



Modern Homebrew Recipes

GORDON STRONG

Recipe Formulation Topics



- ▶ Skill Inventory
- ▶ Understanding Recipes
- ▶ Adapting Recipes
- ▶ Conceptualizing Recipes
- ▶ Recipe Design Examples

Prerequisites



- ▶ What should you know before formulating recipes?
 - ▶ Beer styles
 - ▶ Flavor profiles of ingredients
 - ▶ How techniques affect ingredients
 - ▶ Basic beer math or how to use recipe software
 - ▶ How to brew (duh)

Toolbox of Techniques



- ▶ Personalized, not universal
- ▶ Based on your equipment
- ▶ Adapted to your local conditions
- ▶ Efficient, effective set of practices
- ▶ Practice matters: repeatable, predictable

Your Brewing Style = Your Choices and How You Execute Them

Sample Set of Techniques



▶ Water

- ▶ Use RO water
- ▶ Adding acids
- ▶ Adding salts to mash
- ▶ Adding salts to boil

▶ Mashing

- ▶ Infusion mash
- ▶ Step mash
- ▶ Decoction (single, double, hochkurz)
- ▶ Hybrid
- ▶ Round trip

▶ Mash Finishing

- ▶ Mashout
- ▶ Mash capping
- ▶ Grain steeping
- ▶ Vorlauf
- ▶ No sparge
- ▶ Sparge

▶ Hops

- ▶ Traditional boil
- ▶ First wort hopping
- ▶ Hop bursting
- ▶ Whirlpool
- ▶ Hop steep/stand
- ▶ Dry hopping
- ▶ Hopback

My Standard Process



- ▶ Account for waste, brew 6.5 gallon recipes
- ▶ Use RO water, adjusted to pH 5.5
- ▶ Mash base grains, salts in mash
- ▶ Add dark grains and crystal malts in vorlauf
- ▶ Select hop techniques to reduce harshness
 - ▶ FWH, Hop burst, Hop stands, Dry hop selectively
- ▶ Use light water treatments for flavor



Understanding Recipes



- ▶ How and why recipes are constructed
- ▶ Understanding original system
- ▶ Determining original intent
- ▶ Replacing missing information



Standard Recipe Elements



- ▶ Parameters
 - ▶ Batch size, target style, vital stats
 - ▶ System information (mash efficiency, boiloff rate)
- ▶ Ingredients
 - ▶ Malt, grains, hops, yeast, sometimes water and treatments
- ▶ Process
 - ▶ Mash schedule, hop schedule, fermentation schedule
- ▶ Special notes, unusual items

Adapting Recipes



- ▶ Scale for batch size
- ▶ Account for waste and loss
- ▶ Adjust mash efficiency and hop utilization
- ▶ Revise mash schedule and techniques
- ▶ Process changes (boil length, rate)
- ▶ Ingredient availability, substitution, preference
- ▶ All-grain or extract conversion?
- ▶ Validate calculations
- ▶ Maintain flavor profiles and balance

Learning Recipe Formulation



- ▶ Learn how to brew someone's recipe
- ▶ Learn how to adjust a recipe
- ▶ Build fundamental skills
- ▶ Learn by doing – this is not a book skill
- ▶ Learn how to predict outcomes
- ▶ But how do you learn creativity?



