus and Schizosaccharomyces pombe, to name a few! Common wort and beer spoiling bacteria include species of lactobacillis, pediococcus, streptococcus, micrococcus, acetobacter, obesumbacterium, gluconobacter and zymomonas. Off-flavors produced by microbial contaminants are wide and varied resulting from the production of esters, phenolics, sulfur-containing compounds, ketones, aldehydes, diacetyl, acetaldehyde, DMS, fusel alcohols and acids such as lactic and acetic. Pure yeast cultures reduce if not eliminate the risk of contamination and off-flavors being derived from your yeast source.

Two disadvantages associated with pure liquid yeast are: (1) low pitching rate (number of live cells per unit volume of wort), and (2) higher cost. These can be circumvented through the use of a starter culture and reculturing.

MAKING A STARTER CULTURE

The problem of low pitching rate can be overcome by scaling up your source of liquid yeast into a larger volume before pitching (Figure 3). A container of sterile or sanitized starter culture medium must first be prepared.

To do so, mix 4 tablespoons of dried malt extract (hopped or unhopped) with two cups of water. Boil for 20 to 30 minutes, then cover and cool until close to room temperature. Uncover at this point and transfer to a glass vessel (Erlenmeyer flask, Mason jar, juice container) that has been properly sanitized in a dilute bleach solution or sterilized by baking at 300 degrees F for three hours and slowly cooled.

A preferred method for sterilizing the starter culture medium involves mixing the medium, adding it to a glass vessel, covering the vessel opening with foil and sterilizing in a pressure cooker for a minimum of I5 minutes but preferably for 30 minutes. Once cooled this starter can be used immediately or safe-

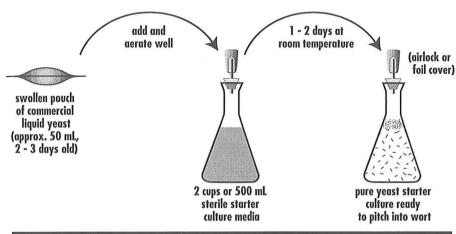


FIGURE 3. Making a Starter Culture

ly stored in a refrigerator until needed. The pressure cooker method ensures a thorough sterilization of the culture medium under high pressure and high temperature.

When ready to use, open a swollen pouch of pure liquid yeast (or a test tube containing the pure yeast) and pour into the sterile starter culture medium. Cover with a piece of foil or place an airlock on the top and swirl to aerate. Incubate the starter culture for one to two days at room temperature until an active kraeusen is visible. (Kraeusen is the rocky foam appearing on the surface of wort during the first days of fermentation.) Once active fermentation has subsided, the yeast can be pitched into prepared wort or it can be stored in a refrigerator for a few days.

CULTURING YOUR OWN PURE YEAST

With a little care and ingenuity the homebrewer can culture and maintain pure yeast stocks. This can save money in the long run and in the opinion of some, allows the homebrewer to overcome the final mystic frontier of yeast management. The main and predominant concern when culturing yeast is *cleanliness*. Every possible and reasonable effort must be made to minimize potential contamination.

First of all, consider the local environment as a source of microbial contamination. The air and all surfaces of relevance, like counter tops, are of prime importance and must be sanitized. Choose a location that has few air currents (close all windows, turn off ceiling fans, furnace fans and air conditioners) while culturing. It will not hurt to spray the air with a disinfectant such as Lysol five minutes be-

fore culturing. Wipe all working surfaces (counter tops, cabinet handles, sinks) with a mild bleach solution, iodine solution or rubbing alcohol.

The second source of contamination is you, the yeast culturer. Your hands, mouth and body must all be prepared with cleanliness in mind. Wear clean clothes and tie back long hair. Rinse with mouthwash (or a mouthful of brandy) and do not talk while culturing. Wash your hands and arms well with an antibacterial soap and dry with a fresh, clean towel. In general, pay attention to the details of cleanliness.

EQUIPMENT

The following is a list of the equipment required for basic yeast culturing at home. With a little effort, it can be assembled by visiting your local homebrew supply shop, health-food store, hardware store, scientific supply store and variety store, as well as using a little creativity (an inoculating needle with a loop on the end can be made with a bit of thin stainless-steel wire and a handle of some sort).

- · inoculating needle (looped on the end)
- flame source (Bunsen gas burner, alcohol burner, propane torch)
- glassware (Mason jars, baby food jars, juice containers, flasks)
- · pressure cooker
- petri dishes (presterilized plastic or reusable glass)
- agar
- · measuring spoons
- · measuring cup
- a small weight scale

PREPARING MALT-AGAR PLATES

Malt-agar plates are petri dishes containing agar-solidified starter culture medium. They are used to grow, purify and store yeast stocks. They must be prepared at least a few hours before use to allow them to solidify. They can be stored up to one month in a refrigerator before using. Preparation of malt-agar plates is simple. Mix 4 tablespoons of dried malt extract (hopped or unhopped) with I heaping tablespoon agar in 2 cups water (I.5 to 2 percent agar by weight) in heatable glassware. Cover the mouth of the glass vessel with foil, sterilize for 30 minutes in a pressure cooker and depressurize slowly to avoid boilover.

When the container of molten malt-agar has cooled to the point where it can be held comfortably in your hands (II3 degrees F or 45 degrees C), swirl it to evenly distribute the medium, remove the foil lid, heat the mouth of the vessel for a few seconds over a flame source and then carefully pour into sterile petri dishes, opening the lids only as long as is necessary to pour. Make sure you follow the guidelines described above. If any bubbles are evident on the surface of the freshly poured malt-agar they can be broken up by quickly passing a flame over the petri dish. Let the malt-agar solidify a few hours, preferably curing overnight. If the plates are not going to be used for a few days they can be wrapped in foil and stored in a refrigerator. Seal the dishes with parafilm or electrical tape to prevent the many organisms that are in your refrigerator from contaminating your plates. Always store solidified plates upsidedown so condensation does not drip onto the media. If you find anything growing on an unstreaked plate, don't use it.

STREAKING YEAST ONTO MALT-AGAR PLATES

Yeast are applied to malt-agar plates by a method called "streaking." The objective is to transfer yeast onto the surface of the maltagar in a declining cell-concentration gradient until, at some point, single yeast cells will be located at points distant from other single cells. Isolated single cells will then replicate, first to two cells, then to four, eight, 16, 32 and so on. As the cell population grows exponentially, a visible small circular white colony

of cells will develop. All the cells in a given colony will be clones of the single progenitor. Because a colony arose from a single cell that had been separated sufficiently from other yeast and/or bacteria cells, it follows that any future cultures derived from it can be considered "pure," provided sterile handling methods were followed.

Any source of brewers yeast can be streaked and grown on malt-agar. Rehydrated dried yeast and yeast from the bottom of a bottle of homebrewed or commercial beer can be used with the aim of isolating a pure, clean stock from these potentially contaminated sources, as well as subsequently storing the obtained yeast strain(s). Of course, pure liquid yeast can also be streaked onto malt-agar with a good degree of confidence that it is already pure and therefore most of the colonies will be identical.

Streaking yeast onto malt-agar plates is fairly straightforward (Figure 4). Once again, good sanitation and handling methodology are critical to reduce the risk of contaminating your plates with unwanted microbes. First, flame your inoculating needle until it is red hot and then cool it by waving it gently through the air. It shouldn't take more than IO seconds to cool off because the metal wire is quite thin. Dip the looped end of the needle into the yeast source. A thin liquid film of yeast cells will be visible within the loop, much like the film of soapy water one sees when blowing bubbles from a loop.

Transfer the loop of yeast to the surface of a malt-agar plate by touching it to a point near the outer edge and then gently spread the cells out in a smooth gliding back-and-forth motion (Figure 4) until you have cov-

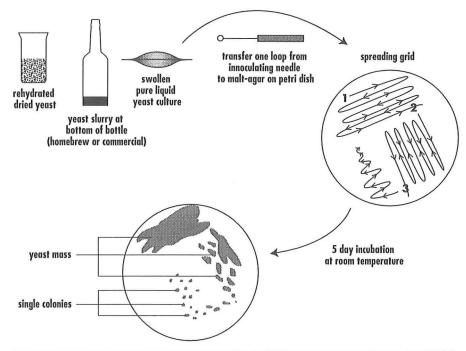


FIGURE 4. Streaking Yeast onto Malt-Agar

ered about 50 percent of the surface of the medium. Cover the plate. Reflame and cool the loop as before. Touch the loop onto the surface of the malt-agar at the point where the first streak was terminated (in order to pick up some cells at that point) and then spread in a perpendicular direction to the first streak, using the same motion as before, contacting the uninoculated 50 percent of the malt-agar surface.

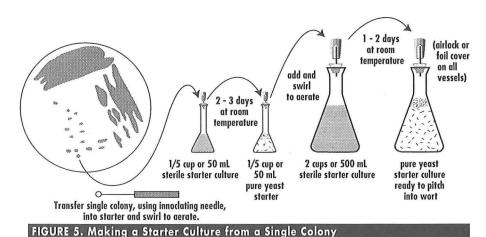
The reflaming, cooling and restreaking series can be repeated once more to obtain a third gradient if desired (Figure 4). Cover the plate and let the surface dry. Incubate the plate upside-down at room temperature for three to five days. Single, dome shaped, creamy-

white yeast colonies will develop at points near the end of the second or third streaks, and a thick, dense film of yeast will be visible where the initial spreading occurred. The culture can now be stored in a refrigerator until you are ready to propagate your yeast from a single colony up to brewing volume. In order to avoid dehydration of the malt-agar, tightly wrap the edge of the petri dish with vinyl electrical tape and then cover tightly with foil prior to refrigeration. Storage can be for three to four months with good viability.

PROPAGATING FROM A SINGLE COLONY

Sooner or later, probably sooner, you'll be itching to brew your favorite batch of beer using the yeast you've so carefully cultured. This can be a very gratifying experience. Give yourself about five days to scale up your yeast, using the following two-step growth procedure (Figure 5).

Prepare two vessels (use beer bottles or large flasks that are covered with foil or stoppered with an airlock), one containing one-fifth cup and the other 2 cups of sterile starter culture media (previously described). Flame and cool your inoculating needle and then remove a single, well-isolated colony from a malt-agar plate. Remove the foil lid on the first (4 table-



spoon) vessel, flame the opening for a few seconds and transfer the yeast colony from the loop into the culture medium. Reflame the opening, re-cover with foil and swirl vessel to aerate the medium. Incubate this culture for two to three days at room temperature until it becomes turbid and a kraeusen is visible. You will need to scale up the culture one more time to obtain enough cells for pitching. To do this, remove the foil lid on the first vessel and flame the opening. Do the same for the second vessel containing the 2 cup culture. Carefully pour the contents of the first culture into the larger flask. Reflame the opening of the freshly inoculated large flask and re-cover with foil or an airlock. Swirl to aerate and incubate one to two days at room temperature. Soon the culture will become turbid with a healthy kraeusen visible. Pitch into freshly prepared wort when the activity dies down. Alternatively, it can be stored in a refrigerator for up to a week without appreciable loss of viability.

SUMMARY

Practical yeast management techniques are well within the grasp of the homebrewer. A basic understanding of the living nature of yeast and of its behavior and requirements during growth and fermentation establishes a good base from which to learn and appreciate reliable procedures for effective yeast handling.

Effective yeast management applies to the use of dried yeast, pure liquid yeast cultures, and ultimately to the culturing, purification and maintenance of pure yeast strains at home. A critical concern for any homebrewer embarking on a home culturing program is sanitation. By combining stringent sanitation with reliable procedures, healthy yeast stocks can be maintained indefinitely. The practical benefits are economical and gastronomic.

Michael Ligas, who has been homebrewing beer, wine, mead and cider for 13 years, is serving his second year on the board of directors of the Canadian Amateur Brewers Association (CABA). He has reached the level of "Expert Brewer" in CABA's "Brewers Excellence" program and recently became a Recognized BJCP judge.

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SACCHAROMYCES SAVVY

By Pałrick Weix east are unicellular fungi. Most brewing yeast belong to the genus Saccharomyces. Ale yeast is S. cerevisiae, and lager yeast is S. uvarum (formerly carlsbergensis, and sometimes considered to be a subspecies of S. cerevisiae). Another type of yeast you may hear mentioned, usually in conjunction with Weizens, is S. delbrueckii. Finally, lambicophiles will want me to say that Brettanomyces is also used in brewing; however, I can't think of anything that somebody somewhere hasn't used to brew a lambic! You may ask, "If ale and lager yeasts are basically the same species, why all the fuss?" The fuss has to do with strain variation. All dogs are the same species, yet no one will ever mistake a basset hound for a Doberman (at least not twice).

Using different strains can add fun and spice to brewing, especially if you have some idea of the differences. I originally collected the information in the accompanying table to catalog the flavor profiles of the various strains available. But first I would like to discuss some of the general characteristics of brewing yeast and try to answer some of the more frequently asked questions. You may ask yourself, "Why should I care? I just rip open that little packet on top of the Can-O-Malt and toss it in!" Well, you should care. The more informed you are about the different aspects of brewing, the better your beer will be — and isn't that what it's all about?



TEMPERATURE

ne of the most obvious differences between ale and lager yeasts is the different temperatures at which fermentation is carried out. The normal temperatures for ale yeast range from 60 to 75 degrees F (16 to 24 degrees C). A few strains ferment well down to 55 degrees F (13 degrees C), but 68 degrees F (20 degrees C) is a good average. Lager strains normally undergo primary fermentation at 50 to 55 degrees F (10 to 12 degrees C). Then a slow, steady reduction to the desired temperature for secondary fermentation (usually 32 to 45 degrees F or 0 to 7 degrees C) usually will give good results.

The fermentation rate also is closely related to temperature within a specific range. The reason is simply that fermentation is a sequence of chemical reactions facilitated by the enzymes in the yeast. The lower the temperature, the slower the rate of fermentation. At higher temperatures, yeast will produce more esters, diacetyl and higher alcohols. Therefore, it is important to take into account that yeast are living organisms and do not thrive under rapidly varying conditions. They have evolved mechanisms to protect themselves from wild fluctuations in temperature, mechanisms that are not always in your beer's best interests! So try to keep your fermenting beer at a steady temperature, and when you reduce the temperature to lager, do so slowly.

ATTENUATION

ttenuation refers to the percentage of sugars converted to alcohol. Each yeast strain ferments different sugars to varying degrees, so attenuation is determined by both the composition of the wort and the yeast strain used. The degree of attenuation also affects the sweetness and body because those sugars not broken down by fermentation remain in the wort. Larger, longer-chain sugars contribute mostly to the mouthfeel and body of the beer while the shorter, smaller sugars (mono- and disaccharides) contribute more to the sweetness.

Apparent attenuation of yeast normally ranges from 67 to 77 percent, and is calculated by:

Apparent Attenuation =
$$\frac{\text{(Original Gravity - Final Gravity)}}{\text{(Original Gravity - I.000)}}$$

where I.000 refers to the specific gravity of water.
For example, if the OG is I.040 and the FG is I.010, then:

Apparent Attenuation =
$$\frac{(1.040 - 1.010)}{(1.040 - 1.000)} = \frac{0.03}{0.04} = 75\%.$$

Actually, it's slightly more complex than that (isn't everything?). There's "apparent attenuation" and "real attenuation." The difference comes about because alcohol has a specific gravity of less than I (about 0.8). The calculation of real attenuation takes into account the changing gravity of the wort caused by the increasing amount of alcohol present. Most attenuation figures, however, are given in terms of apparent attenuation.

PITCHING RATES AND METHODS

o, is the attenuation of the yeast strain the only aspect that determines the final percentage of alcohol? No, of course not! Two other factors are very important: pitching rate and flocculation (see below). The pitching rate refers to how many viable yeast cells are added to your wort. Pitching rate is especially important for those wanting to make barley wines, bocks, Scotch ales or other high-alcohol beers. Underpitching can cause a number of problems, such as long lag times and/or incomplete fermentations. Again, if you are happy with the beer you make, it should not be necessary to make any changes, but if you are just starting out, are having problems with long lag times or are interested in making a stronger style of beer than usual you might want to try the following methods and pitching rates.

Hydration Procedure For Dry Yeast: Use 14 grams of dry yeast (usually two packets) per five gallons of brew. *Rigorously* sanitize everything used in the hydration procedure. This includes boiling and cooling the water for rehydration so chlorine is boiled off and the water is sanitized. I find it easiest to do this by heating a Mason jar containing one cup of water and covered with either a plastic lid or plastic wrap in the microwave. Heat the water to boiling then let it cool in the microwave until the jar can be handled but is still warm. The temperature of the water should be at about 90 to 100 degrees F (32 to 38 degrees C). Carefully open the yeast packages, add them to the water and let stand for 15 minutes.

Once the wort has been chilled and aerated (shaking the carboy works well), pitch the yeast and water slurry. Shake or swirl the carboy to disperse the yeast. Attach the blowoff tube or fermentation lock.

The two essential rules are to sanitize everything in sight and aerate your wort to ensure rapid initial yeast growth — your best defense against bacterial or wild yeast infection.

Preparation of Liquid Yeast: Liquid yeast typically require more preparation than dry yeast. You must buy it a day or two in advance so you can activate it and start its growth. Some yeast are packaged with a starter, but others require you to make your own. Either follow the distributor's directions or use the following recipe.

Recipe for Starter Wort

- 5 tablespoons of dry malt or 6 tablespoons of liquid malt
- 2 cups of water optional — a hop pellet or equivalent amount of loose hops

Hops have a natural antibacterial effect, and may help keep your starter free from contamination.

Boil and add to a sanitized wine or quart beer bottle. Allow both the wort and liquid yeast to come to room temperature to avoid shocking the yeast. Aerate the starter well after it has cooled. Carefully sanitize the neck of the bottle and the outside of the yeast package. Add the yeast to the wort. Attach an airlock and leave the bottle at room temperature. When the starter activity subsides it is ready to pitch. It's that easy!

If all this piques your interest and you want to go the extra step and start your own yeast ranch, I recommend purchasing a kit. Several manufacturers offer full-featured kits for beginners and advanced brewers. (See the accompanying article by Michael Ligas on page 38.) Remember to keep yeast notes along with your beer notes so that you can learn from experience.

FLOCCULATION

Alocculation refers to the tendency of yeast to clump together and settle out of suspension. The primary determinant of how well a strain flocculates appears to be the "stickiness" of the carbohydrates in the cell wall. The degree and type of flocculation varies for different yeasts. Some strains clump producing a firm, stable yeast cake. Some flocculate very little, giving a more granular consistency. Most yeast strains clump and flocculate to a moderate degree. A yeast that is more flocculant will fall out of suspension better. How does that affect the final clarity of your brew? Because it will be in the bottle at least a week or two before you drink it, it really doesn't seem to matter so much. However, it does matter for other characteristics of the beer; namely, attenuation and diacetyl. If the yeast settle out too quickly, some chemical reactions may remain unfinished. These strains may not be as attenuative because of shorter contact time of yeast and sugars and may not finish reducing all the diacetyl, leaving a butterscotch flavor.

In short, only the extremes of flocculation are likely to be noticeable to the homebrewer. Strains with a very low flocculency are likely to need some sort of finings, such as isinglass, while highly flocculent strains are suitable for those beers where diacetyl is desirable, such as certain British ales.

ALCOHOL TOLERANCES

he alcohol tolerance of most brewing yeast is as least 8 percent alcohol by volume. Barley wines up to 12 percent can be produced by most ale strains. Pitching rates need to be increased proportionally to higher gravities. Alternately, Champagne or wine yeast can be used for high-gravity beers, sometimes resulting in alcohol levels up to 18 percent. To get the characteristics of particular beer yeast strains in barley wines or imperial stouts, some brewers start with the desired strain of beer yeast, ferment to 5 to 8 percent, then finish with a Champagne or wine yeast.

SMELL AND TASTE

Ithough the principal flavors present in a beer result from the malts and hops, the strain of yeast can add important flavors, good and/or bad. Yeast that add little in the way of extra flavors is usually described as having a clean taste. These are especially useful for beginners because they permit experimentation with different malts and hops without worrying about yeast influence.

Yeast produce three main classes of metabolic byproducts that affect beer flavor: phenols, esters and diacetyl. Phenols can give a spicy or clovelike taste, but can also result in medicinal tastes. Esters can lend a fruity taste to beer. Diacetyl can give beer a butterscotch or woody taste. The desirability of any one of these components depends largely on the style of beer being brewed. In addition, there are certain byproducts in these families that are more noxious than the others. A lot depends on the individual palate and the effect you're aiming for. A final note: some yeast, especially lager yeast during lagering, can produce a rotten egg smell. This is the result of hydrogen sulfide production. Although this scent bubbling out of the airlock is enough to make the strongest homebrewmeister blanch, fear not! The good news is that this will usually pass, leaving the beer unaffected. Relax, etc.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Special thanks to David Adams, George Fix, Al Korzonas and Doug O'Brien for providing information and insight.

Patrick Weix is a M.D./Ph.D. student in the genetics and development program at the University of Texas Southwestern at Dallas. He became interested in homebrewing when, within the span of one week, his friend Chuck Hodge suggested it, he drove past a store called Homebrew Headquarters and he found the Homebrew Digest on Internet. Patrick took this as a sign from above and has been hooked ever since. He currently brews with the Lakewood Grain Co-op.





TABLE OF AVAILABLE YEAST STRAINS

he difficulty in selecting a yeast is not one of quality control as it may have been a number of years ago. The difficulty today is simply in wading through the many strains available to find the one right for you and the type of beer you want to brew. No one yeast can be perfect for every beer! It just isn't possible. The key is to find the one you need. When I started brewing, I found myself faced with just this situation, so I collected information from the major yeast distributors and contacts found on the Homebrew Digest, an Internet electronic bulletin board for homebrew enthusiasts. The results are compiled into the accompanying table.