Steve Jobs on Creativity

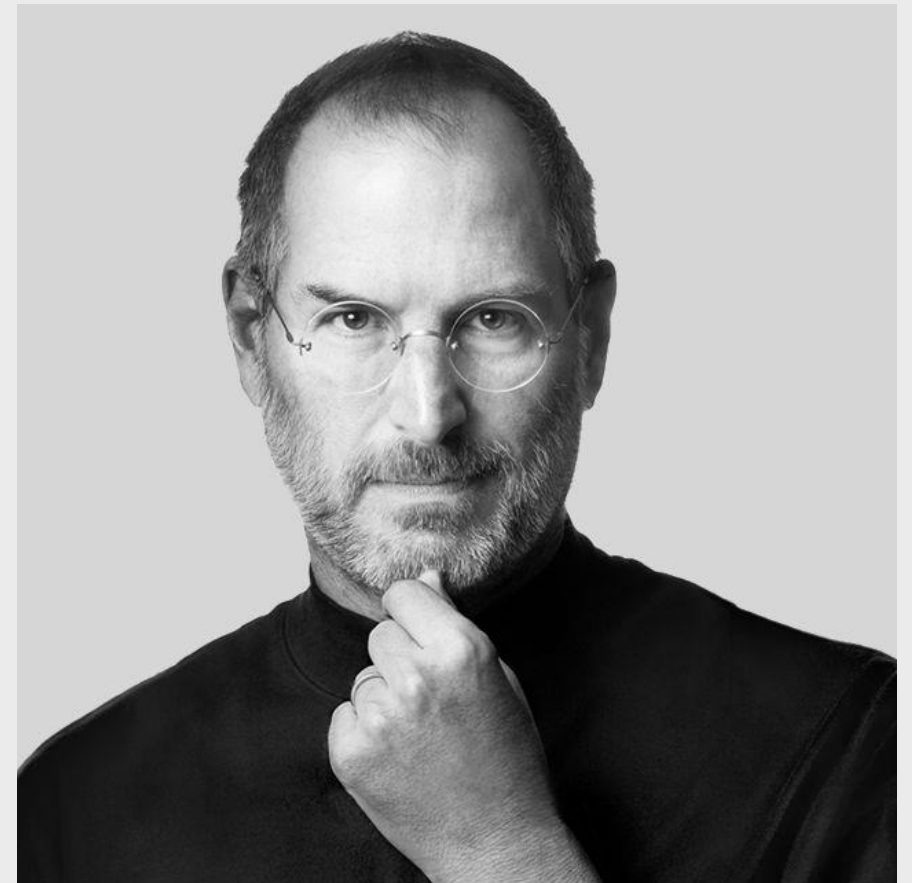


“Creativity is just connecting things.

When you ask creative people how they did something, they feel a little guilty because they didn't really do it, they just saw something. It seemed obvious to them after a while.

That's because they were able to connect experiences they've had and synthesize new things.”