Unfortunately, I have not had the time or money to brew with every yeast in this table, so I cannot personally vouch for all the information other than to say that it was collected in good faith by people interested in making good beer. The distributors also may change their strains or catalog numbers.

DRY				
Strains	Characteristics and Styles ¹ At	tenuation ²	Floccula	tion ² Notes
Coopers Ale Yeast	Very clean fruitiness.	-	_	-
Doric Ale Yeast	General ale yeast.	_	-	Good reputation.
Edme Ale Yeast	Some fruity esters.	High		Starts quick. Good reputation.
Lallemand Nottingham Yeast	Nutty tastes/smells.	-	High	Very good reputation. It is a fast starter with quick fermentation at 62 degrees F (17 degrees C).
Lallemand Windsor Yeast	Estery to both palate and nose with a slight fresh yeast flavor.	_	Medium	Produces a beer that is clean and well-balanced. Not as quick as the Nottingham.
Munton & Fison Ale Yeast	Some fruity esters.	High	_	_
Red Star Ale Yeast	Excellent general purpose ale yeast with a clean taste.	76-78%	_	Fast, reliable starter. New strain — nothing like the Red Star from five years ago.
Whitbread Ale Yeast	Pale ales, and other ale styles.	_	-	Sometimes seems to have odd aftertaste in finished ale.

LIQUID

Strains	Characteristics and Styles ¹ Att	enuation ²	Floccula	tion ² Notes
BrewTek CL-IO American Microbrewery I	A smooth, clean, strong fermenting ale yeast.	High	_	Works well down to 56 degrees F (13 degrees C).
BrewTek CL-20 American Microbrewery 2	Creamy malt profile with hints of diacetyl.	_	_	_
BrewTek CL-120 British Pale Ale I	Bold, woody and dry character.	_		Accentuates mineral and hop flavors.
BrewTek CL-130 British Pale Ale 2	A smooth, full-flavored, well-rounded ale yeast. Mildly estery.	High	_	_
BrewTek CL-160 British Draft Ale	Well-rounded flavor with a buttery rich diacetyl.	_	_	_
BrewTek CL-170 Classic British Ale	Complex ale with very British tones and fruitlike esters.	_	_	_
BrewTek CL-240 Irish Dry Stout	Leaves a very recognizable character to dry stouts with roasted malts coming through well.	_	-	_
BrewTek CL-260 Canadian Ale	Pleasant, lightly fruity and complex finish.	_	_	_
BrewTek CL-300 Belgian Ale I	Robust and estery with notes of clove and plum.	_	_	Produces a classic Belgian-ale flavor.
BrewTek CL-320 Belgian Ale 2	Flanders-style yeast. Makes a terrific strong brown.	_	_	A good base brew for fruit-flavored beers.
BrewTek CL-340 Belgian Ale 3	Classic Trappist character with esters of spice and fruit.	-	_	_
BrewTek CL-380 Saison	Mild yet pleasant esters and apple pie spices.	_	_	_
BrewTek CL-400 Old German Ale	Mildly estery flavor. Good for traditional altbiers.	High	_	_
BrewTek CL-450 Kölsch	Clean, lightly yeasty flavor in the finish.	_	-	Mineral and malt characters come through well.
Wyeast 1007 German Ale Yeast	Ferments dry and crisp, leaving a complex yet mild flavor.	73-77%	High	Produces an extremely rocky head and ferments well down to 55 degrees F (12 degrees C). This is actually a Kölsch yeast.
Wyeast 1214 Belgian Ale Yeast	With both clovelike phenolics and alcohol spice. Banana estery flavor. Good for abbey beers.	-	_	Ferment warm or with inadequate aeration and you're likely to get a bubble-gum note. Reported to be the Chimay strain.
Wyeast 1028 London Ale Yeast	Rich minerally profile, bold woody slight diacetyl production.	73-77%	Medium	Optimum fermentation temperature: 68 degrees F (20 degrees C).

Strains	Characteristics and Styles ¹ Att	enuation ²	Floccula	tion ² Notes	
Wyeast 1056 American/Chico Ale Yeast	Ferments dry, finishes soft, smooth and clean. Very well-balanced.	73-77%	Low to Medium	Optimum fermentation temperature: 68 degrees F (20 degrees C). The cleanest of the bunch, this is Sierra Nevada's yeast. Probably the best available all-around yeast.	
Wyeast 1084 Irish Ale Yeast	Slight residual diacetyl is great for stouts or Scotch ales. It is clean, smooth, soft and full-bodied.	71-75%	Medium	Optimum fermentation temperature: 68 degrees F (20 degrees C). Reputed to be the yeast Guinness uses.	
Wyeast 1087 Wyeast Ale Blend	General purpose ale strain.	_	-	Yeast blends are created to ensure a quick start, good flavor and good flocculation. (They come in the new 80-gram packages.)	
Wyeast 1098 British Ale Yeast	Great in pale ales and bitters, good in porters. Tart, crisp, clean.	73-75%	Medium	Ale yeast from Whitbread. Ferments well down to 55 degrees F (12 degrees C).	
Wyeast 1338 European Ale Yeast	Especially well-suited to altbier. A full-bodied complex strain finishes very malty.	67-71%	High	Alt yeast from Wissenschaftliche (*338) in Munich. Produces a dense roc head during fermentation. Optimum fermentation temperature: 70 degr (21 degrees C).	
Wyeast 1728 Scottish Ale Yeast	Scottish-style ales, smoked beers and high-gravity ales.	-	-	-	
Wyeast 1968 Special London Ale Yeast	Rich malty character and balanced fruitiness.	-	High	Possibly the Young's yeast strain.	
Wyeast 1565 Kölsh Yeast	Develops excellent maltiness and subdued fruitiness with a crisp finish.	_	_	A hybrid of ale and lager characteristics. Ferments well at moderate temperatures.	
Yeast Culture Kit AOI	Barley wine, brown ale, pale ale, India pale ale, cream ale, porter, stout.	_	_	From California.	
Yeast Culture Kit A04	Düsseldorf Altbier, Kölsch.	-	-	From Oregon.	
Yeast Culture Kit A06	Porter, stout, imperial stout.	<u> </u> _	-	From Oregon.	
Yeast Culture Kit A08	Barley wine	<u> </u> _	-	From Dorchester, England. High residual sweetness.	
Yeast Culture Kit Al3	Porter, stout, imperial stout.	<u> </u> _	-	From Ireland.	
Yeast Culture Kit AI5	Brown ale, pale ale, India pale ale, cream ale, bitters and milds.	-	-	From England. Strong yeast flavors.	
Yeast Culture Kit Al6	Trappist ales (abbeys, doubles, trippels).	<u> </u> _		From Belgium.	
Yeast Culture Kit Al7	Brown ale, pale ale, India pale ale, cream ale, bitters and milds.	-	-	From London.	
Yeast Culture Kit A34	Barley wines, Scotch ale, Scottish bitters, strong ale.	_	-	From Edinburgh, Scotland.	
Yeast Culture Kit A35	Belgian whites.	-	-	From central Belgium.	
Yeast Culture Kit A36	Belgian ales.	_	-	From Houffalize, Belgium.	
Yeast Culture Kit A37	Altbier, Kölsch.	_	-	From Bavaria, Germany.	
Yeast Lab AOI Australian Ale Yeast	Brown ales and porters. Produces a very complex woody and flavorful beer.	74-75%	Medium	Australian origin.	
Yeast Lab A02 American Ale Yeast	Produces a very fruity aroma.	74-75%	Low	Clean strain with soft and smooth flavor when fermented cool.	
Yeast Lab A03 London Ale Yeast	Classic pale ale strain. A hint of diacetyl and rich minerally profile, crisp and clean.	74-75%	Medium	A powdery yeast.	
Yeast Lab A04 British Ale Yeast	Pale ales and brown ales. A complex estery flavor. Ferments dry with a sharp finish.	74%	Medium	This strain produces a great light-bodied ale.	
Yeast Lab A05 Irish Ale Yeast	Stouts and porters. A hint of butterscotch in the finish, soft and full-bodied.	73%	High	Slightly acidic.	
Yeast Lab A06 Düsseldorf Ale Yeast	German Altbier. Finishes with full body, complex flavor and spicy sweetness.	75%	High	_	
Yeast Lab A07 Canadian Ale Yeast	Light and cream ales. Light-bodied, clean and flavorful beer.	76%	Medium	Very fruity when fermented cool.	
Yeast Lab A08 Trappist Ale Yeast	Trappist strain, producing a malty flavor.	76%	High	Alcohol tolerant. A balance of fruity, phenolic overtones when fermented warm.	

DRY	Characteristics and Styles ¹	Attenuation ²	Flocculation ²	Notes	
Yeast Lab Amsterdam Lager Both or Yeast Lab European Lager	are supposed to produce a clean smooth lager.	Medium	High Ferment at 6	O to 70 degrees F (16 to 21 degrees C).	

Strains	Characteristics and Styles ¹ A	ttenuation ²	Flocculati	on ² Notes
BrewTek CL-600 Original Pilsener	Sweet, underattenuated finish with a subdued diacetyl character.	-	-	Makes a full-bodied lager.
Original Pilsener	character.			

Strains	Characteristics and Styles ¹ Att	enuation ²	Flocculat	rion ² Notes
BrewTek CL-620 American Megabrewery	Leaves a light, crisp, almost dry finish to lagers.	-	-	A strong fermenter.
BrewTek CL-640 American Microbrewery	A clean, full-flavored, malty finish.	-	-	A strong fermenter.
BrewTek CL-660 North German Lager	German Pilseners, Mexican and Canadian lagers. Exhibits a clean, crisp, traditional lager character.	-	-	A clean, crisp traditional lager. A strong fermenting and forgiving yeast.
BrewTek CL-680 East European Lager	Imparts a smooth, rich, almost creamy character, emphasizing a big malt flavor and clean finish.	_	-	Use to create "California common beers."
BrewTek CL-690 California Esteem	Steam [®] -style beers. Leaves a slightly estery, well- attenuated finish.	High	-	Optimum fermentation temperature: 52 degrees F (II degrees C). Leaves some residual green-apple notes. (It is worth mentioning that this yeast strain is reportedly used quite a bit in St. Louis, if you know what I mean.)
Wyeast 2007 Pilsen Lager Yeast	Specific for Pilsener-style beers. Ferments dry, crisp, clean and light.	_	-	Optimum fermentation temperature: 50 degrees F (10 degrees C).
Wyeast 2035 American Lager Yeast	Unlike American Pilsener styles. It is bold, complex and woody. Produces slight diacetyl.	-	Medium	Optimum fermentation temperature: 48 degrees F (9 degrees C).
Wyeast 2042 Danish Lager Yeast	Rich, yet crisp and dry. Soft, light profile that accentuates hop characteristics.	71-75%	Medium	Warm fermenting bottom cropping strain, ferments well to 62 degrees F (17 degrees C) while keeping lager characteristics.
Wyeast 2112 California Lager Yeast	Steam [©] -style beers. Malty profile.	73-77%	Low	Optimum fermentation temperature: 48 degrees F (9 degrees C). Weihenstephan 34/70.
Wyeast 2124 Bohemian Lager Yeast	Ferments clean and malty.	73-77%	High	Yeast blends are created to ensure a quick start, good flavor and good flocculation. (They come in the new 80-gram packages.)
Wyeast 2178 Wyeast Lager Blend	Supposed to make a good clean lager.	72-76%	Medium	Lager yeast strain used by many German breweries. Optimum fermentation temperature: 48 degrees F (9 degrees C). It is reported to be a slow starter. Weihenstephan 206.
Wyeast 2206 Bavarian Lager Yeast	Rich flavor, full-bodied, malty and clean. Bocks, lagers.	69-73%	_	Sulfur produced during fermentation dissipates with conditioning. (My recommendation, and that of a commercial brewer using it: use some sort of mechanism for clearing the beer. The commercial brewer said they always use finings with this strain.)
Wyeast 2278 Czech Pils Yeast	Pilseners and bock beer. Classic dry finish with rich maltiness.	-	Medium	Optimum fermentation temperature: 50 degrees F (IO degrees C). More likely to bring out hop flavor than Wyeast 2206. Weihenstephan 308.
Wyeast 2308 Munich Lager Yeast	Smooth, soft, well-rounded and full-bodied.	73-77%	Very Low	From Bavaria, Germany.
Yeast Culture Kit L09	American dark lager, American lager, Bavarian dark, Doppelbock, Dortmund/Export, Eisbock, German Bock, German Lagers, German Schwarzbier, Hellesbock, Munich Helles, Märzen/Octoberfest, Pilsener.	_	Medium	That long list is the distributor's suggested uses.
Yeast Culture Kit LI7	American lagers, Bohemian Pilsener.	73-77%	_	From Plzeň, Czechoslovakia.
Yeast Lab L31 Pilsener Lager Yeast	Ferments dry and clean.	-	-	_
Yeast Lab L32 Bavarian Lager Yeast	Rich in flavor with a clean, malty sweetness. Medium- bodied lagers and bocks, Vienna and Märzen styles.	-	Medium	_
Yeast Lab L33 Munich Lager Yeast	Medium-bodied lagers and bocks. Wissenschaftliche strain with subtle and complex flavors.	73%	Medium	A hint of sulfur when fresh.
Yeast Lab L34 St. Louis Lager Yeast	American style lagers. Produces a round, very crisp and clean fruity flavor with medium body.	75%	Medium	-
Yeast Lab L35 California Lager Yeast	"California common beer" strain. Malty with a sweet woody flavor and subtle fruitiness.	75%	Medium to High	_

Strains	Characteristics and Styles ¹	Attenuation ²	² Flocculat	ion ² Notes
BrewTek CL-900 Belgian Wheat	Leaves a sweet, mildly estery finish.	-	-	-
BrewTek CL-920 German Wheat	Spicy, clovy and estery.	High	-	_
BrewTek CL-930 German Weiss	Spicy, clovy and estery.	_	-	Still produces the sought-after clove and phenols, but not as intense as CL-92
BrewTek CL-980 American White Ale	A smooth, slightly sweet wheat beer.	-	-	Underattenuated malt flavor.
BrewTek CL-5200 Brettanomyces lambicus	Belgian lambic beers.	-	-	-
BrewTek CL-5600 Pediococcus damnosus (a bacteria)	Used in lambics.	-	-	Produces acid and diacetyl.

Strains	Characteristics and Styles ¹ Att	enuation ²	Flocculat	ion ² Notes
Wyeast 3056 Bavarian Weissen Yeast	Produces a South German-style wheat beer with cloying sweetness when the beer is fresh.	73-77%	Medium	A 50/50 blend of <i>S. cerevisiae</i> and <i>delbrueckii</i> . Optimum fermentation temperature: 56 degrees F (I3 degrees C). Problematic to get the right flavor, often produces relatively unattenuated beer without the clovelike aroma/flavor.
Wyeast 3068 Weihenstephan Wheat Yeast	Bavarian Weizen.	_	_	Saccharomyces delbrueckii single strain for German wheat beers (especially Bavarian Weizen).
Wyeast 3273 Brettanomyces bruxellensis	A very consistent and clean cloviness.	_	_	B. bruxellensis is the dominant Brettanomyces strain in the Brussels area.
Wyeast 3944 Belgian White Beer Yeast	Rich, earthy, odiferous character.	_	High	Rich, phenolic character for classic Belgian styles.
Yeast Culture Kit MOI	Belgian ales, wit beers, Grand Cru, abbey biers. A very estery strain without the usual battering of bananas.	-	-	From Bavaria. Although the vendor lists American wheat as a suggested style, it appears to produce too much clove taste for that; however, that does make it excellent for the Bavarian Weizens! After all, it is a Bavarian yeast.
Yeast Lab W5I Bavarian Weizen	American wheat, Dunkel Weizen, German Weizen, Weizenbock.	Medium	Medium to Low	This strain produces a classic German-style wheat beer.
Yeast Lab M6I Dry Mead	Moderately high, spicy phenolic overtones reminiscent of cloves.	Tolerance to 14-15%	Medium to Low	Very alcohol tolerant.
Yeast Lab M62 Sweet Mead	Ferments dry, fruity and clean, yet leaves noticeable honey flavor and aroma.	Tolerance to 12-13%		This strain has reduced alcohol tolerance.

WINE YEAST

Strains	Characteristics and Styles ¹	Attenuation ²	Flocculati	ion ² Notes
Red Star Pasteur Champagne Yeast	Imperial stouts and barley wines, mead.	High		Good reputation. High tolerance for alcohol. Some use it by itself, others pitch Pasteur after their chosen beer yeast poops out.
Yeast Culture Kit M06	Barley wine (Champagne).	_	-	From Montreal, Canada.
Wyeast 302l Pasteur Champagne Yeast	Imperial stouts and barley wine, mead.	High		Good reputation. High tolerance for alcohol. Some use it by itself, others pitch after their chosen yeast poops out.

1CHARACTERISTICS REFER TO THE SCENTS AND FLAVORS PRODUCED; STYLES REFER TO THE BEER STYLES FOR WHICH THE PARTICULAR YEAST IS ESPECIALLY SUITED.

²INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL STRAINS. ATTENUATION AS GIVEN BY DISTRIBUTOR.



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Dear Readers,

We goofed and we're sorry. Turn the page over for the corrected portions of the Table of Available Yeast Strains from "Become Saccharomyces Savvy" (pages 50 and 51) Summer 1994 (Vol. 17, No. 2).

You can clip the chart apart and paste as indicated over the incorrect version.

Cheers, zymurgy

Strains	Characteristics and Styles ¹ At	tenuation ²	Floccula	tion ² Notes
BrewTek CL-620 American Megabrewery	Leaves a light, crisp, almost dry finish to lagers.	-	-	A strong fermenter.
BrewTek CL-640 American Microbrewery	A clean, full-flavored, malty finish.	-	_	A strong fermenter.
BrewTek CL-660 North German Lager	German Pilseners, Mexican and Canadian lagers. Exhibits a clean, crisp, traditional lager character.	High	-	A clean, crisp traditional lager. A strong fermenting and forgiving yeast.
BrewTek CL-680 East European Lager	Imparts a smooth, rich, almost creamy character, emphasizing a big malt flavor and clean finish.	_	<u></u>	-
BrewTek CL-690 California Esteem	Steam [©] -style beers. Leaves a slightly estery, well- attenuated finish.	_	_	Use to create "California common beers."
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Wyeast 2112 California Lager Yeast	Steam [©] -style beers. Malty profile.	72-76%	High	Warm fermenting bottom cropping strain, ferments well up to 60 degrees F (16 degrees C) while keeping lager characteristics.
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Wyeast 2178 Wyeast Lager Blend	Supposed to make a good clean lager.	-	_	Yeast blends are created to ensure a quick start, good flavor and good flocculation. (They come in the new 80-gram packages.)
Wyeast 2206 Bavarian Lager Yeast	Rich flavor, full-bodied, malty and clean. Bocks, lagers.	73-77%	Medium	Lager yeast strain used by many German breweries. Optimum fermentation temperature: 48 degrees F (9 degrees C). It is reported to be a slow starter. Weihenstephan 206.
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Yeast Culture Kit LO9	American dark lager, American lager, Bavarian dark, Doppelbock, Dortmund/Export, Eisbock, German Bock, German Lagers, German Schwarzbier, Hellesbock, Munich Helles, Märzen/Octoberfest, Pilsener.	-	-	From Bavaria, Germany. That long list is the distributor's suggested uses.
Yeast Culture Kit LI7	American lagers, Bohemian Pilsener.	_	_	From Plzeň, Czechoslovakia.
Yeast Lab L31 Pilsener Lager Yeast	Ferments dry and clean.	73%	Medium	-
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Yeast Lab L33 Munich Lager Yeast	Medium-bodied lagers and bocks. Wissenschaftliche strain with subtle and complex flavors.	75%	Medium	A hint of sulfur when fresh.
Yeast Lab L34 St. Louis Lager Yeast	American style lagers. Produces a round, very crisp and clean fruity flavor with medium body.	74-76%	Medium to High	-
Yeast Lab L35 California Lager Yeast	"California common beer" strain. Malty with a sweet woody flavor and subtle fruitiness.	74-75%	Medium	-

Paste at top of p. 50 in zymurgy Summer 1994.

Strains	Characteristics and Styles ¹ Att	enuation ²	Flocculat	ion ² Notes
Wyeast 3056 Bavarian Weissen Yeast	Produces a South German-style wheat beer with cloying sweetness when the beer is fresh.	73-77%	Medium	A 50/50 blend of <i>S. cerevisiae</i> and <i>delbrueckii</i> . Problematic to get the right flavor, often produces relatively unattenuated beer without the clovelike aroma/flavor.
Wyeast 3068 Weihenstephan Wheat Yeast	Bavarian Weizen. Very consistent with clean cloviness.	-	_	Saccharomyces delbrueckii single strain for German wheat beers (especially Bavarian Weizen).
Wyeast 3273 Brettanomyces bruxellensis	Rich, earthy, odiferous character.	-	_	B. bruxellensis is the dominant Brettanomyces strain in the Brussels area.
Wyeast 3944 Belgian White Beer Yeast	Belgian ales, wit beers, Grand Cru, abbey biers. A very estery strain without the usual battering of bananas.	-	High	Rich, phenolic character for classic Belgian styles.
Yeast Culture Kit MOI	American wheat, Dunkel Weizen, German Weizen, Weizenbock.	-	_	From Bavaria. Although the vendor lists American wheat as a suggested style, it appears to produce too much clove taste for that; however, that does make it excellent for the Bavarian Weizens! After all, it is a Bavarian yeast.
Yeast Lab W5I Bavarian Weizen	Moderately high, spicy phenolic overtones reminiscent of cloves.	Medium	Medium to Low	This strain produces a classic German-style wheat beer.
Yeast Lab M6l Dry Mead	Ferments dry, fruity and clean, yet leaves noticeable honey flavor and aroma.	Tolerance to I4-I5%	Medium to Low	Very alcohol tolerant.
Yeast Lab M62 Sweet Mead	A very fruity, sweet mead with tremendous honey aromas.	Tolerance to I2-I3%	Medium to Low	This strain has reduced alcohol tolerance.

GCIS GOSSIPS

Nitrogen vs. Carbon Dioxide in Brewing

> By Cliff Tanner

B

eer aficionados everywhere know a big, creamy, chocolate-brown head and the extra-smooth, stout flavor can only mean one thing: Guinness on tap. But many

establishments don't like the extra bother of Guinness on tap because Guinness insists on a nitrogen mixture to dispense their beer. Now Guinness has introduced a pouch of nitrogen in their cans. Why does Guinness insist on the use of nitrogen (N_2) ?

More importantly, what can we as homebrewers learn about nitrogen and carbon dioxide from the commercial brewers?

CO₂ vs. N₂

Carbonation — the word comes from the use of carbon dioxide ($\rm CO_2$) in our beer — is something we want. Carbonation gives us the head we so enjoy on our beer. Carbonation gives us the beautiful "Brussels lace" down the sides of the glass. And carbonation contributes to beer's mouthfeel. The $\rm CO_2$ dissolved in beer helps give us all of that — and more! We know that $\rm CO_2$ is a stable gas that can displace the air that contains oxygen and help prevent rapid aging and that wet-cardboard taste. As homebrewers, we use $\rm CO_2$ to purge our beer tanks, lines and other apparatus after sterilizing and before use to get rid of the oxygen-containing air. At colder temperatures $\rm CO_2$ is reported to combat the action of microorganisms.

 ${\rm CO_2}$ is a common and inexpensive gas available locally from gas suppliers serving beverage, welding and fire extinguisher customers. There is no difference in the ${\rm CO_2}$ you get from any of these suppliers; all have high quality, beverage-grade ${\rm CO_2}$. At room temperature, ${\rm CO_2}$ becomes a liquid at about 800 psi, so ${\rm CO_2}$ tanks are filled with liquid ${\rm CO_2}$, and are

sized and filled by the pound. Homebrewers usually choose tanks in the five- to 20-pound range. Because they are filled with liquid, CO_2 tanks remain at about 800 psi until all the liquid CO_2 is used up. Then they rapidly drop in pressure as the remaining CO_2 gas is used. Therefore, a high-pressure gauge on a CO_2 tank measures only CO_2 gas pressure and not the liquid remaining in the tank.

In contrast, N_2 is an elemental, inert gas that is far less soluble than CO_2 (Table I). N_2 can actually attract and "purge" free oxygen from liquids, such as brewing water before use, and can be used for purging air from tanks and lines. N_2 is less dense than CO_2 and far less soluble in our beer. Since it is not very soluble in beer, it can be used at high pressure to drive beer through long lines in commercial establishments without increasing the effervescence that using high-pressure, pure CO_2 would cause. Thus, a mildly effervescent beer, such as draft Guinness, can be dispensed at high pressure without increasing the effervescence.

 $\rm N_2$ can usually be found at welding or medical gas suppliers. $\rm N_2$ is a gas at room temperature for the pressures at which we get it, so the tanks are sized in cubic feet and filled by pressure. In physical size, a

20-pound ${\rm CO_2}$ tank will be about the same size as a 75-cubic-foot ${\rm N_2}$ tank. If cost is a factor, filling a 75-cubic-foot ${\rm N_2}$ tank costs roughly \$2 less than filling a 20-pound ${\rm CO_2}$ tank.

What About the Beer?

The real difference, however, is in the beer. First, the physical characteristics of $\rm N_2$ bubbles are different from the characteristics of $\rm CO_2$ bubbles. Essentially, $\rm N_2$ bubbles start smaller than $\rm CO_2$ bubbles, they stay small, cling together better and last longer. This means the head on a beer dispensed with $\rm N_2$ will be larger, creamier and last longer. Plus, it will have better "Brussels lace" down the side of the glass.

 $\rm N_2$ also "smooths out" the flavor components of beer, most likely because highly effervescent beers tend to be more "prickly" and acidic (carbonic acid) than mildly effervescent beers. Consider again draft Guinness that is dispensed with $\rm N_2$. It has a wonderful head but is relatively low in effervescence — hence it is smoother than a beer with a similar head attained from high $\rm CO_2$ pressure like Duvel, for example. Duvel has a certain "bite" that draft Guinness doesn't.

Using CO₂

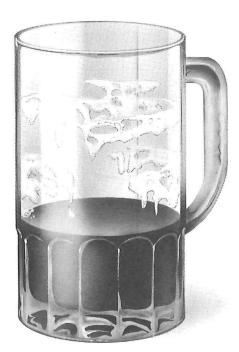
CO₂ is relatively easy to use in homebrewing. We create CO₂ every time we use yeast in our brewing. We prime our beers with fermentables, or counterpressure ferment during the secondary fermentation (see Teri Fahrendorf's "Closed System Pressurized Fermentation" in the *zymurgy* 1992 Special Is-

sue Vol. 15, No. 4) to introduce CO_2 into the beer for carbonation. Or we can use purchased CO_2 to carbonate our beers. People call the use of bottled CO_2 artificial carbonation versus the natural carbonation caused by yeast fermentation.

Artificial (or forced) carbonation with CO₂ is a relatively simple task with a kegging system. Simply refer to the CO₂ carbonation chart

	CO ₂	N ₂		
Molecular Weight	44.01	28.01		
Density (at 0°C)	1.977 (gm/L)	1.251 (gm/L)		
Volume/weight ratio (at 15°C; 1.0 bar)	533 (m ³ /tonne)	844 (m ² /tonne		
Solubility (at 0°C; 1.0 bar)	3.36 (gm/L)	0.029 (gm/L)		
or	1.71 (v/v)	0.023 (v/v)		
Comparative Solubility of CO	and N ₂			
Comparative Solubility of CO Solubility (at 1.0 bar)	and N ₂	N ₂		
The same of the sa	CO ₂			
Solubility (at 1.0 bar)	1	28.7 (gm/L		
Solubility (at 1.0 bar)	CO ₂ 3.36 (gm/L)	N ₂ 28.7 (gm/L) 22.9 (gm/L) 20.6 (gm/L)		
Solubility (at 1.0 bar) 0°C 10°C	CO ₂ 3.36 (gm/L) 2.28 (gm/L)	28.7 (gm/L) 22.9 (gm/L)		
Solubility (at 1.0 bar) 0°C 10°C 15°C	3.36 (gm/L) 2.28 (gm/L) 1.94 (gm/L)	28.7 (gm/L) 22.9 (gm/L) 20.6 (gm/L)		

Volume CO ₂ (gm/L) Temperature (F)																													
	32.0	33.0	34.0	35.0	36.0	37.0	38.0	39.0	40.0	41.0	42.0	43.0	44.0	45.0	46.0	47.0	48.0	49.0	50.0	51.0	52.0	53.0	54.0	55.0	56.0	57.0	58.0	59.0	60
1.7	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.7	9.1	9.5	9.9	10.3	10.7	11.2	1
1.8	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.7	9.1	9.6	10.0	10.4	10.8	11.3	11.7	12.1	12.6	
1.9	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.7	6.2	6.6	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.3	8.7	9.1	9.6	10.0	10.4	10.9	11.3	11.8	12.2	12.6	13.1	13.6	14.0	
2.0	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.7	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.5	9.9	10.4	10.8	11.3	11.7	12.2	12.6	13.1	13.5	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.4	1
2.1	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.7	6.2	6.6	7.0	7.5	7.9	8.4	8.8	9.3	9.7	10.2	10.7	11.1	11.6	12.0	12.5	13.0	13.5	13.9	14.4	14.9	15.4	15.9	16.4	16.8	
2.2	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.4	10.9	11.4	11.8	12.3	12.8	13.3	13.8	14.3	14.8	15.3	15.7	16.2	16.7	17.3	17.8	18.3	1
2.3	6.3	6.8	7.3	7.7	8.2	8.7	9.1	9.6	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.6	12.1	12.5	13.0	13.5	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.5	16.1	16.6	17.1	17.6	18.1	18.6	19.2	19.7	1
2.4	7.3	7.8	8.2	8.7	9.2	9.7	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.7	12.2	12.7	13.2	13.7	14.2	14.7	15.3	15.8			17.3	17.9	18.4	18.9	19.5	20.0	20.6	21.1	
2.5	8.2	8.7	9.2	9.7	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.8	12.3	12.8	13.3	13.8	14.4	14.9	15.4	15.9	16.5		17.6	18.1	18.6	19.2	19.7	20.3	20.8	21.4	21.9	22.5	
2.6	9.2	9.7	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.8	12.3	12.8	13.4	13.9	14.4	15.0	15.5	16.1	16.6	17.2	17.7	18.3	18.8		19.9	20.5	21.1	21.6	22.2	22.8	23.3	23.9	
2.7	10.1	10.6	11.2	11.7	12.3	12.8	13.3	13.9	14.4	15.0	15.5	16.1	16.7	17.2	17.8	18.4	18.9	19.5	9.0	20.6	21.2	21.8	22.4	23.0	23.6	24.1	24.7	25.3	
2.8	11.0	11.6	12.1	12.7	13.3	13.8	14.4	15.0	15.5	16.1	16.7	17.2	17.8	18.4	19.0	19.6	20.1			21.9	22.5	23.1	23.7	24.3	24.9	25.5	26.1	26.7	
2.9	12.0	12.6	13.1	13.7	14.3	14.9	15.4	16.0	16.6	17.2	17.8	18.4	19.0	19.6	20.2	20.8	21.4		22.6			24.4	25.0		26.3	26.9	27.5	28.1	
3.0	12.9	13.5	14.1	14.7	15.3	15.9	16.5	17.1	17.7	18.3	18.9	19.5 20.6	20.1	20.7	21.3	22.0	22.6	A	23.8		25.1	25.7 27.0	26.3	27.0 28.3	27.6	28.3	28.9	29.6 31.0	
3.1	13.9	14.5	15.1	15.7	16.3	16.9	17.5	19.2	18.8	19.4	21.1	21.7	22.4	23.0	23.7	23.2	25.0	24.4		25.7 27.0	26.4	28.3	29.0	29.7	30.3	29.6 31.0	31.7	32.4	
3.3	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.7	18.3	18.9	19.6	20.2	20.9	21.6	22.2	22.9	23.5	24.2	24.9	25.5	26.2	26.9	27.6		28.9	29.6	30.3	31.0	31.7	32.4	33.1	33.8	
3.4	16.7	17.3	18.0	18.6	19.3	20.0	20.6	21.3	22.0	22.6	23.3	24.0	24.7	25.4	26.0	26.7	27.4	28.1	28.8		30.2	30.9	31.6	32.3	33.0	33.7	34.5	35.2	
3.5	17.6	18.3	18.9	19.6	20.3	21.0	21.7	22.4	23.0	23.7	24.4	25.1	25.8	26.5	27.2	27.9	28.6	29.3	30.1		31.5	32.2	32.9	33.7	34.4	35.1	35.8	36.6	
3.6	18.5	19.2	19.9	20.6	21.3	22.0	22.7	23.4	24.1	24.8	25.5	26.2	27.0	27.7	28.4	29.1	29.8	30.6	31.3		32.8	33.5	34.2	35.0		36.5	37.2	38.0	
3.7	19.5	20.2	20.9	21.6	22.3	23.0	23.7	24.5	25.2	25.9	26.6	27.4	28.1	28.8	29.6	30.3	31.0	31.8	32.5		34.0	34.8	35.5	36.3	-	37.8	38.6	39.4	
3.8	20.4	21.1	21.8	22.6	23.3	24.0	24.8	25.5	26.2	27.0	27.7	28.5	29.2	30.0	30.7	31.5	32.3	33.0		34.5	35.3	36.1	36.9	37.6	38.4	39.2	40.0	40.8	
3.9	21.3	22.1	22.8	23.5	24.3	25.0	25.8	26.6	27.3	28.1	28.8	29.6	30.4	31.1	31.9	32.7	33.5	34.2	35.0	35.8	36.6	37.4	38.2	39.0	39.8	40.6	41.4	42.2	
4.0	22.2	23.0	23.8	24.5	25.3	26.1	26.8	27.6	28.4	29.2	29.9	30.7	31.5	32.3	33.1	33.9	34.7	35.5	36.3	37.1	37.9	38.7	39.5	40.3	41.1	41.9	42.7	43.5	



"Brussels lace."

(Table 2), determine the amount of carbonation desired for the style of beer you're brewing and read the pressure necessary to match the temperature of your beer. Roughly, the colder the temperature, the higher the pressure applied, and the longer the time frame the greater the carbonation achieved. Although some people shake their kegs to speed up the carbonation process, this is a bad practice because the agitation can affect shelf life and head-forming capacity. Shaking breaks some of the medium-length peptide chains necessary for head formation.

It's easy to change the carbonation level of the beer in a keg system using CO₂. Simply reduce or increase gas pressure as necessary to achieve the desired level.

Because CO₂ is heavier than air (1.68 times as heavy) it is easy to purge a keg with the top open, or through the relief or gas valves at the top because the gas will settle at the bottom first. Other containers are purged by venting the container at the highest possible opening. Hoses are purged by attaching the gas supply at one end and venting the far end.

Using N₂

To use N_2 in your homebrewing you will need two things: a tank of N_2 and a regulator. The tank usually can be rented, leased or pur-

chased from a welding or medical gas supplier or a homebrew equipment supplier. It is not as frequently used as CO₂, so it may be a bit more difficult to find.

You can't use your CO2 regulator as is, so the best advice is to rent or purchase a separate regulator. When compressed gases were first used in this country it was for oxy-acetylene welding. It was important that a regulator with oxygen still inside not be attached to an acetylene gas supply (and vice versa). The result could be suddenly detached limbs. So somebody got the idea to make acetylene (fuel) regulators with a male tank fitting and oxygen (oxidizer) regulators with a female tank fitting so they couldn't get mixed up. CO2 regulators are "oxidizer" regulators and have female tank fittings and N2 regulators are "fuel" regulators and have male tank fittings. In addition, you'll need a screw-on fitting on the regulator outlet to change hoses from CO2 to N2, as required.

 $\rm N_2$ is lighter than air (0.966 times as heavy) meaning in order to purge your keg with $\rm N_2$, it must be closed and venting must be through the liquid dip tube that goes to the bottom of the keg. Always purge kegs at relatively low pressure in order to reduce disturbance of the layer between air and the gas. Other containers can be purged by venting at the lowest point possible. Hoses are purged with $\rm N_2$ in the same manner as with $\rm CO_2$.

Commercial breweries often use $\rm N_2$ to clear their brewing water of oxygen. This is done for the makeup water used for high-gravity brewing, or for the water used to deposit diatomaceous earth on a filter before filtering beer. Breweries gently bubble the gas through the water using a sintered brass or stainless-steel carbonating stone. For the volume of water homebrewers use, however, the same goal can be easily accomplished by boiling the water before use.

Dispensing beer with N_2 can be simple; just connect the N_2 supply tank to a carbonated beer keg at the required pressure for proper CO_2 dispensing. The goal is to maintain the CO_2 levels appropriate for the style of beer while overcoming any resistance in the beer lines and faucet. Your beer will pick up very little N_2 over time, but the N_2 will help to further stabilize the beer during dispensing. If you want your beer to dissolve N_2 gas, much higher pressures, colder temperatures and longer times are required than with CO_2 .

Changing the carbonation level of a kegged beer is much more difficult once it is tapped with N_2 , however. To increase the carbonation level, the N_2 pressure must be released and CO_2 reintroduced to bring the carbonation up to desired levels.

Mixed Gases

Mixed gases can also be used for dispensing. Guinness uses a 75 percent N_2 , 25 percent CO_2 mixture and dispenses at 30 psi. Other mixes include 30/70, 50/50 and 60/40 for lagers and more effervescent beers (Table 3). Gases can be mixed by local welding gas suppliers, although the cost per fill will increase dramatically — often doubling — and a separate carbonation chart is required for each mix.

Summary

The benefits of $\rm N_2$ for the homebrewer are primarily in the area of dispensing mildly effervescent beers or for addressing the problems of too much effervescence when trying to push beer through long serving lines. If you are on a quest to duplicate draft Guinness, then you have no choice other than to build an $\rm N_2/\rm CO_2$ mixed-gas system. The disadvantages include the additional cost of a $\rm N_2$ tank and regulator and the fact that $\rm N_2$ isn't always as readily available as $\rm CO_2$. Whether or not the advantages outweigh the disadvantages is a decision each homebrewer must make based upon their own level of brewing as well as their pocketbook.

TABLE 3	Effect of Gas Mixture and Dissolved Gases Lager Dispensed at 1 (Taylor, Bamber, Brown a	on A	le an	d								
	Gas	Mixtur 30/70	e (CO ₂									
	Ale 2.5 gm/L (1.3 v/v)											
	Dispense pressure (psig)	38	17	12								
	(O ₂ content (gm/L)	2.5	2.5	2.5								
	N ₂ content (mg/L)	25	16									
	Lager 4.1 gm/L (2.1 v	/v)										
	Dispense pressure (psig)	71	37	28								
	CO2 content (gm/L)	4.1	4.1	4.1								
	N ₂ content (mg/L)	93	40	27								

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Special thanks to Rich Fortnum, Malting, Brewing, and Distilling Science, Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, Scotland.

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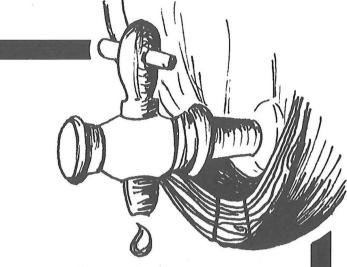


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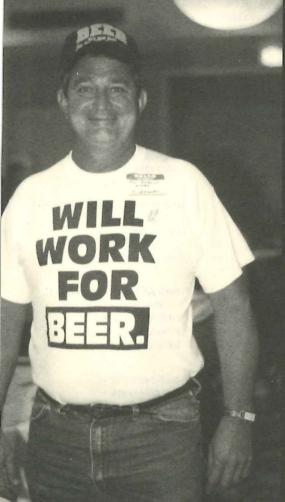
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CONNECTICUT

Beer Brewers of Central Connecticut c/o Judy Lawrence

1550 Randolph Rd. Middletown, CT 06457 (203) 346-5440

The Connecticut Beernutts

c/o Steve Henry 199 Wilcox Rd. Middletown, CT 06457-5531 (203) 34-8926

Hop River Brewers

c/o Richard Rosen 265 Route 6 Andover, CT 06232 (203) 742-5465

UConn Zymurgy Club

c/o Robert Vieth Box U-139 University of Connecticut Storrs, CT 06269

Underground Brewers of Connecticut

c/o Victor Gubinski 44 Lalley Blvd. Fairfield, CT 06430 (203) 259-8693

DELAWARE

First State Brewers

c/o Scott Bieber 407 Pheasant Circle Bear, DE 19701 (302) 834-8747

FLORIDA

2 Dudes That Brew c/o Peter Coleman

317 Citrus Dr. Nokomis, FL 34275 (912) 876-0556

Bradenton Brewski's

c/o Chet Kedzierski PO Box 51 Bradenton, FL 34206 (813) 747-2437

Broward Beer Nuts

c/o Eileen Parker 603IA Miramar Pkwy. Miramar, FL 33023 (305) 962-0100

Central Florida Homebrewers

c/o John Cheek 1320 N. Semoran Blvd. #101 A Orlando, FL 32807 (407) 282-3880

Escambia Bay Brewers

c/o Tom Walpole 2240 Riddle Rd. Cantonment, FL 32533

Florida Institute of Zealous Zymurgists (FIZZ)

c/o David McCarty 2626 S.W. 14th Ave. Fort Lauderdale, FL 33315 (305) 764-1527

HBU (HomeBrewers Underground)

c/o Gary Essex 206 Walton Ave. Niceville, FL 32578 (904) 678-6186

Hernando Hops Society (HHS)

c/o Joe Johnston 416 South Broad St. Brooksville, FL 34601 (904) 799-3004

Hogtowne Brewers

c/o Ray Badowski 21 S.W. 2nd St. Gainesville, FL 32601-6237 (904) 375-7949

North Florida Brewers League

c/o Ron Lawrence 9113 Bithlow Lane Tallahassee, FL 32312 (904) 668-6981

The Northeast Florida Society of Brewers c/o Bob Davis

7 Park Terrace Dr. St. Augustine, FL 32084 (904) 824-5252

The Nude Brewers

c/o The Hogtown Brewer 21 S.W. 2nd St. Gainesville, FL 32601 (904) 375-3772

Palm Beach Draughtsmen

c/o Stephan Vernet 4345 Okeechobee Blvd., Bldg. F5 West Palm Beach, FL 33409 (407) 686-4019

South Florida Homebrewers

c/o Lauren or Bryan Hemedinger 441 S. State Rd. 7 Margate, FL 33068-1934 (305) 968-3709 FAX(303) 968-3591

Spacecoast Associates for the Advancement of Zymurgy (SAAZ)

c/o Ric Huber 4485 Citrus Blvd. Cocoa, FL 32926

Tampa Bay BEERS (Beer Enthusiasts Enjoying Real Suds)

c/o Mark Stober PO Box 24691 Tampa, FL 33623-4691 (813) 977-0141



Dave Norton of the Bidal Society of Kenosha, Wis.

GEORGIA

Ale Atlanta c/o Coby Glass 1852 Aaron Ct.