– *Steve Jobs, Apple, Inc.*



Conceptualizing Recipes

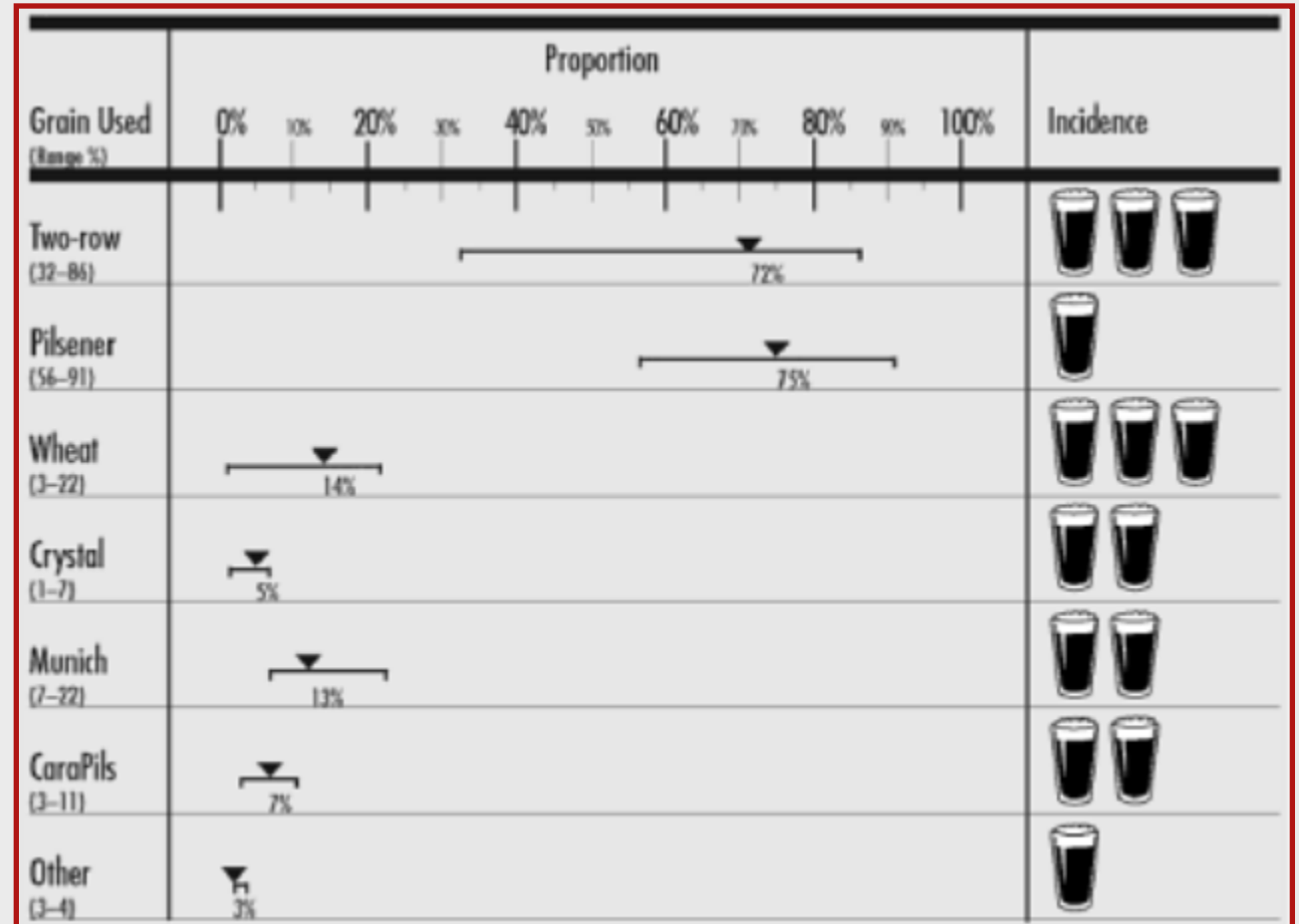


- ▶ Hold off on recipe software at first
- ▶ Write down ideas, notes, inspirations
- ▶ Form a general idea of what to brew
 - ▶ Beer style, commercial example, ingredients on hand, general parameters, target flavor profile
- ▶ Guides
 - ▶ Intuition, past experience
 - ▶ Knowledge of flavor combinations
 - ▶ Understanding how and why good recipes work

Adding Detail



- ▶ Determine fermentables
 - ▶ Think in percentages
 - ▶ Flavor contributions by quantity
 - ▶ Constrained choices
 - ▶ Bounded ranges
- ▶ Build your own models
 - ▶ Based on your experience
 - ▶ Understand other recipes
- ▶ Hops are similar
 - ▶ Think of IBU contributions
 - ▶ Consider flavor/aroma intensity



Making Choices



- ▶ Use your model
 - ▶ Select ingredients
 - ▶ Set percentages
 - ▶ Predict flavor contributions
- ▶ Start with largest flavor contributors
- ▶ Describe generically or specifically?
- ▶ Validate choices in software
- ▶ Round final weights to simplify brewing

Reusable Methods



- ▶ Build upon things you already know
- ▶ Build recipe components like Tinker Toys
 - ▶ Base grain combinations
 - ▶ Specialty grain combinations
 - ▶ Hop combinations
 - ▶ Yeast and temperature fermentation regimes
- ▶ Apply proven methods in new situations



Balancing Flavors for Style



- ▶ IBUs and OG don't tell the full story
- ▶ Consider attenuation and final gravity
- ▶ Malty vs. Sweet, Body vs. Sweet
- ▶ Impression vs. measured bitterness
 - ▶ There's more to bitterness than IBUs
 - ▶ Absence of bitterness may seem sweet
- ▶ Offsetting components in balance
- ▶ Palate impacts
- ▶ Watch clashing combinations



Recipe Design Examples



- ▶ Researching a new style
 - ▶ Modern Oktoberfest
- ▶ Creating an experimental beer
 - ▶ Spring IPA
- ▶ Updating and scaling a recipe
 - ▶ Double IPA

Example: Modern Oktoberfest



Goals: Hit target specs, use mostly Pils to keep it drinkable

Avoid: Making it too bock-like (Munich/Vienna %, decoction, yeast)

Helles

84% Pils
13% Munich
2% Aromatic
1% Carapils
1.048
1.011
4.9%
17 IBU
WLP833
Hops: FWH, Boil
Mash: Step

Oktoberfest

71% Pils
16% Munich
13% Vienna
1.057
1.011
6.1%
20 IBU
WY 2124
Hops: Boil, late
Mash: Step

Maibock

56% Pils
13% Munich
6% Aromatic
25% Vienna
1.065
1.014
6.7%
29 IBU
WLP833
Hops: FWH, boil, late
Mash: Decoction

Example: Spring IPA



Concept

- ▶ American IPA meets Maibock
- ▶ Malty but dry
- ▶ Lemon-lime plus white grape
- ▶ Hop-accentuated but non-traditional selections
- ▶ Hops: Liberty, Hallertauer, Spalt, Centennial, Nelson Sauvin
- ▶ FWH and Hop burst
- ▶ Mostly German ingredients and methods but American balance

Recipe

63% Pils
13% Vienna
13% Munich
3% Dark Munich
3% CaraHell
5% Sugar

1.064
1.014
6.6%
60 IBU
WY1272
Mash: step

Example: Mosaic Double IPA



Single IPA

38% Pils
38% 2-row
6% Pale
9% Munich
9% Honey

1.066
1.012
7.2%
55 IBU
WY1968
Hops: FWH, Hop burst, whirlpool
Mash: Step
Amarillo, Simcoe, Citra, Centennial

Double IPA

68% 2-row
11% Vienna
5% Golden Promise
5% Munich
5% Sugar
6% Honey

1.074
1.011
8.4%
72 IBU
WY1272
Hops: FWH, Hop burst, whirlpool
Mash: Step
Mosaic

Questions?