Powder Springs, GA 30073 (404) 943-5583

Brew-52's

c/o Robert Hall 450 Ruth St. Athens, GA 30601 (404) 369-1285

Chicken City Ale Raisers

c/o Rick Foote 6252 Brookfield Dr. Murrayville, GA 30564 (404) 983-1135

The Clergy of Zymurgy of the Golden Isles

c/o Victor Ross 3225 Altama Circle Brunswick, GA 31520 (912) 267-6911

Covert Hops Society

c/o Rick Lubrant PO Box 15256 Atlanta, GA 30333 (404) 377-3024

Savannah Brewers' League

c/o Rob Moline 1303 E. 66th St. #1 Savannah, GA 31404 (912) 355-5491

HAWAII

Deja Brews Homebrewing Club of Kaua'i

c/o Bruce Ingerson 4915 Nonou Rd. Kapaa, HI 96746 (808) 823-8929

IDAHO

Homebrewers Of the Palouse (Hop)

c/o Kane Francetich PO Box 5I6 Troy, ID 8387I (208) 835-5263

Ida-Quaffer Homebrewers Association

c/o Editor 3894 W. State St. Boise, ID 83703 (208) 344-5141

SEIZURE

c/o Tim Hill 1240 Alameda Ave. Idaho Falls, ID 83401-2153 (208) 523-2674

ILLINOIS

Association of Bloomington/ Normal Brewers (ABNORMAL) c/o Tony McCauley 404 Tilden Place Normal, IL 61761-1432

Brewers of South Suburbia (BOSS)

c/o Steve Kamp PO Box 461 Monee, IL 60449 (708) KEG-BEER

(309) 452-1084

Brewers On the Bluff

c/o Lake Bluff Park Dist./Steve Howard PO Box 95 Lake Bluff, IL 60044 (708) 234-4150

Central Illinois Brewers' Association

c/o Mark Kellums 335 N. Main Mt. Zion, IL 62549 (217) 864-4216

Chicago Beer Society

c/o Steve Paeschke 769 Laurel Ave. Des Plaines, IL 60016 (708) 391-3289

Club Wort

c/o Jim Thommes 5504 Deerfield Lane Rolling Meadows, IL 60008 (708) 397-7648

Egyptian Zymotic (EZ) Brewers

c/o Doug Diggle 514 S. Illinois Ave. Carbondale, IL 62901 (618) 457-3513

The Forest City Brewers

c/o George Tauscher 530I Orchard Ave. Rockford, IL 6II08 (8I5) 227-4677

Headhunters Brewing Club

c/o Greg Lawrence 4 S. 245 Wiltshire Lane Sugar Grove, IL 60554 (708) 557-2523

Home Beers Racketeers

c/o Fleming's Winery RR2 Box I Oakwood, IL 61858 (217) 345-4558

Northern Illinois Better Brewers

c/o Jon Huettel 23I6 Oak St. Northbrook, IL 60062-5220 (708) 498-6154

Northwest Amateur Wine and Beermakers Guild

c/o Roy J. Horton 1419 Redwood Dr. Mount Prospect, IL 60056 (708) 439-4525

Prairie Schooners

c/o Karl Menninger PO Box 10082 Springfield, IL 6279I-0082 (217) 522-1906

Weinkeller Beer Enthusiasts

c/o Bob Ward 9114 W. 140th St. Suite 3NE Orland Park, IL 60462 (708) 403-6666

Wizards of Wort

c/o Steve Schmit IIO9 Stanton Rd. Lake Zurich, IL 60047 (708) 438-0233

Wort-Mongers of Eastern Illinois

c/o Ken Knoop/The Grape N Grain Gourmet 623 Monroe St. Charleston, IL 61920 (217) 348-8077

INDIANA

Bull and Stump Brew Club

c/o Rob Reed 1420 W. 350 North Kokomo, IN 46901 (317) 452-6371

Fermenters Of Special Southern Indiana Libations Society (FOSSILS)

c/o Roger Baylor PO Box 6880 New Albany, IN 47151-6880

Foam Blowers of Indiana (FBI)

c/o Ron Smith 4561 Brentwood Court Zionsville, IN 46077

Fort Wayne Freebrewers Guild

c/o Keith Vosburgh 2128 Edgehill Ave. Fort Wayne, IN 46805 (219) 482-5642

Tippecanoe Homebrewers Circle

c/o Richard Fudge Box 59 Battle Ground, IN 47920 (317) 567-2478

Wells County Homebrewers Club (WELCOME)

c/o Jim Craig, Sec./Treas. II2I Honeysuckle Bluffton, IN 46714 (219) 824-0387

IOWA

Cedar Rapids Association of Zymurgy, Yeastology and Homebrewers (CRAZY Homebrewers)

c/o Gary Cotton 40I Norwick Rd. S.W. Cedar Rapids, IA 52404 (319) 396-3818

Central Iowa Homebrew Club

c/o Dan A. Morey 1408 Georgia Ave. #3 Ames, IA 50014-3006 (515) 292-8207

Heartland Homebrew Club

c/o Gary Porter RR 4 Box II2 Grinnell, IA 50II2-9I43 (5I5) 236-7487

MUGZ

c/o Jan Van Ommen 200 W. Spring St. Eldritch, IA 52748

North Iowa Wine Club

c/o Laurence Fredricksen 24 Bayside Ave., Route I Box I74E Clear Lake, IA 50428 (5I5) 357-2290

Raccoon River Brewers Association

c/o Greg Helton 3920 42nd St. Des Moines, IA 50310 (515) 279-4990

KANSAS

The Derby Brew Club

c/o Roger Clark 942 Morrison Derby, KS 67037 (316) 788-5327

Greater Topeka Hall of Foamers

c/o Bryce Benedict 1273 S.W. Oakley Topeka, KS 66604 (913) 233-6717

Kansas City Beer Meisters

c/o Alberta Rager 8206 Bell Rd. Lenexa, KS 66219-1631 (913) 894-9131

Rapscallions of Wichita

c/o Kerry Clinkenbeard 1320 Bitting Wichita, KS 67203 (316) 263-6871



Crescent City Homebrewers, Kenner, L.A.

S.E. Kansas Homebrewers Association

c/o Ben Fox 6II N. Mulberry Eureka, KS 67045 (316) 583-7256

KENTUCKY

LAGERS, Ltd.

c/o David R. Pierce PO Box 22588 Louisville, KY 40252 (812) 948-9969

Lone Wolf Brewers

c/o Michael Berheide 120 Delwood Ave. Berea, KY 40403 (606) 986-2647

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge Enzyme Wrights (BREW)

c/o Jim Waits 1818 Wooddale Blvd. #18 Baton Rouge, LA 70806

Crescent City Homebrewers

c/o Wayne Rodrigue 4233 Alabama Ave. Kenner, LA 70065 (504) 468-9273

The Dead Yeast Society

c/o Jim Boudreaux 204 Montrose Ave. Lafayette, LA 70503-3822 (318) 981-4072 **Redstick Brewmasters**

c/o Erick Swenson 628 Senternary St. Baton Rouge, LA 70808 (504) 769-2177

MAINE

BrewSpeak

c/o Stephen Hodgdon 297 Route 236 Berwick, ME 03901 (207) 384-3278

Maine Ale & Lager Tasters (MALT)

c/o Ron Bouffard PO Box 464 Topsham, ME 04086-0464 (207) 666-8888

Maine Homebrew Society

c/o Victor Baillargeon PO Box 7853 Portland, ME 04ll2 (207) 773-6858

Malt of the Earth Society

c/o Ernest Gurney PO Box II7 Farmington Falls, ME 04940 (207) 778-6738

Seacoast Homebrewers Club

c/o Vic Neuwirth RR I Box 2665 Wells, ME 04090 (207) 646-2445 Worthog Homebrewing Club c/o Greg Blanchette

Box 4255 Dresden, ME 04342 (207) 737-8174

MARYLAND

Bay Country Brewers c/o Reid Woolford 4408 Parkwood Ave.

Baltimore, MD 21206 (410) 485-4854

Chesapeake Real Ale Brewers (CRABS)

c/o Jeff Jordan 9267 Broken Timber Way Columbia, MD 21045 (410) 381-3236

Cross Street Irregulars

c/o Hugh Sisson 36 E. Cross St. Baltimore, MD 2l230 (4l0) 539-2093

Terrapin Brewers Association

RR2 Lot 5B La Plata, MD 20646-9802 (301) 932-1706

The Libation Association of Northern Maryland

c/o Steven Schultz 3II Bigmounth Ct. Abingdon, MD 21009 (410) 569-0248

MASSACHUSETTS

Barleyhoppers Brewing Club

c/o Mark Larrow I54 King St. Northampton, MA 01060 (413) 586-0150

The Biermeister Brewers Club

c/o Eric Marzewski 706 Chelmsford St. #301 Lowell, MA 01851 (508) 458-0604

Boston Brew-Ins

c/o George Curran 16 Cutter Ave. #3 Somerville, MA 02144

The Boston Wort Processors

PO Box 397198 Cambridge, MA 02139-7198

Colonial Brewers

c/o Bill Lytle Box 229 Brookfield, MA 01506

The Gambrinus Society

c/o Herbert Holmes 92 Marsh Rd. Barre, MA 01005 (508) 355-2753

Hampshire Brewing Collective

C/o Rob Young
Hampshire College PO Box I527
Amherst, MA 01002
(413) 549-7604

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Homebrew at Sloan

c/o Greg Hennessy, MIT Sloan School of Management 50 Memorial Dr. Cambridge, MA 02l39 (617) 628-2309

IBIS

c/o Wade Krull 32A Cherry Hill Dr. Danvers, MA 01923 (508) 777-4247

Missile Mashers

c/o Edward Bardsley 38 Hillside Ave. Lawrence, MA 01841 (508) 681-9064

The Spinal Taps

c/o Dr. Michael Biblyk 19 Shaw St. West Newton, MA 02165 (617) 527-4255

The Stellar Brewers

c/o Bruce Susel PO Box 23 Charlton Depot, MA 01509 (508) 248-6823

Trubadours

c/o Dan Harris 12 Roosevelt Ave. Holyoke, MA 01040 (413) 532-4457

Valley Fermenters

c/o Charlie Olchowski PO Box 988 Greenfield, MA 01302-0988 (413) 773-5920

Worry Worts

c/o Marty Bonneau 25 Pine Ridge Circle Taunton, MA 02780 (508) 880-6838

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor Brewers Guild c/o Rolf Wucherer 1942 Steere Place Ann Arbor, MI 48104 (313) 663-8196

Beernutz

c/o Brew & Grow/Bonnie Day 33523 W. 8 Mile #F5 Livonia, MI 48152 (313) 442-7939

Capital City Brew Crew

c/o Jim Booth 412 Everett Dr. Lansing, MI 48915 (517) 371-1754

Cass River Home Brewers Club

c/o Ioseph C. Schaffer 1433 Hillsdale Davison, MI 48423 (313) 743-2991

Detroit Car Boys

c/o Rich Byrnes PO Box 92418 Warren, MI 48092-0418 (313) 558-9844

Fermental Order of Renaissance Draughtsman

c/o Rich Byrnes 30972 Cousino Warren, MI 48092 (313) 558-9844

Great Lakes Brewers, Michigan Chapter No. 1 c/o loe Gedmen

34632 Hivley Westland, MI 48185 (313) 721-6288

Hogshead Brewers

c/o D.J. Downs 1994 A Woodward Ave. #215 Bloomfield, MI 48304 (313) 362-4466

Keweenaw Real Ale Enthusiasts United for Serious

Experimentation in Naturally-Effervescent Refreshment Science (KRAEUSENERS)

c/o Daniel Butler-Ehle Route I, Box 27 Calumet, MI 49913 (906) 337-3525

Lake Street Brewers

c/o Butch or Rich 220 W. 8th St. Holland, MI 49423 (616) 396-8227

Michiana Omnifarious Nomadic Kraeuseners & Spargers (MONKS)

c/o Todd Keller 1350 Ferry St. Niles, MI 49120 (616) 683-9162

Port Elizabeth Brewers Guild

c/o Mike Kelly PO Box 1452 Caseville, MI 48725

Prime Time Brewers

c/o Bruce Brandt 4140 18 Mile Rd. Casnovia, MI 49318 (616) 675-7005

MINNESOTA

Boreal Bottlers

c/o Ierry Bourbonnais Route 6 Box 236 Bemidji, MN 56601 (218) 586-2488

Minnesota Brewers Association (MBA)

c/o James Frechette 7169 167th Court W. Rosemont, MN 55068-1903 (612) 891-5458

Minnesota Timberworts

c/o Terry Sprung 204 10th Ave. N.E. Rochester, MN 55906 (507) 285-0591

Mobius Microbrewers

c/o Mark W. Peerv 400 Wilshire Dr. S. Minnetonka, MN 55305-1560 (612) 591-1602

Northern Ale Stars Homebrewers Guild

c/o Don Hoag 5426 Beartrap Rd. Saginaw, MN 55779 (218) 729-6302

MISSOURI

Missouri Winemaking Society

c/o Paul Hendricks 2018 Norma Lane St. Louis, MO 63138

St. Louis Brews

c/o Jerry S. Dahl 9 Adams Lane Kirkwood, MO 63122 (314) 822-8039

MONTANA

Big Sky Basement Brewers and Blues Revival Society

c/o Jim Hunter 614 So. Cottage Miles City, MT 59301 (406) 232-4378

The Hopping Anarchists

c/o Kirk Astroth 7359 Raven Dr. Belgrade, MT 59714 (406) 388-1232

MT Bocks Society

c/o Kurt B. Wurm 3538 Granger Ave. W. Billings, MT 59102 (406) 656-9630

Zoo City Zymurgists

c/o Neil Christensen 1626 S. 6th W. Missoula, MT 59801 (406) 728-8552

NEBRASKA

Barley Pops and Alewives

c/o Marilyn Kielniarz 1402 S. 52 St. Omaha, NE 68106

Omahops

c/o Fermenter's Supply and Equipment 4472 S. 84th St. Omaha, NE 68127 (402) 593-9171

Respected Ale & Lager Fermentors

- Of Nebraska (RALF-ON) c/o Jeff Ramage 116 Westridge Ave. Bellevue, NE 68005-3515

(402) 291-2208

NEVADA

Southern Nevada Ale Fermenters Union (SNAFU)

c/o The Homebrewery 4300 N. Pecos Rd. #13 Las Vegas, NV 89115 (702) 644-7002

Washoe Zephyr Zymurgists

c/o Eric McClary 6185 Franktown Rd. Carson City, NV 89704 (702) 883-7187

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Brew Free or Die c/o Dan Hall

PO Box 1274 Merrimack, NH 03054-1274 (603) 778-1231

Lakes Region Homebrewers

c/o Jon Scanlon RFDI Box 388B Northfield, NH 03276 (603) 286-8149

New Hampshire Biernuts

c/o Chris Heatley 34 Hooper Keene, NH 03431 (603) 358-0161

Northern Brewers

c/o The Wine Cellar 650 Amherst St. Nashua, NH 03063 (603) 883-4114

Seacoast Union of Maltsters

c/o Bill Rucker 3 Jessica Court Somersworth, NH 03878-2300 (603) 692-3609

Twin State Brewers

c/o Paul White RRI Box 106A Orford, NH 03777 (603) 353-4564

NEW JERSEY

Bell Hops

c/o Dave Ballard 599 Putnam Ave. Piscataway, NJ 08854 (908) 752-7347

Brunswick Brew Club

c/o Brian Conger 4302 Hana Rd. Edison, NJ 08817-2569 (908) 248-1559

Jersey Shore Homebrewers

c/o Mike Kilkenny 607 Larkspur Lane Jackson, NJ 08527 (908) 842-7507

Mid-Atlantic Sudsers and Hoppers (MASH)

c/o Ed Busch PO Box 105 Flagtown, NJ 08821 (908) 359-3235

New Jersey Worthogs

c/o Bill Luchkiw 49 Windmill Lane New City, NY 10956

South Jersey Fermenters

c/o Mark Scelza 617 W. Second St. Florence, NJ 08518 (609) 499-0952

NEW MEXICO

The Atom Mashers

c/o Geoff Reeves 425 Quartz St. Los Alamos, NM 87544 (505) 662-0417

The Desert Quenchers

c/o Anne L. Stout 427 Vassar Ct. #A Las Cruces, NM 88005 (505) 523-6820

Dukes of Ale

c/o Guy Ruth II524 Manitoba N.E. Albuquerque, NM 87III (505) 294-0302

NEW YORK

Adirondack Homebrewers

c/o Dick Cummings 5 Highland Place Lake Placid, NY 12946 (518) 523-1557

The Borderline Yeast Infectors

c/o Gary (Doc) Dougherty 449 Court St. Binghamton, NY 13904 (607) 722-2476

Brewbonic Plague

c/o Eric Hahn 65 Clarendon Place Buffalo, NY 14209 (716) 884-8099 Broome County Fermenters Association

c/o Brice Feal 260I Grandview Place Endicott, NY 13760 (607) 757-0634

Catskill Mountain Homebrewers Club

c/o Bill and Sue Norotny 93 Grove School Rd. Catskill, NY 12414 (518) 943-2289

Homebrewers of Staten Island

c/o Jeff Lewis I569 Richmond Rd. Staten Island, NY 10304 (718) 351-8124

Hudson Valley Homebrewers

c/o Bruce Franconi RD2 Box 35 Red Hook, NY 1257I (914) 758-322I

Ithaca Brewers Union

c/o Perry Geib PO Box 6604 Ithaca, NY 14851 (607) 277-7122

Long Island Brewers Association

c/o Mark Burford 20 Bell Ave. Blue Point, NY 11715 (516) 363-2713

Mohawk Valley Friends of Beer

c/o Karl Sweitzer RRI Box 275 Roberts Rd. Sauquoit, NY 13456-9604 (315) 737-8341

New York City Homebrewers Guild

c/o Greg Zaccardi 174 Walnut St. Montclair, NJ 07042 (718) 398-1610

Paumanok United Brewers (PUB)

PO Box 8023 Hicksville, NY 11802-8023 (516) 368-0406

Salt City Brew Club

PO Box 1935 Syracuse, NY 13201

The Saratoga Thoroughbrews

c/o Wolfgang Kurth, The Hoppy Troll 454 Broadway Saratoga Springs, NY 12866 (518) 581-8160

Sultans of Swig

c/o Timothy Herzog 412 Lamarck Dr. Buffalo, NY 14225 (716) 837-7658 Upstate New York Homebrewers Association

PO Box 2354l Rochester, NY 14692 (716) 272-1108

Wort Ever Ales You c/o Andrew Schmidt 307 Quaker Rd. Chappaqua, NY 10514 (914) 238-4549

NORTH CAROLINA

Carolina Brewmasters c/o Bruno J. Wichnoski III 5323 Larewood Dr. Charlotte, NC 28215 (704) 597-5782

Piedmont Institute of Sud Sippers (PISS)

c/o Phil Ridge 309 Concord St. #203C Greensboro, NC 27406 (910) 273-6856

Triangle Unabashed Homebrewers (TRUB)

c/o Lucy Adams II6 Northwood Dr. Chapel Hill, NC 275I6 (919) 942-8925

NORTH DAKOTA

Buffalo Brewers c/o Curt Sayler 1206 3rd Ave. NE Jamestown, ND 58401 (701) 252-4358

Prairie Homebrewing Companions

c/o Ray Taylor 917 22nd Ave. N. Fargo, ND 58102

OHIO

Bloatarian Brewing League c/o Larry Gray

7012 Mt. Vernon Ave. Cincinnati, OH 45227 (513) 271-2672

Burkhardt's Brew Pub Club

c/o Burkhardt's Brew Pub 3700 Massillon Rd. Uniontown, OH 44685 (216) 896-9200

Columbus Homebrewers Understand Good Stout (CHUGS)

c/o Walter den Haan 6600 Dublin Rd. Delaware, OH 43015

Dayton Regional Amateur Fermentation Technologists (DRAFT)

c/o Marty Vinings PO Box 246 Dayton, OH 45449 (513) 298-3623 DLB Home Brewers Club

c/o Dean Dilzell 303ll Clemens Dr. Westlake, OH 44l45 (2l6) 228-36l9

Salacious Homebrewers In Toledo

c/o Robert Morris 2160 Thornridge Toledo, OH 43614

Society of Northeast Ohio Brewers (SNOBs)

c/o Fred Dockus 5I5 High St. Wadsworth, OH 4428I (2I6) 336-9262

Youngstown Area Homebrewers Organization of Ohio (VAHOO)

c/o Bob Bero 6140 Leffingwell Rd. Canfield, OH 44406 (216) 533-1035

OKLAHOMA

Fellowship of Oklahoma Ale Makers (FOAM)

c/o John Boston 245I A East I4th Place Tulsa, OK 74I04 (9I8) 749-7639

High Plains Draughters

c/o Joe Bocock 5I3 N.W. 38th St. Oklahoma City, OK 73II8 (405) 525-9858

Just Brew It!

c/o Tim Harper PO Box 3082 Bartlesville, OK 74006 (918) 335-0122

OREGON

Capitol Brewers

c/o Steven Lee Winans 905 20th St. S.E. Salem, OR 97301 (503) 363-03II

Cascade Brewers Society

c/o Scott Weech 26654 Pickens Eugene, OR 97402 (503) 484-4758

The Grateful Deaf Homebrew Society

c/o Ken Fisher 5025 S.W. Pasadena #2 Portland, OR 97219 (503) 245-1795

Heart of the Valley Homebrewers

c/o Jeff Tobin 539 3rd Ave. S.E. Albany, OR 97321 (503) 926-0596

Helles Canyon Quaffers

c/o Ken Hohmann 69796 Jimtown Rd. Wallowa, OR 97885 (503) 886-3501

Mary's Peak Lagers

c/o Dean Bautz 7735 N.W. Hood View Circle Corvallis, OR 97330 (503) 745-5865

Oregon Brew Crew

c/o Scott Sanders 7260 S.W. 82nd Portland, OR 97223 (503) 293-6120

Saccharomyces First!

c/o David L. Murray 73 Pine St. #5 Klamath Falls, OR 97601 (503) 883-3070

Society for Upgrading Drinkable Spirits (SUDS)

c/o Rob Sampson HCR 87 Box 1072 Baker, OR 97814 (503) 523-6063

Southern Oregon Beer Farmers

c/o Ross Litton I670 Pinegate Way White City, OR 97503

Southern Oregon Brewers Society

c/o Larry Cosby 4501 Azalea Dr. Grants Pass, OR 97526 (503) 479-3243

Stout-hearted Brewers of the Umpaua Valley

c/o Paul Moon PO Box 503 Glide, OR 97443 (503) 496-0119

Western Oregon Regional Tasters Society (WORTS)

c/o Tom Rhodes 2459 S.E. Tualatin Valley Hwy. #167 Hillsboro, OR 97123

PENNSYLVANIA

Beer Unlimited Zany Zymurgists (BUZZ)

c/o Jim McHale 8I Lancaster Ave. Store 35 Malvern, PA 19355 (215) 889-0905

Berks United Zymurgists (BUZ)

c/o Terry Ripple 1010 Lancaster Ave. Reading, PA 19607 (215) 777-5520

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Boys from Brew Ha Ha

c/o Randy Martin/Jim Burrus 209 High St. Pottstown, PA 19464 (215) 326-2620

Danville Area Malt Nuts United for Tastier Suds (DAMNUTS)

c/o Pete Cera 303 Water St. Danville, PA 17821 (717) 275-1282

Lancaster County Brewers

c/o Ted Eyraud 545 N. Lime St. Lancaster, PA 17602 (717) 293-0345

Three Rivers Alliance of Serious Homebrewers (TRASH)

c/o Greg Walz 3327 Allendorf St. Pittsburgh, PA 15204 (412) 331-5645

Low Country Libations

c/o Josh Quigley 845 D Savannah Hwy. Charleston, SC 29407 (803) 571-4748

Palmetto State Brewers

c/o Craig Mole 1431 Nunamaker Dr. Columbia, SC 29210 (803) 772-7994



The Nude Brewers, Gainesville, Fla.

Harrisburg Area Homebrewers Association (HAHA)

c/o Tom Scotzin 65 N. 5th St. #C Lemoyne, PA 17043-1611 (717) 737-0483

HOPS: Homebrewers of Philadelphia and Suburbs

c/o Evan Meyers 440 Renfrew Ambler, PA 19002 (215) 646-8322

The Keystone HOPS

c/o Jason Harris Montgomery Farmers Market Route 63 Montgomeryville, PA 18936 (215) 641-HOPS

Keystone Keggers

c/o Andrew Kovalchick 421 North Lumber St. Allentown, PA 18102 (215) 821-4808

York Area Homebrewers Association (VAHA)

c/o Mike Knaub, Starview Brew 51 Codorus Furnace Rd. Mt. Wolf, PA (717) 266-5091

RHODE ISLAND

Attleboro Suds Suckers

c/o Dean Booth 77 Thibeault Ave. Woonsocket, RI 02895 (401) 765-3770

Rhody Bloviates

c/o Leon Dudley 199 Mesa Dr. North Kingstown, RI 02852 (401) 884-1349

SOUTH CAROLINA

Hopportunists of Clemson

c/o Brad Purinton 597 Lakeside Dr. Six Mile, SC 29682 (803) 868-2859

TENNESSEE

Bluff City Brewers

c/o Jim Gosney 8927 Magnolia Leaf Cove Cordova, TN 38018 (901) 756-5298

Chattanooga Brew Club

c/o Eddie Scoggins 304 Georgetown Rd. Cleveland, TN 373II (6I5) 478-3I84

East Tennessee Brewers Guild

c/o Chris Foell 1437 Bexhill Dr. Knoxville, TN 37922 (615) 691-8933

Mashville Brews

c/o Lil Ole Winemaker Shop 5839 Charlotte Pike Nashville, TN 37209 (615) 356-3089



BURP, Lorton, Va.

Smoky Mountain Brewmeisters

c/o Katie Cardwell 37l2 Walker Blvd Knoxville, TN 379l7 (6l5) 689-9064

Tennessee Valley Homebrewer's Association

c/o John Yust 1443 Whitower Dr. Knoxville, TN 37919 (615) 693-7262

Tri-City Homebrewers Club

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Yeasty Boys

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Campaign For Real Ale (CAMRA)

c/o I.W. Dobson, Company Secretary 34 Alma Rd. St. Albans, Herts, ALI 3BW 0727 867201



F O R T H E BEGINNER

n this issue, I'll discuss the ever-sparkling subject of carbon-

Primed to Perfection

hot break (the foaming that occurs during the initial boil) so

minutes to achieve a

ation in it's natural form. Most commercial breweries carbonate their finished product with CO₂ gas. We have this option by kegging and force-carbonating our beers in the same way. But we homebrewers also know carbonation can be accomplished naturally by simply starting a second fermentation after bottling. Because the bottle is capped, any pressure that would normally be released via an airlock is forced back into the beer. Not just a simple twist of fate!

Preparing your beer for natural carbonation involves one final racking of your cleared beer into a mixture of "priming media." Most fermentable ingredients can be used to prime beer. After the primed beer is racked and bottled it must remain at the temperature at which primary fermentation was carried out for a period of seven to 2I days depending on what was used for priming. After this time, the brew can be consumed or further aged at cooler temperatures.

Following are some of the more common ingredients used for naturally carbonating beer.

Corn Sugar: Brewer's corn sugar is the most widely used ingredient to prime beer. It is reliable and ferments out almost completely, leaving no noticeable taste to most palates. I'm always hearing stories from new brewers who remember helping their dad measure sugar into each bottle and the gushing and exploding bottles. These probably were caused by inaccurate measurements or contaminated sugar. To avoid that scenario, boil the entire amount of corn sugar for five minutes in about a cup of water and mix with the entire batch, eliminating uneven car-

bonation as well as bacterial problems. A good way to mix in the priming media is to put it in the bottling bucket first, then gently siphon wort into the media.

The amount of corn sugar to use can vary with beer styles and drinking temperatures. A good rule is to start with three-fourths cup for a five-gallon batch. Most people tend to drink lighter-bodied beer at colder temperatures. Because colder liquids tend to absorb more CO2, people who drink their beer icecold may use up to a cup, but be wary when taking a case across country in the back of your station wagon! Beer primed with one cup sugar per five gallons needs to be kept cool. Beers enjoyed at warmer temperatures may be primed with three-fourths cup although some people prefer the lighter carbonation of two-thirds cup. As usual, your own preference is key, and after a few batches you'll have a system worked out. Typical carbonation time for beer primed with corn sugar is seven to 14 days. Priming with corn sugar tends to maintain an even level of carbonation over time.

Malt: Dried malt extract or extract syrup may be used to prime beer. The dried type is easier to use and light malt is preferred, but any color will suffice. I've never heard of hopped extract being used for priming, but if anyone does opt to try I'd be glad to judge the results. To use malt extract, start with I I/4 cups, boiled in a pint of water. Malt extract has only about 70 to 80 percent of the fermentables (by weight) of corn sugar, which is why you must use more. Adjust as you would with corn sugar for style and serving temperature. Boil the malt extract for a few

remember to use a large enough pan.

Beer primed with malt tends to take longer to carbonate, generally IO to I4 days for full carbonation. Malt priming is ideal for brown and darker ales because malt-primed beers tend to produce a foamy, dense head characteristic of those styles.

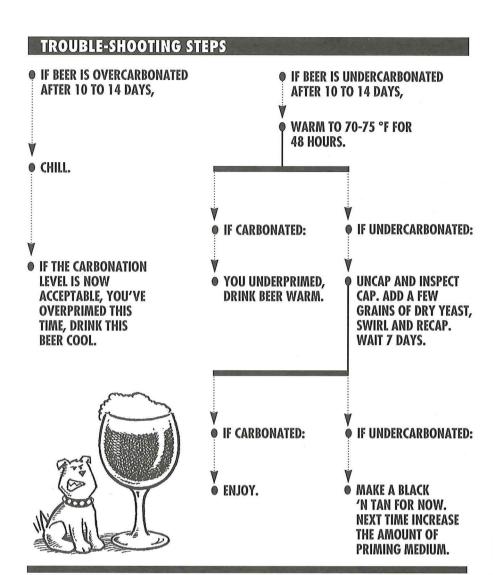
Honey: Honey can be used to carbonate beer and sparkling meads. The priming rate for honey is one-half cup per five gallons. Honey also should be boiled and foam removed as it rises. When the foaming has stopped and the liquid cooled, prime as usual. Expect to wait about 10 to 14 days for carbonation.

Molasses: Use one cup per five gallons when trying this form of sugar to carbonate. Use the same boiling procedure as with malt. Molasses is bound to be good in a rich porter or imperial stout. Carbonation time is about the same as with corn sugar.

Brown sugar: This is nothing more than refined cane sugar with some molasses added. Use three-fourths of a cup and boil as you would with corn sugar.

Other Stuff: Fermentables are everywhere: juice concentrate, maple syrup, coffee and chocolate syrups, to name a few. The key to experimenting with these is determining the fermentable sugar content and scaling it to the amount present in three-fourths cup of corn sugar, which amounts to about 4 ounces. Who knows? That blast of cranberry chocolate syrup you primed with may turn a judge in your favor!

Kraeusening is more advanced from of natural carbonation. To kraeusen, brewers prime with unfermented or "green" beer. For



more information on this method, check *zymurgy* Winter 1993 (Vol. 16, No 5).

Trouble-shooting Steps

The problems of poor carbonation can usually be identified and sometimes corrected. If chilled beer is flat after IO to I4 days, move a bottle to a warm, (70- to 75-degree-F, 2I- to 24-degree-C) room for 48 hours. If the beer is carbonated after this time, you've underprimed. Drink this beer warm to enjoy the carbonation and write it off to experience. If beer is still flat, inspect cap liner — they aren't those old cork caps you picked up at the flea market are they? If they are, recap one bottle, swirl it and wait a few days. Still no success? "If the thunder don't get you then the lightning may." Your yeast may have died

from unknown causes or from remaining in secondary fermentation too long. Try uncapping a bottle and adding a couple of grains of dry yeast and recap. Wait seven to IO days and sample.

If all else fails, you can't go back and you can't stand still. Decant beer into a pitcher with equal parts of a beer that is carbonated and try your luck at a "black and tan."

If your beer is overcarbonated, try cooling it down. If chilled beer has better carbonation, drink it cold and learn from the experience.

Bruce Susel owns Stella Brew Homebrew Supplies in Charlton and Marlboro, Mass. A brewer for several years, he is also working on a book and patent. The former Digital Equipment Corp. employee in manufacturing and research engineering may be spotted at a Grateful Dead show or hanging out where the karma is good.

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Dealer Inquiries Welcome



hhh! Summer brewin'. There's almost nothing better than those temperate evenings sitting out on the lawn watching the sprinkler refresh the leaves and blades. Relax, you have a right to be lazy during summer, especially if you've spent the day brewing one of these award-winning beers. Professional brewers will be the first to tell you that brewing is hard work. Reward your hard day's brewing by uncapping a cool lager (you did brew up a nice one from zymurgy Spring 1994 "Winners Circle," didn't you?) and kick back, watch the kids play and talk with your friends about quiet things.

Don't forget that homebrewers are not a dime a dozen. They are all very special individuals who celebrate their hobby by brewing their way and only their way. Because of this, your results from following these recipes may vary. Don't let it bug you.

BROWN ALE



SECOND PLACE
AHA 1993 NATIONAL HOMEBREW COMPETITION
Jim Dilldine
Craig, Colorado
"Cedar Mountain Brown Ale"
American Brown

Ingredients for 5 gallons

- 6 2/3 pounds Northwestern Gold malt extract syrup
- 1 pound Williams Australian Dark dry malt extract
- 6 ounces chocolate malt
- 6 ounces roasted barley
- 6 ounces crystal malt 80 °L
- I ounce English Fuggles hops, 3.8 percent alpha acid (60 minutes)
- ounce Northern Bullion hops, 7.9 percent alpha acid
 (60 minutes)
- 1/2 ounce English Fuggles hops, 3.8 percent alpha acid (10 minutes)
- 1/2 ounce Washington Cascade hops, 4.6 percent alpha acid (10 minutes)



- 1/2 ounce Washington Cascade hops, 4.6 percent alpha acid (end of boil)
- teaspoon Irish mossWyeast No. 1007 liquid yeast culture
- 7/8 cup corn sugar to prime
- · Original specific gravity: 1.056
- · Final specific gravity: 1.012
- Boiling time: 60 minutes
- Primary fermentation: seven days at 65 degrees F (18 degrees C) in plastic
- Secondary fermentation: seven days at 65 degrees F (18 degrees C) in glass
- · Age when judged (since bottling): 4 1/2 months

Brewer's specifics

Steep grains until boil.

Judges' comments

"Very hoppy. Could use a little more malt for sweetness. Dry mouthfeel."

"Slightly phenolic, good hopping. Could use more maltiness to balance hops."

"Slightly overhopped for style."

"Good beer, but needs more malt. Good attempt."

"Very good. Would like more malt flavor for better balance."

FRUIT BEER



THIRD PLACE

AHA 1993 NATIONAL HOMEBREW COMPETITION
Kelly Mower and Brent Stromness
Salt Lake City, Utah
"Blue Bones Porter"
Classic-style Fruit Beer

Ingredients for 10 gallons

16 pounds Klages malt

1 1/2 pounds crystal malt 70 to 80 °L

l pound Special roast malt

3/4 pound chocolate malt

l pound wheat malt

2 ounces black patent malt

ounce Cascade hops, 5.5 percent alpha acid (70 minutes)

I ounce Chinook hops, 11.9 percent alpha acid (70 minutes)

2 ounces Perle hops, 5.6 percent alpha acid (70 minutes)

l ounce Willamette hops, 4.0 percent alpha acid (10 minutes)

I ounce Goldings hops, 5.6 percent alpha acid (five minutes)

I ounce Fuggles hops, 2.6 percent alpha acid (finish)
Wyeast No. 1056 liquid yeast culture

8 ounces blueberry extract

2/3 cup corn sugar to prime

- Original specific gravity: 1.060
- Final specific gravity: 1.032
- Boiling time: 70 minutes
- Primary fermentation: nine days at 65 degrees F (18 degrees C) in glass
- Secondary fermentation: five days at 65 degrees F (18 degrees C) in glass
- · Age when judged (since bottling): two months

Brewers' specifics

Mash grains for 60 minutes at I54 degrees F (68 degrees C). Add blueberry extract when racking into secondary.

Judges' comments

"Nice combination, but there is an oxidized note that interferes."

"Could use more dark malt flavor. Maybe a bit more base malt flavor. Porter flavor is a bit weak."

"Very tough fruit to deal with. Excellent beer."

TRADITIONAL MEAD



SECOND PLACE
AHA 1993 NATIONAL HOMEBREW COMPETITION
Byron Burch
Santa Rosa, California
"Paschal Celebration"
Sparkling Mead

Ingredients for 5 gallons

- 18 pounds Meadmaker's Magic™ Canadian clover honey
- 5 gallons water
- 4 tablespoons tartaric acid
- I tablespoon malic acid
- 2 ounces The Beverage People™ yeast nutrient for mead
- 1/4 teaspoon The Beverage People™ Irish moss
- 20 grams The Beverage People™ Prise de Mousse wine yeast bottle conditioned
- Original specific gravity: 1.104
- · Final specific gravity: not available
- · Boiling time: 10 minutes
- Primary fermentation: 14 days at 85 degrees F (29 degrees C) in glass
- Secondary fermentation: seven days at 85 degrees F (29 degrees C) in glass
- · Age when judged (since bottling): 17 months

Judges' comments

"Slight sourness. Some honey character. Sweet."

"Sweet bubbly, pleasant honey character, very nice — could use just a bit more acidity."

"Very Champagnelike with a citric finish. Very drinkable."

- - MC Mmes

MELOMEL, CYSER, PYMENT, METHEGLIN



THIRD PLACE
AHA 1993 NATIONAL HOMEBREW COMPETITION
Peter Knight
St. Helena, California
"Lime Mead"
Still

Ingredients for 4 gallons

15 pounds honey

6 ounces lime juice

Prise de Mousse wine yeast

- · Original specific gravity: 1.140
- · Final specific gravity: 1.020
- · Boiling time: 10 minutes
- Primary fermentation: two months at 70 degrees F (21 degrees C) in glass
- Secondary fermentation: four months at 70 degrees F
 (21 degrees C) in glass
- · Age when judged (since bottling): 13 months

Judges' comments

"Lime juice comes through with good honey beneath. On the verge of cloying, but lime cuts this down a bit. Had to search a bit for honey in aroma."

"Sweet. Some lime. A little acidic. Maybe more lime."

"Light sweetness. Light acid in finish. Very clean. Nice sour character in flavor."

"Sweetness has a uniqueness about it. Good clean finish and good balance."

SPECIALTY BEER



SECOND PLACE
AHA 1993 NATIONAL HOMEBREW COMPETITION
Frank F. Miller
Libertyville, Illinois
"Coffee and Cream Stout"
Classic-style Specialty Beer

Ingredients for 5 gallons

6 2/3 pounds Northwestern dark malt extract

l pound Munton and Fison amber malt extract

3/4 pound crystal malt

1/4 pound black patent malt

1/4 pound roasted barley

1 pound lactose

1/2 pound French roast coffee

I ounce Northern Brewer hops, 6.8 percent alpha acid (60 minutes)

ounce Liberty hops, 4.0 percent alpha acid (60 minutes)
Wyeast No. 1084 liquid yeast culture

3/4 cup corn sugar to prime

- · Original specific gravity: not available
- Final specific gravity: 1.020
- Boiling time: 60 minutes
- Primary fermentation: seven days at 65 degrees F (18 degrees C) in glass
- Secondary fermentation: seven days at 65 degrees F (18 degrees C) in glass
- · Age when judged (since bottling): four months

Brewer's specifics

Steep all grains until boil. Lactose boiled with extracts for one hour. Coffee fermented with wort for two weeks.

Judges' comments

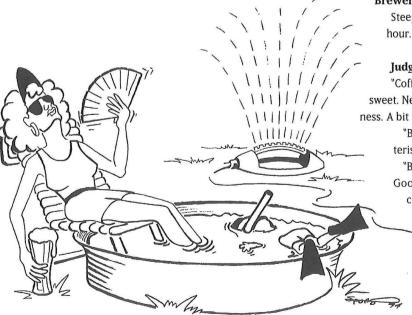
"Coffee aroma not completely pleasant. Pleasant flavor. Malty sweet. Needs a more bitter finish. Lactose may contribute to sweetness. A bit too sweet for my taste."

"Burnt coffee aroma. Little or no bitterness. Stout characteristics are hard to find."

"Burnt aroma like coffee that has been on the burner all day.

Good coffee flavor not near as burnt as the aroma. Sweet, chocolate, medium hop bitterness. Could use slightly more bitterness."

"Maybe low in hop bitterness. Aroma at first smelled like coffee grounds. Very good beer."



PORTER



THIRD PLACE
AHA 1993 NATIONAL HOMEBREW COMPETITION
Joel Rosen and Nancy Simon
Hermosa Beach, California
"Partial Mash Porter"
Robust Porter

Ingredients for 3 gallons

- 3 pounds, 2 ounces Telfords dark dry malt extract
- I pound British pale malt
- 9 ounces crystal malt 60 °L
- 2 ounces chocolate malt
- 2 ounces black patent malt
- 4 ounces flaked barley
- 1/2 ounce Northern Brewer hops, 7.1 percent alpha acid(60 minutes)
- 1/2 ounce Northern Brewer hops, 7.1 percent alpha acid (20 minutes)
- 1/2 ounce Kent Goldings hops, 5.0 percent alpha acid (finish)
 Wyeast No. 1098 liquid yeast culture
- 2 2/3 ounces dextrose to prime
- Original specific gravity: 1.061
- · Final specific gravity: 1.019
- · Boiling time: 60 minutes
- Primary fermentation: eight days at 68 degrees F (20 degrees C) in glass
- · Age when judged (since bottling): three months

Brewers' specifics

Mash grains at 155 degrees F (68 degrees C) for 60 minutes.

Judges' comments

"Dark malt flavor. Malt sweetness, alcoholic warmth. Cloying sweetness. Underconditioning hurts overall flavor profile."

"Sweetness OK. Medium bitterness may be low."

"May want to boost hop bitterness a little. Chocolate malt is in character."

"Sweetness-maltiness leads the way. Hop bitterness could be higher. A bit underconditioned. I'll have another please."

"Way too roasty. Good brew, but a bit much for a porter."

POIGNANT PORTER CLUB-ONLY COMPETITION WINNER



Robust Porter
Craig Pepin
Durham, North Carolina
Representing the Triangle
Unabashed Homebrewers (TRUB)
"Blackjack Porter"

Ingredients for 5 3/4 gallons

- 8 3/4 pounds British pale malt
- 2 1/2 pounds Klages malt
- 1 1/4 pounds crystal malt 60 °L
- 10 ounces chocolate malt
- 3 ounces black patent malt
- 12 ounces light brown sugar
- 8 ounces blackstrap, unsulfured molasses
- ounce Bullion hops, 9.2 percent alpha acid (60 minutes)
 Sierra Nevada Ale liquid yeast culture
- · Original specific gravity: 1.060
- · Final specific gravity: 1.012
- Boiling time: 60 minutes
- Primary fermentation: nine days at 64 degrees F (18 degrees C) in glass
- Secondary fermentation: Il days at 64 degrees F (18 degrees C) in glass
- · Age when judged (since bottling): 2 1/2 months

Brewer's specifics

Mash grains at I50 to I55 degrees F (66 to 68 degrees C) for 75 minutes. Raise to I68 degrees for mash-out. Add brown sugar and molasses at beginning of boil.

Judges' comments

"Some slight sourness. Good beer. Could have a little more body, color and hop bitterness."

"Medium malt sweetness. Could have more hop bitterness."



very first-place recipe from the AHA 1993 National Homebrew Competition was printed in *zymurgy* 1993 Special Issue (Vol. 16, No. 4) "Winners Circle."

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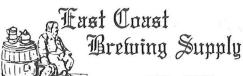
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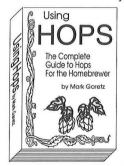
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by Mark Garetz



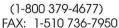
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WORLD OF WORTS

Charlie Papazian

Let's see, the last five columns included a German Dunkel, Kölsch, festwine, Oktoberfest and a stout. I do believe it's time to revisit a good ol' middle-of-the-road-everyone-will-like-this kind of a beer. Slumgullion Amber Ale is just that. The name was inspired by Slumgullion Pass between Creede and Lake City, Colo. Slumgullion also refers to a pot of stew that contains all kinds of things.

Slumgullion is not so sharp and bitter as a British pale ale, yet has plenty of smooth hop character to inspire comment and praise such as, "This is good beer. I like this. It's not too bitter, not too malty, not too dark, not too light yet is thirst quenching. Yeah. Good job. I like this beer."

The artful touch of specialty malts adds delicate complexity. The dry hops don't wallop you, but do offer a nice finish. Slumgullion is everyone's type of beer and is similar in character to many specialty amber lagers and ales on the beer shelves these days.

Note the high-temperature protein rest. This promotes the type of protein development and degradation that enhances foam quality and stability. When brewing an allmalt beer it is not so critical to develop nutrient-type proteins at lower temperature protein rests. All-malt beer formulations almost always have plenty of protein nutrients regardless of protein rests.

So let's cut the shuck and jive and get on with the recipe.

Mash-extract recipe for 6 I/2 gallons (25 liters) because 5 gallons (19 liters) isn't enough:

For the mash

- 4 pounds (1.8 kilograms) crushed pale malt
- I pound (0.45 kilogram) crushed wheat malt

Slumgullion Amber Ale

- I pound (0.45 kilogram) crushed
 Vienna malt
- I pound (0.45 kilogram) crushed 40 °L crystal malt
- 1/2 cup (II8 milliliters) crushed chocolate malt

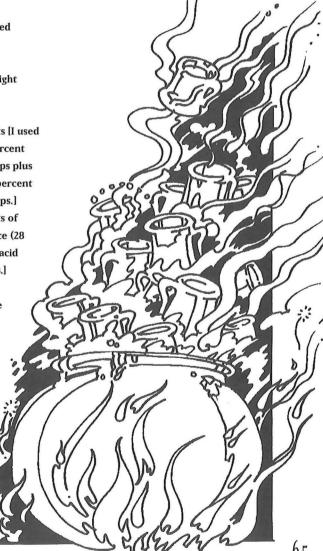
Add to the mash runoff

2 3/4 pounds (1.24 kilograms) light dried malt extract

And boil with hops

- 6.6 Homebrew Bittering Units [I used I/4 ounce (7 grams) 10 percent alpha acid Centennial hops plus 3/4 ounce (2I grams) 5.5 percent alpha acid Willamette hops.]
- 4 Homebrew Bittering Units of flavor hops [I used I ounce (28 grams) of 4 percent alpha acid American Tettnanger hops.]
- 1/4 teaspoon Irish moss
- I ounce (28 grams) Cascade hops (dry)
- 7/8 cup (207 milliliters) corn sugar for bottling ale yeast (your favorite brand)
- Original specific gravity:
 1.043 to 1.047 (II to 12 °B)
- Final specific gravity:
 1.008 to 1.012 (2 to 3 °B)
- · IBUs: about 25 or 26

A step infusion mash is employed to mash the grains. Add



7 quarts (6.7 liters) of I35-degree-F (57-degree-C) water to the crushed grain, stir, stabilize and hold the temperature at I30 degrees F (54 degrees C) for 30 minutes. Add 3 I/2 quarts (3.3 liters) of boiling water and stabilize the temperature at about I48 to I52 degrees F (64 to 67 degrees C) and hold for about 45 minutes. Temperature may be allowed to drop from I52 to I48 degrees F (67 to 64 degrees C) with no worrying. Then raise the temperature to I60 degrees F (7I degrees C) and hold for I0 to I5 minutes to complete conversion.

After conversion, raise the temperature to 167 degrees F (75 degrees C), lauter and sparge with 3 gallons (II.4 liters) of I70-degree-F (77-degree-C) water. Collect about 4 gallons (I5.2 liters) of runoff and add the malt extract and bittering hops and bring to a full boil.

The total boil time will be about 90 minutes. Expect to boil off about one gallon of wort. When 20 minutes remain, add 4 Homebrew Bittering Units of flavor hops and Irish moss. After a total wort boil of 90 minutes turn off the heat, strain and sparge into a sanitized fermenter to which you've added 2 gallons of water. It helps to prechill (33 degrees F or I degree C) the water added to the fermenter rather than simply adding warmer tap water.

Bitterness of 25 to 26 IBUs were calculated for this recipe by making the following assumptions: (I) Whole hops were used, (2) The wort boil was a concentrated boil with about 2 pounds (0.9 kilograms) of extract per gallon (3.8 liters) of liquid boiled, (3) 24 to 28 percent utilization was assumed for 90 minutes of boiling and 14 percent utilization was assumed for 20 minutes of boiling. Beginners and intermediate brewers should relax, don't worry and have a homebrew

Ferment with ale yeast. Rack your brew after primary fermentation into a secondary fermenter and add I ounce (28 grams) of whole or pelletized Cascade hops and let ferment to completion, or "cellar" for two more weeks. Most of the dry hops you've added will either end up floating on the surface of the beer or sink to the bottom. Take care when siphoning during bottling to avoid hops.

Prime with corn sugar and bottle when fermentation is complete.

Age until clear and carbonated and enjoy the fresh maltiness and lively but not overpowering hop character. Chilled on a hot summer day, this is a real winner.

Homebrew Bittering Units

Homebrew Bittering Units are a measure of the total amount of bitterness in a given volume of beer. Bittering units can easily be calculated by multiplying the percent of alpha acid in the hops by the number of ounces. For example, if 2 ounces of Northern Brewer hops (9 percent alpha acid) and 3 ounces of

Cascade hops (5 percent alpha acid) were used in a IO-gallon batch, the total amount of bittering units would be 33: $(2 \times 9) + (3 \times 5) = 18 + 15$. Bittering units per gallon would be 3.3 in a IO-gallon batch or 6.6 in a five-gallon batch, so it is important to note volumes whenever expressing bittering units.



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DEAR PROFESSOR SURFEIT

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Hop Utilization

Dear Professor,

As a BJCP Certified judge, I have noticed while judging the higher gravity beer classes one recurring fault seems to surface. Almost all of the beers are underhopped with insufficient bitterness to balance the sweet maltiness. This leaves a cloying sweetness on the palate. I am sure the reason this happens so often (to me included) is that hop utilization

drops off rapidly as wort gravity rises.

With IBU calculation
a rather simple process,
I hope you can help us
all out. Granted, hop
utilization depends on
about a billion variables, but most won't
concern us as homebrewers. I guess that hop utilization, when calculating IBUs,
is based on a standard wort gravity. If this is true, what is it? If
we can establish this, how
much does the utilization
drop as our desired gravity ris-

es to, say, double or triple the "standard gravity"? If this can be expressed as a percentage, it would really make things easier to hit the bitterness of a barley wine or imperial stout more closely the first time out on a particular recipe.

For your reference, I use the formula: $mg/L \times alpha \% \times utilization = IBUs$.

I usually use 30 percent utilization for pelletized hops in a 60-minute boil for base bittering. I realize this is a simplified formula, but for an average gravity beer, it hits the mark pretty closely. I hope you can help us all out.

Hoplackingly, Jay Schultz Racine, Wisconsin

Dear Jay,

You can generally depend on a 30 percent utilization with a wort of original gravity of about 1.040 or so only when you do a full wort boil. If you concentrate the wort that is boiled, your utilization goes down.

In that scalawag Papazian's book, The New Complete Joy of Home Brewing (Avon, 1991) he has a chart on page 268 that estimates how efficiency goes down with increased wort gravity.

Assuming a 60-minute boil he shows that if there are two pounds of extract per gallon 1.070 wort then utilization drops to 27 percent. With three pounds of extract per gallon (1.110 wort) it drops to 23 percent and with four pounds 1.130 to 21 percent and so on. So you can see you are correct.

But please don't discount those fine malty lightly hopped German-style doppelbocks. They should not be bitter.

I luv doppelbocks, The Professor, Hb.D.

Glomming On

Dear Professor,

My brewing buddies and I are experienced homebrewers who are perplexed with the trub removal phenomenon. Here's what happens.

After proper wort preparation and chilling, the yeast is pitched and, as Dave Miller describes in *Continental Pilsener* (Brewers Publications, 1990), we remove the trub several hours later by simply racking the inoculated wort to another vessel to ferment. Having used this procedure many times, we all agree that there is a noticeable reduction in fusel alcohols and in general the brew is much smoother and less harsh than when trub is not removed.

However, here's where the problem occurs. All of us have noticed that while flavors have improved drastically, our fermentations are slow or sometimes stop prematurely leaving slightly higher finishing gravities. (For example, a brew that finishes at say I.014 without trub removal now finishes at I.020 to I.022 with trub removal.) We each have our own unique brewing and wort-handling techniques and none of us has changed anything other than starting to remove the trub. We all use liquid cultures from prepared starters, refrigerated fermentation and have never had this problem before. We even fine-tuned the timing of when to remove the trub — just prior to when the yeast starts active churning, therefore allowing the yeast to get almost to the active stage before siphoning off the trub.

As we are all engineers, we each have our own idea of what's happening. One is that separation of trub deprives the yeast of some nutrients and, while our fermentations always start well, the yeast weakens before it finishes the job. Another is that those large off-white/yellow globby yeast colonies don't make it through the siphon and the majority of the yeast gets left behind in the trub, thus a low yeast count. One guy feels there is no problem at all. The reduction of fusel alcohols alone accounts for the higher finishing gravities because alcohol tends to thin out a brew.

Professor, could you shine some light on our detrubulation situation?

Finishing high, Mark G. Fragnito Syracuse, New York

Dear Mark,

Well, you engineers have provided a pretty good diagnosis, if you ask me. (But I don't think you're on track with the fusel theory.) Trub is a nutrient when not overdone, but if you are pitching your yeast and then hours later racking wort off the trub, you are likely leaving behind a lot of active yeast cells that have glommed onto trub or have settled out before kicking into high fermentation. My recommendation is not to pitch yeast until you have removed the trub. If you want to give your yeast a head start, pour off a quart or so of wort into a sterile jar (before trub removal) and add yeast to that. This should keep your yeast happy and farting, while the rest of the wort settles out the trub. You know what to do then, right?

No problemo, The Professor, Hb.D.

No Bubbles for Mike

Dear Professor,

I am not worrying, but having a homebrew is not yet possible. I brewed up a batch of my super-deluxe killer ale, nothing too out of the ordinary. Couple cans of malt, some fresh hops and some crystal malt to top things off. Same recipe that has tickled my taste buds many times over.

After brewing, I cooled the wort to about 70 degrees F (2I degrees C). With a sterile cup I scooped some slurry from a batch of stout (a very delicious stout, I may add, that I just happened to be racking) and pitched it in.

It took almost 72 hours to kick in, but when it did, boy did it go. It foamed up into my airlock and then some. After fermentation, I racked and put my future ale away till time permitted me to bottle. Well unfortunately, it was six months until I could bottle.

All seemed well, three-fourths cup of corn sugar in some boiling water, sterile hoses and caps, and I proceeded to bottle my heart out. The problem is seven weeks later, no carbonation. None whatsoever. There is, however, the slightest dustlike touch of sediment. It could almost be overlooked.

I was careful not to leave a bleach residue in the bottles and my caps are sealed just as tight as ever. Professor, what should I do, for I have no bubbles?

Thirstily, Mike Dwyer Traverse City, Michigan

Dear Mike,

Well, six months until bottling time would kind of diminish the viability of whatever yeast was left over. But let's not dwell on who to blame here. Let's find some solutions.

Get yourself a package of dried beer yeast. Uncap each bottle one at a time, add a few granules of yeast and recap. Store at about 70, degrees F (21 degrees C). Certainly not cooler than 60, degrees F (15.5 degrees C). This should work.

Bubbles in your brew, The Professor, Hb.D.

Converting the Heathen

Dear Professor.

I have been homebrewing for almost one year now. I've made about 25 five-gallon batches and experimented with each one. I am ready to begin brewing all-grain recipes, and I have a couple of questions that Charlie Papazian's *The New Complete Joy of Home Brewing* (Avon, 1991) does not explicitly cover.

(I) If I wanted to use some malt extract recipes but use all grain instead of malt extract, how do I equate the two? For instance, a recipe may call for six pounds of malt extract. How many pounds of grain should I mash to equal the six pounds of malt extract? I suspect that I would have to use more than six pounds of grain.

(2) If a malt extract recipe calls for dark or amber malt extract, what do I need to do to the all-grain mash to make it dark or amber? What do the manufacturers of malt extract do to make dark or amber malt extract?

Sincerely, Mike Townsend Coos Bay, Oregon

Dear Mike,

There is an excellent article by Loysen and Favre that discusses grain-to-extract and extract-to-grain conversions for exactly your needs. It appears in zymurgy Summer 1990 (Vol. 13, No. 2) "Malts: The Great Debate." Until you get a copy of that article a very general rule of pinkie is 1.3 to 1.4 pounds of pale malt equals 1 pound of dry extract or 1.1 pound of syrup.

The AHA provides an excellent specialty malt-to-extract conversion chart free to all members. (Request the specialty malt information, item 947, when ordering.)

Join the AHA and you won't be searching far for all the answers to your questions.

The Answer People, The Professor, Hb.D.

Shake the Spell

Dear Professor Surfeit,

I had successfully brewed about 25 batches of lager and ale when my co-worker and

fellow brewer, Don, came to me for advice. He said his fermentations were very slow and at times would not even begin for several days after pitching the yeast. I asked him about some of the more obvious causes of the problem and could not come up with an answer. I had never had a problem of that sort. But ever since then, I have had one fermentation ordeal after another, and Don's brew has been turning out fine. Is it possible that he has placed some sort of brewer's curse on me? Does it have anything to do with the fact that he has a moustache and I do not?

My latest batch has been fermenting for about 25 days and has finally slowed down. It is a lager and the temperature is about 58 degrees F (14.5 degrees C). My prior brews completed fermentation in about seven days, and I have not changed my techniques. Some of my other "slow" brews have had off-flavors — one was a gusher and one tasted fine. Is this yeast autolysis, and if so, what causes it? By the way, these brews are mostly extract brews with some grain added.

Sincerely, Sue Bolander Rothsay, Minnesota

Dear Sue,

You can borrow my moustache any old time. But the "beered" I keep.

The most likely reasons for your problems are either: (1) You didn't aerate your cooled wort enough or (2) your brew got contaminated with wild yeast.

Now it's my guess if you have a fermentation that starts out really slowly (assuming you've added enough healthy yeast) and keeps chugging along at a snail's pace, then you haven't aerated enough. But if you've got a reasonably good primary fermentation but it just lingers and lingers, then perhaps you've got a wild yeast that continues to ferment away stuff that would not normally be fermented by heer yeast. This is what I suspect if you've got gushers and the other anomalies you speak of.

So my dear, listen closely and you shall hear the midnight ride of Yeasty Fear. Gotta keep it clean and shake it like you never shaked before.

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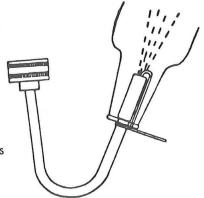
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SUDS and SUDSW are brewers' log programs for MS-DOS and Microsoft Windows. respectively. SUDS offers a recipe editor providing template recipes for popular beer styles, an unlimited number of recipe and log entries, full recipe search facility, hop IBU calculator and more. SUDS is distributed as shareware. You can try the full version free of charge and if you like the program registration costs \$20, or \$15 if you include a recipe with your registration. Registered users receive the latest copy of SUDS or SUDSW and a utility allowing them to load the entire Cat's Meow II publication (from Internet) into their SUDS database, thus adding 415 recipes. A copy of Cat's Meow II file is included free. The full DOS or Windows versions are available from the following sources: CompuServe Wine and Beer Forum in the General Homebrewing Library 14 (Go Wine) as SUDS22.EXE (DOS) or SUDW22.EXE (Windows): Internet: ftp from sierra.stanford.edu, directory/pub/ homebrew/programs/SUDSW under the same file names as above and the Power BBS at (610) 740-9196 as SUDS22.ARJ, SUDW22.AR]. For information contact Michael C. Taylor, 1626 Main St., Bethlehem, PA 18018-1905, CompuServe 76625,2552 or Internet 76625.2552@compuserve.com.

The Carboy Cozy

Vermont Whyte & Co. offers the Carboy Cozy, a quilted cotton cover for five-, six- and 6.5-gallon glass carboys. The cozy has a drawstring closure and slips over the carboy, around the airlock. It is designed to protect beer from light and provide insulation. The company is developing an oversized version for seven-gallon carboys as well as a "Fat Boy" model for large plastic fermenters. These will soon be available by special order. The manufacturer's suggested retail price for the Carboy Cozy is \$19.95. For information contact Vermont Whyte & Co., 10 School St., Essex Junction, VT 05452-3607, (802) 879-6462.

Germicidal Ultraviolet Lamp

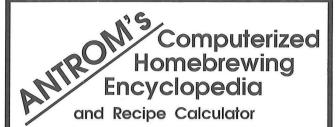
Ultraviolet lamps are used in some hospital emergency rooms, intensive care units and labs to disinfect the air. Germick Germicidal Ultraviolet is offering the same ultraviolet lamps to homebrewers for use in brewing areas. The lamps can be mounted on the wall or used in ceiling fixtures suspended above the room for overhead or upper air irradiation. The fixtures are shielded on the bottom so the radiation is directed only toward the ceiling and sides. The bot-

tom of the fixtures should be at least seven feet above the floor so people will not bump into them or look directly at the bare tubes. Overhead UV lamps are most effective in rooms with ceilings at least nine feet high because this allows a significant portion of the air to be irradiated. These fixtures are designed to project the ultraviolet rays across the upper room air thereby destroying bacteria and viruses that are carried into the ultraviolet field by convection currents or air circulation. The manufacturer's suggested retail price for a single lamp and fixture that plugs into any IIOV outlet is \$99.95 plus \$18 S&H. Customers should specify a wall or ceiling mounted fixture. For information contact Germick Germicidal Ultraviolet, Box 130 Overbrook Rd., Dallas, PA 18612; (717) 675-3260, FAX (717) 287-8850.

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Compiled by Dede Laugesen.



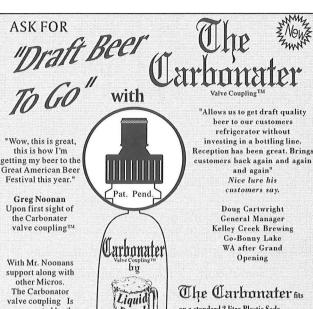
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T H E B E S T F R O M

KITS

Rex Clingan

its. For me the word summons images of cans of hopped malt extract complete with dried yeast and cake-mix instructions — the kind a never-before homebrewer might select to make a first batch of beer. These days kits are available that go well beyond this to make beer an intermediate brewer would be proud of.

In this column I will review kits featuring custom-produced malt extract syrup, Marie's Munich, from St. Patrick's of Texas.

I brewed my first all-grain batch in 1993, attempting to put together an Oktoberfest for local homebrew club judging. While it was a very drinkable beer, the comments of the judges indicated that I had soundly missed the mark on the style as far as malt flavor was concerned. After sampling Oktoberfests from Aktien, Beck's, Spaten, Boston Brewing Co. and others at the 1993 Great American

Beer FesivalSM, I had a pretty fair idea what the judges meant.

The opportunity to experiment with a malt extract expressly produced to allow extract brewers to emulate the rich, malty flavor of the Munich styles was too good to pass up.

The Kit

St. Patrick's kits typically contain malt extract syrup, specialty grains, a small grain bag, dried malt extract, liquid yeast, hop pellets and corn sugar for priming. I set out to brew with St. Patrick's new extract syrup developed to produce the German styles that depend on Munich malts.

Marie's Munich extract is a blend of 20 percent DeWolf-Cosyns Belgian aromatic Munich, 30 percent Briess American 20 L Mu-

nich and 50 percent Briess American pale two-row malts. It is available in syrup and dried forms. To better evaluate the merits of this extract, the specialty malts normally included in the kits were eliminated from two of the recipes brewed for this column.

The plastic jars the extract syrup came in are very nice and the shipping container was a five-gallon Briess malt extract bucket suitable for a fermenter, Zapap lauter-tun or bottling bucket. Grain was conveniently supplied in the steeping bag.

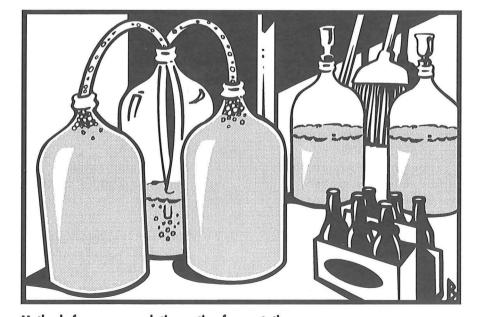
I think this type of brewing is a good compromise for brewers in the early stages of immersion in this hobby. Brewing with extracts and a small amount of grain requires less equipment and less time than all-grain brewing, but does cost somewhat more.

These are kits for what Charlie Papazian's The New Complete Joy of Home Brewing (Avon, 1991) calls intermediate brewing — hybrid extract brewing with the addition of a small fraction of fermentables steeped from grains with the balance supplied by extract syrups.

Brewing Method

I added the dried extracts to cold water to minimize lumping and brought the water to a boil, took the pot off the heat, added the syrup and stirred to dissolve and to avoid scorching. I boiled the full volume of wort for 45 minutes using two pots on the kitchen stove.

I used a hop tea method for hop aroma and flavor. Personally, I think homebrewers can produce beer with a great hop signature this way. Just before brewing, a tea was prepared steeping all of the hops for the batch



Methods for accommodating active fermentation.

in one-half gallon of boiled water for I5 to 30 minutes. I strained the hop residue and used it in the boil for bittering, and reserved the hop tea in the fridge to put into the secondary fermenter at racking time. This method may have been unnecessarily involved because the strong malt aroma from the Marie's Munich malt syrup dominated.

I preheated a carboy with steam from a pressure cooker connected to my threeeighths-inch diameter stainless-steel racking tube used as a steaming wand. After a 45 minute boil, the hot wort was then strained into the preheated glass carboy. I used a jockey box with a one-quarter-inch stainless-steel coil as wort chiller on the five-gallon batches, but relied on ambient cooling (covered outside on a cold, windy night) for the three-gallon batches. Prior to racking I purged the carboys with CO2 to limit oxidation. Steam from the pressure cooker was also used to sanitize my equipment. A spare carboy served as my blowoff reservoir for two batches running at once. I used 6 1/2gallon carboys to ferment the five-gallon batches. By using five-gallon carboys for the three-gallon half batches, I avoided using the blowoff method and instead installed a fermentation lock from the beginning. I fermented each batch at 60 to 65 degrees F (16 to 18 degrees C).

With liquid yeast cultures it is best to use a starter to give the beer a good fast start. Greg Noonan in Brewing Lager Beer (Brewers Publications, 1986) recommends a two-quart starter for a five-gallon batch. I have found that even an eight-ounce starter incubated for a day or two makes a big difference over the liquid culture on its own. For these batches I used a one-quart starter with about three-quarters cup dried malt extract and about a dozen hop pellets. I pitched the starter after high kraeusen.

Doppelbock

Ingredients for five gallons

- 12 pounds St. Patrick's Marie's Munich malt extract syrup
- ounces Hallertauer hop pellets,3.5 percent alpha acid
- ounce Czech Saaz hop pellets, 3.8 percent alpha acid

Yeast starter made with:

- 3/4 cup dried pale malt extract
- 12 Cascade hop pellets, 5.2 percent alpha acid
- I quart water

Boil 15 minutes, cool and combine with:

Wyeast Bohemian liquid lager
yeast

- · Original specific gravity: 1.080
- · Final specific gravity: 1.030

This beer is very malty in aroma and flavor. The Marie's Munich malt syrup is a winner. Hops are not really very evident. It is a sweet beer, but perhaps within the range for the style. It is smooth with the alcohol apparent but nicely blended with sweet malty flavor. The style references are Paulaner's Salvator and Kessler Doppelbock. It is very close in malt flavor to the Salvator. The Bohemian lager yeast used is described as fermenting smooth and malty, leaving a noticeable residual sweetness. This really describes the Doppelbock produced, although it might be interesting to repitch with either the Bohemian lager or another variety better suited for strong lagers to see what a drier version of this brew would be like. With my first sip of Salvator, I thought it was the best beer I had ever tasted, and the Doppelbock brewed with Marie's Munich comes close.

Oktoberfest

Ingredients for five gallons

- pounds St. Patrick's Marie'sMunich malt extract syrup
- I pound pale dry malt extract
- 3.5 ounces Hallertauer hop pellets,3.5 percent alpha acid
- ounce Czech Saaz hop pellets,
 3.8 percent alpha acid

Yeast starter made with:

- 3/4 cup dried pale malt extract
- 12 Cascade hop pellets, 5.2 percent alpha acid
- l quart water

Boil 15 minutes, cool and combine with:

2 ounces yeast slurry from Doppelbock starter

- Original specific gravity: 1.050
- · Final specific gravity: 1.016

The maltiness of the Marie's Munich malt syrup came through nicely in the aroma, but was not as well-defined in the flavor. This is apparently appropriate for the style. This beer was not as malty as the Spaten or Aktien beers, but more like an all-around dark lager such as Beck's and Sam Adams. This beer seemed a little thin in body, especially compared to the Doppelbock. The true kit formulation, with the addition of one pound of 10 'L crystal malt steeped, would probably make a better beer.

For the final batch, I wanted to brew one of the St. Patrick kits as it was supplied, and chose a Weizenbock. However, after reading the Here to Heaven Oktoberfest Wine Ale recipe in *zymurgy* Winter 1993 (Vol. 16, No. 5) "World of Worts," and remembering Rubicon Brewery's Winter Wheat Wine at the GABFSM, I decided to split the batch, making half as the Weizenbock and half as an Oktoberfest/wheat/barley wine. I ended up low on gravity, so I think it is more appropriately called a Doppelweizenaltwein.

Weizenbock

Ingredients for three gallons

- 1/2 pound wheat malt, steeped
- 1 1/2 pounds St. Patrick's Marie's Munich malt extract syrup
- 11/2 pounds wheat malt extract syrup
- 11/2 pounds wheat dry malt extract
- ounces Centennial hop pellets, 8.9 percent alpha acid
- 1/2 ounce Hallertauer hop pellets,3.5 percent alpha acid

Yeast starter made with:

- 3/4 cup dried pale malt extract
- 12 Cascade hop pellets, 5.2 percent alpha acid
- 1 quart water

Boil I5 minutes, cool and combine with:

Wyeast Weihenstephan wheat
liquid yeast

- Original specific gravity: 1.060
- Final specific gravity: 1.016

I had never tried a Weizenbock, so I really didn't know what to expect. It was terrific. I was undecided about the banana-clove character of true Weizens, but am very fond of wheat beers in general. The Weizenbock was a wheat beer with real substance and I liked it after the second swallow. The alcoholic smoothness and body blended with the Weizen character and ferocious head for a beer unlike any I've had the pleasure of sampling. My only regret is that I did not brew more of it

Doppelweizenaltwein

Ingredients for three gallons

- 1/2 pound wheat malt, steeped
- I 1/2 pounds St. Patrick's Marie's Munich malt extract syrup
- 1 1/2 pounds wheat malt extract syrup
- 1 1/2 pounds wheat dry malt extract
- 3 pounds dried pale malt extract
- ounce Centennial hop pellets,8.9 percent alpha acid
- 1/2 ounce Hallertauer hop pellets,3.5 percent alpha acid
- ounce Cascade hop pellets,5.2 percent alpha acid

Yeast starter made with:

- 3/4 cup dried pale malt extract
- 12 Cascade hop pellets, 5.2 percent alpha acid
- 1 quart water

Boil 15 minutes, cool and combine with:

- 2 ounces yeast slurry from Wyeast London ale starter
- Original specific gravity: 1.080
- · Final specific gravity: 1.030

Wow! This is beer. The Munich malt character really comes through in this one. Comparing the two, I'd almost say that the Munich extract is wasted on the Weizenbock. It is overwhelmed by the Weihenstephan yeast aroma and flavor. This is probably my favorite of the four, being fairly similar to the Doppelbock, but in my opinion it is better balanced with the extra Cascade hops.

Since he began in 1993, Rex Clingan, of Louisville, Colo., has already brewed more than 15 batches of ales. When he's not brewing or tinkering, Rex is a pharmaceutical process and development engineer.

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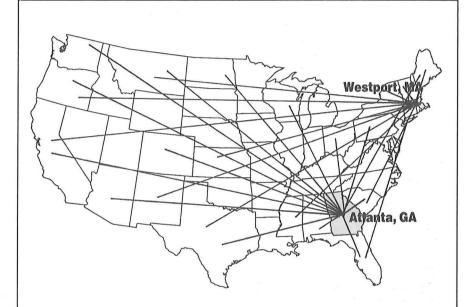
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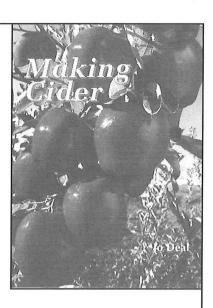
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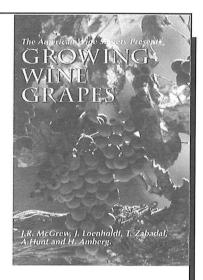
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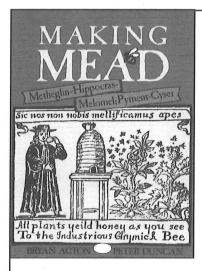


Gabriel Ostriker 1993 AHA Cidermaker of the year

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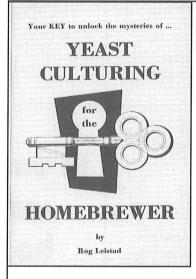


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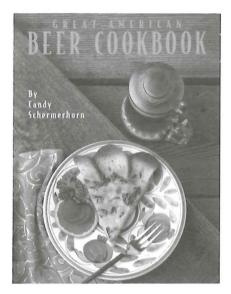
The opinions of individual reviewers do not necessarily represent the opinions of the American Homebrewers Association or zymurgy.

Great American Beer Cookbook

As a chef-instructor and "culinarian," I am constantly searching for ways to make the food I prepare as unique as my own personality. My experiences in homebrewing reflect this trait. It follows naturally that if I combine the individuality of my most sublime brew with a recipe that enhances and defines its full spectrum of flavors, the results will be downright stellar. I've recently discovered a great launch pad from which to originate my mission to boldly go where few men and fewer chefs have gone. Candy Schermerhorn's latest effort, the *Great American Beer Cookbook* (Brewers Publications, 1993) lights the way to the stars.

One of the things I like most about the book is that Candy outlines basic cooking techniques in the beginning chapters. The instructor in me smiled warmly as the fundamentals were extolled in simple, clear language. I don't need to tell you how many cookbooks fail for lack of clear direction in the basics. This is the book for all you apprehensive gourmets who still think the equivalent of rocket science goes on in the kitchen during the preparation of fine food. If you can brew a batch of foamy fermented funbrew then you are light years closer to gastronomic nirvana than you realize.

It is said that variety is the spice of life and this is never more true than in the creation of our daily fare. When we can liven up the most basic dishes with the simple addition of a little "liquid bread," our taste buds



are treated to a whole galaxy of new flavors. The Great American Beer Cookbook begins with breakfast, a great way to use up those leftover bottles of chili beer that just keep hanging out in the back of the fridge. Add a couple teaspoons to your next omelette for a really nice kick in your sinuses. Lunch finds us with a bowl of Firehouse Chili, if you are willing to part with any of your prized light lager. Served with green salad, corn bread and lots of chilled cerveza, as recommended by the author, it will send you into hyperspace. Dinner time calls for a little cooling of the afterburners so may I suggest chilling with Scallops Escabèche. This delightfully cool dish acquires only gentle heat from the moderate use of chilies and juxtaposes them against the wonderful flavor and texture of citruscooked scallops. The dry, clean flavor of German Pilsener in the finish makes this a memorable dish.

Not often do you find a cookbook author as self-assured and magnanimous as Candy. Throughout the book she offers ways, and gives license, to create your own flavors. If you don't have the specific beer called for, relax, use what you have. After you get the hang of making the luxurious and yeasty breads presented in the book, you may want to create your own secret recipe using the how-to of recipe reformulation for converting almost any standard bread recipe to a beer bread.

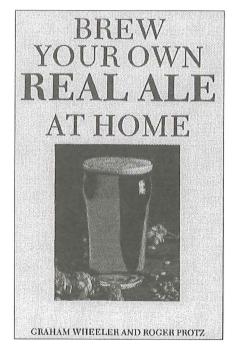
Probably the book's most interesting and creative use of beer comes with its inclusion in dessert. The sweet maltiness and subtle bitterness of beer make it a valuable addition to many sweets. Even to the uninitiated, recipes such as Jessie Mahoney's Chocolate, Stout and Bourbon Pie and Butter-n-Beer Cake create a delectable vision they can't wait to sink their teeth into.

At the California Culinary Academy where I oversee the Brewing Arts Association, our mission is to educate the public and the brewing industry about the incorporation of beer with food. We strive to open the senses to the revelation that beer can be paired with much more than sausages and pizza. As Michael lackson indicates in the book's introduction, the renaissance in beer and cooking is caused by the resurgence of varietal brews offered by small brewers producing limited runs of specialty beers, "a new world is open to the cook." This cookbook opens an entire universe of possibilities for both the professional and novice in the kitchen. (Great American Beer Cookbook by Candy Schermerhorn, Brewers Publications, 1993, 291 pages, publisher's suggested retail price: \$24.95.)

Reviewed by Mark Davis, homebrewer and chef.

Brew Your Own Real Ale at Home

Would you like to brew a sumptuous Fuller's London Pride, Young's Special, Theakston's Old Peculier or Guinness Extra Stout on your own home setup? How about a hundred or so other noted British milds, pale ales, old ales, porters, stouts and barley wines? Now you can do just that with the aid of Graham Wheeler's tutelage and Roger Protz's research into current British brewers' formulations.



The book introduces North American brewers to British beers, guides them through ingredients, hops, yeasts and equipment and gives brewing instructions for three levels of expertise. Wheeler and Protz provide a full-mash version for each ale, but often include a partial mash or malt extract alternative to fit the reader's level. A handy index of the ale recipes includes a key indicating those that can be made using the simpler techniques.

To be sure, there are hurdles. Weights are expressed in grams, temperatures in centigrade and hops and even malt varieties are specific to the British setting. But a reader who hopes to enjoy the fruits of one of the world's most respected brewing legacies will not be daunted. With a little ingenuity, American sources can be found for almost all items in the book.

"Real ale" is a term coined by Britain's Campaign for Real Ale, a consumer group that has successfully fought to preserve that traditional style of draft beer. And, while British ingredients and techniques are vital to it, the style is defined more by how beers are matured and served than by how they are made. But the book is curiously thin on the steps to mature, cask-condition and properly dispense your beer as draft ale.

Wheeler and Protz do provide basic kegging instructions and a guide to bottling. Again, with ingenuity and some practice, North American homebrewers can put up tasty draft real ales in any pressure vessel, including a Cornelius or soda keg.

The book is particularly complete on the origins of each beer style — a fascinating guide for those whose interests run to authenticity. And it is the authoritative resource for replicating contemporary British ales. Its formulations are based on Roger Protz's two editions of *The Real Ale Drinker's Almanac* (Neil Wilson Publishing Ltd., 1993), exercises in research, wheedling and some browbeating in which the persistent Protz pried prize recipes from Britain's notoriously secretive brewers.

The disclosures will interest Americans used to the luxury of complicated (and expensive) malt and hop bills. Page after page of "Pale and Crystal" and "Fuggles and Golding" may drive the fidgety to sling in extra specialty malts and hop varieties. But avoid this. The genius of British brewing is its simplicity — and the delectable results it produces.

Readers should also be prepared to use sugars for up to IO percent of extract in some formulations. Don't be deterred by the need for "invert sugar," it is easily made on the stove top with table sugar and citric acid. Consult your local homebrew supplier.

Although kettle sugars were first introduced in Britain as a tax dodge (when the government taxed malt instead of wort), they are now firmly established. Your palate will decide if their high fermentability and consequent effect on terminal gravity are pleasing or not.

A few of the ideas promoted in the book should be avoided. Partial mash grains, particularly those for pale beers, should be steeped alone and then rinsed into the main wort, not boiled with the malt extract. Byron Burch recommends a stove top minimash

and Charlie Papazian advocates bringing them up to heat with the main wort and then removing them.

In addition, grain beds should not be run dry before sparging begins, wort chilling overnight is fraught with peril, topping-up water should be sterile and yeast vitality should produce startup within 12 hours and never "a couple of days."

But by all means, North American brewers should emulate big British brewers. The book is replete with tips, some contrary to practices recommended in other popular brewing books, but proven efficient in Britain.

In this writer's opinion, for homebrewers there is no better introduction to real ale—a classic beer style. (*Brew Your Own Real Ale at Home* by Graham Wheeler and Roger Protz, CAMRA Books, 187 pages, publisher's suggested retail price: £6.99 or about \$10.50 plus shipping.) Available by writing CAMRA, 34 Alma Road, St. Albans, Herts. ALI 3BW, Great Britain, or calling 727 867201.

Reviewed by Hubert C. Smith, a Certified BJCP judge.

EASYMASHER and EASYSPARGER

The EASYMASHER by Jack Schmidling Productions is a small device consisting of a stainless-steel strainer assembly, spigot and compression fittings designed to be installed in a large kettle. After drilling a three-eighthsinch hole in the side of the kettle close to the bottom, the EASYMASHER spigot is screwed into the hole, a compression fitting attached to it inside the kettle, and the remaining tubing and strainer attached to the compression fitting. The company sells the EASYMASHER separately, or already installed in an eightgallon enameled-steel kettle.

The principle behind the system is that by mashing and lautering in the kettle and using the spigot to collect wort, the stainless-steel mesh prevents grain particles from ending up in the wort, much like a standard false bottom lautering system.

Using the EASYMASHER is simple — it works just like any other mashing vessel. You can use it on your stove to do step infusion mashes, or stick it in your oven, like I did, to

do a single infusion mash. The oven maintains the proper temperature with no problems.

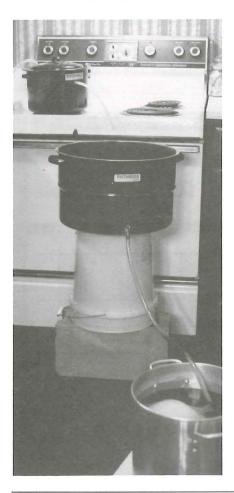
Jack Schmidling Productions also sells the EASYSPARGER, which uses a seven-quart enameled-steel kettle with barbed fittings, designed to provide a continuous source of

hot sparge water. A section of hose connects to your kitchen faucet and runs to the EASY-SPARGER sitting on a stove burner. A second hose barb on the EASYSPARGER is used as an



outlet for the hot water, which is sprinkled slowly over the grain bed. Water from the tap flows to the EASYSPARGER, is heated and overflows through the second hose barb into the lauter-tun.

I set up the EASYSPARGER during the mash. The five-foot length of plastic hose, connect-



ed with the generic rubber fitting to my kitchen faucet, easily reached the EASY-SPARGER on my stove. Be warned, however, that if your stove is some distance from your sink, you may have trouble, particularly if your stove and sink are on opposite sides of the kitchen. If this is the case, you may have to buy a longer piece of hose that will run from your sink, across the floor and up to the EASYSPARGER on your stove.

Adjusting the flow of water is a little tricky. You will probably need to use your hot water tap and keep the burner on high. A good simmer will have the outflow water hovering right around I70 to I80 de-



grees F (77 to 82 degrees C). Be sure to take the temperature of the water before you start to sparge. A small hole drilled in the lid of the EASY-SPARGER is designed for a probe ther-

mometer that will help you check the temperature. The water cools rapidly on its way from the simmer in the pot to the grain bed.

The outflow water flows over the grain bed in the EASYMASHER. The EASYMASHER needs to be about 2 1/2 feet above the floor, just below the outflow tube. The instructions say that the hot water pressure in the outflow tube will cause the water to "spurt out" and the end of the tube to "dance around," which makes it "unnecessary to take any measures to disperse, spray or sprinkle the water into the EASYMASHER." For the most part this is true, although the spurting can be a bit erratic. Once you have the proper sparge water flow established, try not to remove the lid on the EASYSPARGER, or fuss with the flow too much — the temperature changes rapidly.

With about one inch of water over my grain bed, I opened the spigot on the EASYMASHER and through a length of hose collected the first runnings of wort. These first runnings were incredibly clear. In fact, not a single particle of grain was visible. I was truly amazed at this efficiency.

EASYMASHER

The sparge took less than I I/2 hours to collect about 6 I/2 gallons of wort, mainly because I found that to keep the water level above my grain I had to keep the outflow of wort down to a trickle, which is no problem. This sparge time is a definite improvement over the bucket lautering system I have used in the past, which, when used properly, made my sparges only about 30 to 45 minutes in length.

The EASYMASHER is a compact unit allowing a grain-extract brewer to do partial mashes with a minimum of effort and investment, and the all-grain brewer to do a full-scale mash. The unit could easily be installed in a smaller kettle if the brewer did not want to use a large eight-gallon kettle like I did. The straining system is so efficient it is unnecessary to be overly concerned about a properly set grain bed, channeling of the grain or a set mashes. You can even stop the flow of wort, stir the grain bed gently in the midst of the sparging, and it sets properly again in a very short time so you can continue. The brass spigot does get quite hot, however, so you will want to use an oven mitt or a short piece of rigid tubing to turn it off and on.

The EASYSPARGER is a clever arrangement that does what it's supposed to do. It does seem to be a "kitchen specific" arrangement, however, meaning that it may not be the best setup for all kitchens. While it takes up much less space than a three-tiered gravity-feed system, it is a slightly more complicated concept, and is less straightforward in design than the gravity-feed system.

Overall, EASYMASHER and EASYSPARG-ER are good, simple products that provide excellent alternatives to the traditional methods of sparging and lautering. Jack Schmidling Productions sells them ready-made, but the parts are not hard to come by if brewers want to assemble the system themselves. Manufacturer's suggested retail price for the EASY-SPARGER is \$29, EASYMASHER kit is \$21 and for the EASYMASHER installed in an eightgallon kettle is \$69.

For more information, contact Jack Schmidling Productions, 4501 Moody, Chicago, IL 60630; (312) 685-1878.

Reviewed by James Spence, AHA administrator.



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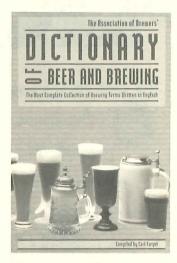
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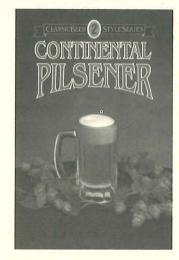
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TTTT HOMEBREWCLUBS TTTT

James Spence



BrewStorm '94 Schedules Club Activities

For eight years the AHA National Homebrewers Conference has been the country's premier event for homebrewers. The AHA National Homebrew Competition, seminars, panels, banquets and brewery tours are the highlights of the Conferences, but past attendees have also enjoyed a true sense of camaraderie and friendship that pervades the events.

For 1994, the AHA has scheduled a homebrew club forum featuring experts from established homebrew clubs. The Mile High Homebrew Club Rendezvous is a chance for attendees to express their concerns, discuss issues and learn from people who started and held together some of the country's best-regarded homebrew clubs.

Clubs also play a large role in the Jambeeries, or homebrew expos, where manufacturers, distributors and clubs gather to view the latest in homebrew technology and

share news and brews from around the country. In addition to the networking opportunity the Jambeeries offer, clubs have their own booths to display, sell and trade T-shirts, hats, newsletters and anything else.

The 1994 Conference, BrewStorm '94, will be in downtown Denver, Colo., June 19 through 25 at the Hyatt Regency. For more information on club participation at BrewStorm '94 contact Nancy Johnson at the AHA.

Brewing for a World Record

Billing the event as the First Annual Oktoberfest Brewathon, the Great Northern Brewers of Anchorage, Alaska, organized a marathon that earned a self-proclaimed world record for homebrew club brewing.





Great Northern Brewers, Anchorage, Alaska

Held in conjunction with the club's Oktoberfest celebration, the Oct. 2, 1993, event saw 25 two-person brewing teams brew IO gallons of beer each during a I5-hour period. Each team, usually composed of a novice brewer and a veteran brewer, brewed for a three-hour shift, five teams per shift. At midnight, 250 gallons of beer had been brewed, a record the club is confirming with the folks at the Guinness Book of World Records. The only known previous record has been held by Arizona's Brewmeisters Anonymous. Time constraints limited the brewing to extract batches, but two all-grain beers were made for demonstration purposes.

In other news from the Great Northern Brewers, two members tying the knot exemplified the homebrewing spirit by registering for gifts, in part, at the Arctic Brewing Supply shop.



NEW AHA REGISTERED HOMEBREW CLUBS

or a complete list of AHA Registered Homebrew Clubs, see the AHA Registered Homebrew Clubs insert in this issue. If you want to register your homebrew club with the AHA, send a brief letter about your club including the same kind of information you see here to AHA Administrator James Spence, PO Box 1679, Boulder, CO 80306-1679, phone (303) 447-0816, FAX (303) 447-2825, CompuServe 70740, IIO7.

NEW CLUBS

GEORGIA

Savannah Brewers' League, c/o Rob Moline, 1303 E. 66th St. *I, Savannah, GA 31404; (912) 355-5491.

HAWAII

Deja Brews Homebrewing Club of Kaua'i, c/o Bruce Ingerson, 4915 Nonou Rd., Kapaa, HI 96746; (808)823-8929.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Lakes Region Homebrewers, c/o Jon Scanlon, RFDI Box 388B, Northfield, NH 03276; (603) 286-8149.

NEW JERSEY

Brunswick Brew Club, *c/o Brian Conger*, 4302 Hana Rd., Edison, NJ 08817-2569; (908) 248-1559.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Keystone HOPS, c/o Jason Harris, Montgomery Farmers Market, Route 63, Montgomeryville, PA 18936; (215) 641-HOPS.

York Area Homebrewers Association, (YAHA), c/o Mike Knaub, Starview Brew, 51 Codorus Furnace Rd., Mt. Wolf, PA 17347; (717) 266-5091.

TEXAS

Brew Bayou, *c/o Mark K. DeWeese*, PO Box 1575 Brazoria, TX 77422; (409) 848-0516.

WASHINGTON

Seattle Secret Skinny Brewers Society, c/o Marvin Crippen, 3532 N.E. 92nd St., Seattle, WA 98115; (206) 522-5143.

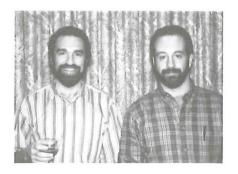
Papazian Visits Florida Homebrewers

AHA founder Charlie Papazian spent a few days in West Palm Beach in early January visiting the Palm Beach Draughtsmen. Charlie gave a brewing seminar to about 70 people at the West Palm Beach Airport Hilton, and tasted nearly 50 of the club's homebrews. "For the most part, they were impressively good," Charlie said.

He met Victor Sears, the closest Charlie Papazian look-alike he has ever seen. Acting as host, Steve Vernet of the Homebrew Connection supply shop took Charlie to The Irish Times brewpub in Palm Springs Garden for lunch.

Tax-Exempt Status for Clubs

For various reasons, homebrew clubs may wish to apply to the Internal Revenue Service for exemption from federal income tax. Under IRS rules, organizations falling into certain categories of endeavor may be eligible for tax-exempt status. The Association of Brewers is a 501(c)(3) organization under the IRS regulations — a distinction for corporations and associations that focus primarily on educational activities. Homebrew clubs may fall under the category of 501(c)(7) organizations, which denotes social and recreation clubs, including hobby clubs. If your club is interested in applying for taxexempt status under Section 501(c) of the IRS code, you should contact the Internal Revenue Service and ask for publication 557, "Tax-Exempt Status for Your Organization," which describes most types of tax-exempt status granted by the IRS and lists the factors that determine eligibility. In addition, publication 557 describes the important responsibilities tax-exempt organizations have under the codes. You should also ask for IRS Form 1024, an application that must be completed and submitted by any organization seeking such status.





Charlie Papazian with Victor Sears, the closest Charlie Papazian look-alike we've seen.

Club Activity Idea

Many states have "Adopt-a-Highway" programs. Participation in such a program could be a terrific chance for homebrew clubs to show their community spirit and support. Organizations that adopt a highway keep their road free of litter and are often recognized by a sign posted on the highway. Contact your

city, county or state transportation departments for details.



MM My Sens Man Man Man Mon

Register Your Club

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Registering your club is free! Please put us on your mailing list. The contact information you provide should be an address and phone number where people can contact you if they are interested in joining, and where we and other clubs can send you stuff or give you a call. Plus, your club liaison should be someone willing to be responsible for distributing information sent to your club to everyone else in the club. A club post office box is a terrific idea, and if the contact person's answering machine mentions your club, that's great too.

CLUB-ONLY COMPETITION WINNERS

BEST OF FEST

★ First Place Darren Cousineau,

Fresno, Calif., of the San Joaquin Worthogs

★ Second Place Andrew Jones,

Holcomb, N.Y., of the Upstate New York Homebrewers Association

* Third Place Vince Shumski,

York, Pa., of the Harrisburg Area Homebrewers Association

The 29-entry competition was organized by the Hogtown Brewers, Gainesville, Fla.

POIGNANT PORTER

* First Place Craig Pepin,

Durham, N.C., of TRUB (Triangle Unabashed Brewers)

* Second Place Donna Bettencourt,

Sacramento, Calif., of the Gold Country Brewers Association

★ Third Place Paul Kerchefske,

Manitowoc, Wis., of the Manty Malters

The 59-entry competition was organized by the American Homebrewers Association, Boulder, Colo.

AHA SANCTIONED COMPETITION A

July 18, 1993,

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, Sacramento, Calif., 202 entries. Vern Wolff of Esparto, Calif., won best of show:

merican Homehrewers Association

SANCTIONED COMPETITION PROGRAM

July 27, 1993,

STANISLAUS COUNTY FAIR HOMEBREW COMPETITION, Modesto, Calif., 38 entries. Mike Harper, won best of show.

Sept. 25, 1993; BIG FRESNO FAIR, Fresno, Calif., 50 entries. Darren Cousineau, Fresno, Calif.; won best of show.

Oct. 15, 1993,

DIXIE CUP,

Houston, Texas, 677 entries,
Fred Cibson, Pasadena, Texas,
won best of show.

Oct. 16, 1993,
GORDON'S CAVE A VIN
OKTOBERFEST '93,
Montreal, Quebec, 72 entries.
Stephan Witkowski, Montreal,
Quebec, won best of show.

Oct. 17, 1993,

BREWMASTER THIRD ANNUAL OKTOBERFEST HOMEBREW COMPETITION,

San Leandro, Calif., 66 entries. Tom Altenbach, Tracy, Calif., won best of show.

Oct. 22, 1993,

EMERALD COAST BREW FEST '93, Fort Walton Beach, Fla., 22 entries.

Colleen Keleher, Mobile, Ala., won best of show.

Oct. 22, 1993,

THE TASTE OF THE GREAT LAKESTM
Frankenmuth, Mich.,

140 entries.
Jeff Renner, Ann Arbor, Mich.,

won best of show.
Oct. 23, 1993.

SECOND ANNUAL CAMRA B.C. HOMEBREWING COMPETITION, Victoria, British Columbia, 115 entries.

David and Melinda Brockington, Seattle, Wash., won best of show. Nov. 5, 1993, SECOND. ANNUAL SPOOKY BREW REVIEW. Chicago, III., 154 entries. George-Fix, Arlington, Texas, won best of show.

DULLES REGIONAL BREWING SOCIETY: CAPITOL DISTRICT OPEN,

Fairfax, Va., 98 entries.
Kent Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.,
won best of show.

Nov. 7, 1993, 1993

NORTHWEST PILSENER COMPETITION, Portland, Ore., 21 entries. Brett Gober, Vancouver, Wash., won best of show.

Nov. 7, 1993,

CALIFORNIA STATE
HOMEBREW COMPETITION,
San Francisco, Calif., 148 entries.

Ray Call, Stockton, Calif:, won best of show.

Nov. 7, 1993,

Philadelphia, Pa., 164 entries. Delano Dugarm, Arlington, Va., won best of show.

Nov. 12, 1993, HOP BARLEY & THE ALE'RS FIFTH ANNUAL REGGALE AND DREADHOP HOMEBREW COMPETITION, Boulder Colo. 108 entries

Boulder, Colo., 108 entries. Steve Dempsey, Fort Collins, Colo., won best of show. Nov. 20, 1993,

MADISON HOMEBREWERS NOVEMBER CLASSIC, Madison, Wis., 16 entries. Bob Paolino, Madison, Wis., won best of show.

Nov. 20, 1993,

SALT CITY BREWERS ANNUAL HOMEBREW COMPETITION, Syracuse, N.Y., 80 entries. Lèe Turner, Baldwinsville, N.Y., won best of show.

Nov. 20, 1993,

TOPEKA HALL OF FOAMERS
HEARTLAND HOME BREW
COMPETITION,
Topeka, Kan., 44 entries.
Gary and Brent Lloyd, Topeka,

Kan., won best of show.

won best of show.

Nov. 29, 1993, CHRISTM.A.S.H., Montreal, Quebec, 92 entries. Bob Johnson, Burlington, Vt.;

Dec. 4, 1993, AMBROSIA ADVENTURE, Boulder, Colo., 48 entries. Vern Wolff, Esparto, Calif., Won best of show.

You can receive an AHA Sanctioned Competition application for your homebrew competition by contacting the AHA.



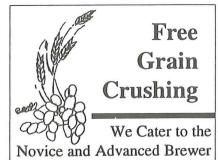
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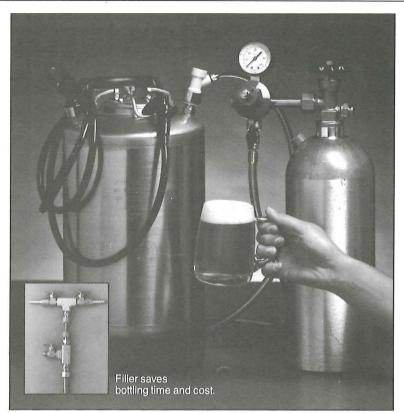
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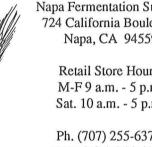
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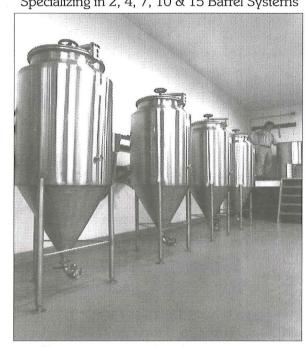
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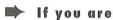
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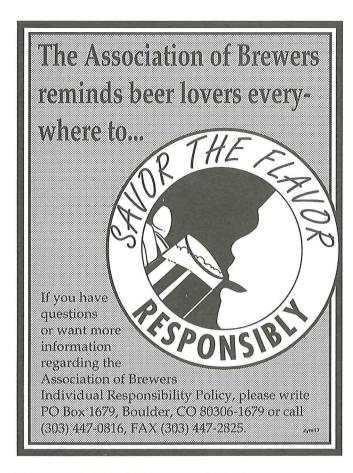
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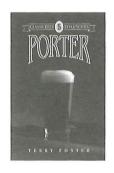
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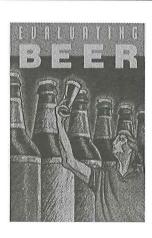
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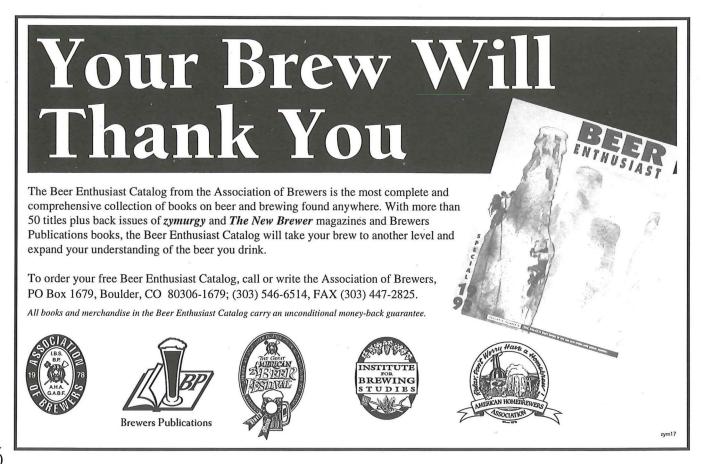
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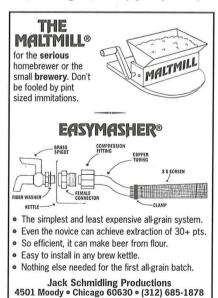
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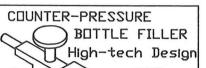
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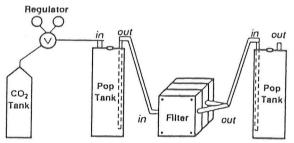
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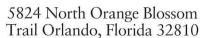
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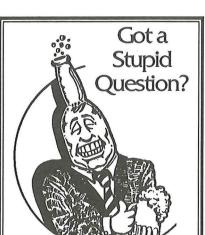
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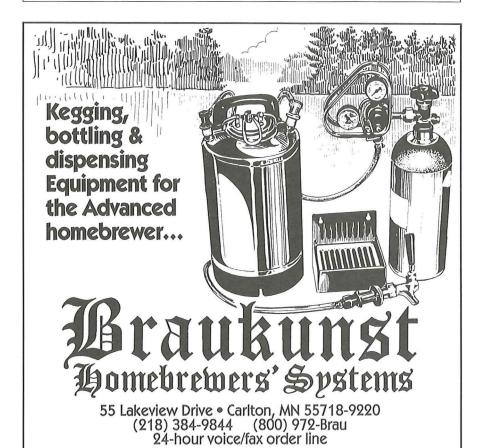
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or quite some time now, a number of us from the AOB have been periodically pin balling around town from bar to bar in pursuit of the finest Guinness pour. You know, that pint of dark roasty lifegiving liquid sporting the three-fourths-inch thick creamy beige head that lasts 'til the last gulp! Inevitably toward the end of the evening, having consumed multiple "Guinnii," the conversation turns to the "wouldn't it be great if" scenarios. One frequent fantasy is "Wouldn't it be great if Guinness were on tap here, Guinness were on tap there." Well, the beer gods were listening and our fantasies were realized when the brewery produced the "Guinness on tap almost anywhere" scenario! Guinness' introduction of its pub-style draft-in-a-can concept was a dream come true. This came as an especially sweet surprise to me, for I had been looking for the ultimate in canned beer! Why canned beer, you ask? It's a simple matter of weight. You see, I have three passions - fishing, camping and beer.

What's my point? What does that have to do with canned beer and weight? I'm not talking about driving your camper to the state park, tossing the cooler in the boat, firing up the outboard, cruising to the middle of the lake and tossing out a worm and a bobber. And I don't mean reaching into the 20-gallon cooler and pulling out twist-off bottle after bottle of cornfed. slow-brewed, triple-filtered, true tap taste of Extra Dry Lawnmower Light Lager and suckin' em down while the sun burns your belly bright. Sure, some even say, "It doesn't get any better than this." But I disagree, it does, at least from where I'm sipping.

I'm talking about a wilderness backpacking, fly fishing, real beer kind of adventure. The combo of these three loves, hobbies, addictions, call them what you will, is a sure cure for what ails you, with one small side effect. Weight.

As a backpacker, you want to keep your load as light as possible. As a fly fisherman, you want to be fully equipped with rod, reel, waders, vest, etc. In the vest you have everything from line, weights, hooks and knives to hemostats, gloves, rain gear and multiple feather-crested fur balls that will present tantalizing taste treats, tricking wary trout. The weight of fishing gear alone is back bending! Then there's that portable house you're carrying, including one of the comforts of home, beer! As a beer lover, well, you want something tasty,

especially after a long day of sucking trail dust or losing fly after fly in the endless pursuit of the lunker of a lifetime!

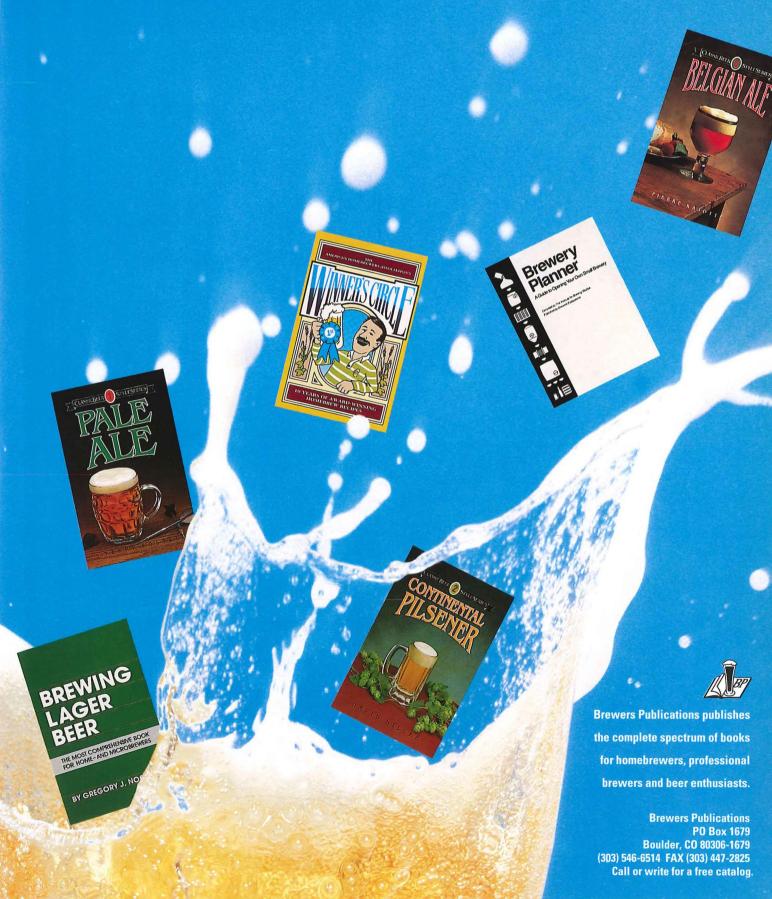
And though liquor may be quicker and lighter, as far as refreshment goes, it's only beer that satisfies. While others pack their small and relatively light flasks of whiskey and tequila for fireside consumption, as a homebrewer and beer lover I have frequently yielded to the temptation of doing the same with my beer. It seems like a bonehead idea, stuffing bottles of brew into my pack at the start of a IO-mile hike. And midway through the hike, sweating and sucking pond water, you definitely know it's a stupid idea! But when you're sipping a homebrewed porter or barley wine while your buddies are wincing down shots of discount tequila, well, all of a sudden you feel like Einstein!

And stein brings us back to beer! I love taking my homebrew for a walk, but carrying all that glass weight can literally be a drag. I've heard plastic soda bottles are an option, but I haven't tried that yet. If you want beer and it's not in bottles, that leaves cans. With cans you're just adding the liquid weight, and that's only a one-way haul. So you can see the advantage. But what's available in cans? Not much in terms of dark beer. Until now!

Which brings us back to Guinness, liquid joy, the ultimate in canned beer and the threepassion combo. Killer fly fishing for trout in the wilderness and sipping a Guinness with that thick creamy head as the sun goes down. I've found the finest Guinness pour in town anywhere. It's at Tim's backpack bar and outdoor grill. It truly doesn't get any better than this! Now if I could just convince Kathy Ireland to join me next time!

By Tim Sposato, Association of Brewers graphics/production director and Guinness connoisseur.

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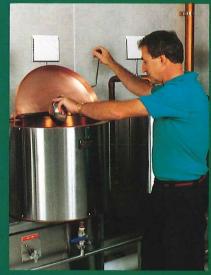


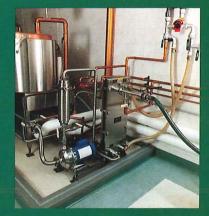
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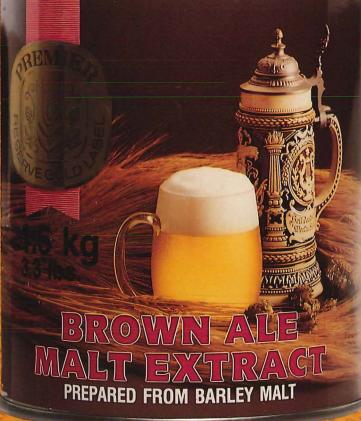
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