

DIVERSIFY TO CREATE YOUR OWN UNIQUE BEER(S)
BY
YEAST
AND/OR
FERMENTATION PARAMETERS

BREWERY RESOURCE ROADSHOW – HOPWALK 2019, UK



THE OBVIOUS CHOICE FOR BEVERAGE FERMENTATION



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CREATE YOUR OWN UNIQUE BEER
DIVERSIFY BY YEAST: NEIPA



THE OBVIOUS CHOICE FOR BEVERAGE FERMENTATION



Fermentis

LESAFFRE FOR BEVERAGES



New England IPA – HAZY IPA

Juicy Beer?

PRESS RELEASES

BREWERS ASSOCIATION RELEASES 2018 BEER STYLE GUIDELINES

March 20, 2018

New Categories Include Three Styles of Juicy or Hazy Ales

Boulder, Colo. - March 20, 2018—The **Brewers Association** (BA)—the not-for-profit trade group dedicated to promoting and protecting America's **small and independent craft brewers**—today released its **Beer Style Guidelines** for 2018. Reviewed and revised annually by the BA, these guidelines serve as a model resource for brewers, beer judges and competition organizers, and celebrate the great diversity of beer around the world.

Hundreds of revisions, edits, format changes and additions were made to this year's guidelines, including updates to existing beer styles and the creation of new categories. Updates of note include:

- **Juicy or Hazy Ale Styles:** The addition of this trio of styles include representative what may be referred to as New England IPAs or West Coast Hazy IPAs. They will be identified in the guidelines and Brewers Association competitions as **Hazy Pale Ale**,” **“Juicy or Hazy IPA”** and **“Juicy or Hazy Double IPA.”**
- **Contemporary American-Style Pilsener:** The addition of this new category addresses marketplace expansion and provides space for sessionable lager beers with higher hop aroma than found in pre-prohibition style beers.
- **Classic Australian-Style Pale Ale and Australian-Style Pale Ale:** The one to two Australian-Style Pale Ale categories reflects tremendous demand in the Australian craft beer market and authoritative input from the technical staff of the Independent Brewers Association. Classic Australian-Style Pale Ale is slightly darker and typically exhibits relatively lower hop aroma. The new Australian-Style Pale Ale category provides ample room for a range of somewhat pale, light-bodied, aroma- and flavor-forward beers being produced today by hundreds



Style Guidelines

Exam & Certification

Competitions

Education & Training

Communications

Member Services

International Resources

Home / Beer Styles / 21B. Specialty IPA: New England IPA

21B. Specialty IPA: New England IPA

February 21, 2018

Overall Impression

An American IPA with intense fruit flavors and aromas, a soft body, and smooth mouthfeel, and often opaque with substantial haze. Less perceived bitterness than traditional IPAs but always massively hop forward. This emphasis on late hopping, especially dry hopping, with hops with tropical fruit qualities lends the specific 'juicy' character for which this style is known.

Aroma

Intense hop aroma, typically with fruity qualities (stone fruit, tropical fruit, and citrus are most commonly present) reflective of newer American and New World hop varieties without being grassy or herbaceous. Clean, neutral malt in the background, potentially with a light breadly sweetness without caramel or toast. Absence of any malt character is a fault. Neutral to fruity fermentation character that is well-integrated with the hops. A creamy, buttery, or acidic aroma is inappropriate. Any perceived alcohol character should be restrained and never hot.

Appearance

Color ranges from straw to yellow, sometimes with an orange hue. Hazy, often opaque, clarity; should not be cloudy or murky. The opacity can add a 'shine' to the beer and make the color seem darker. Any visible floating particulates (hop matter, yeast clumps, etc.) are a fault. Medium to rocky meringue white head with high to very high retention.



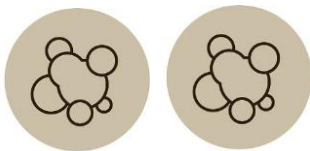
NEIPA – SENSORY ASPECTS



HAZY IPA

- **Juicy** - ripe / over-ripe fruity juice, especially tropical.
- **Hazy**. Somewhat opaque, light-reflecting haze. Should not look like a yeast starter or a protein shake.
- **Pale color** (straw to golden), but some examples can have an orange hue.
- **Foam** A dense, white, rocky, persistent head is common.
- **Intense Hop Aroma / Flavor**: The aroma and flavor should be dominated by hops, intense and fresh. The **hop varieties used are commonly associated with ripe or overripe tropical fruit** (mango, passionfruit, guava, pineapple, papaya, etc.), also stone fruit (apricot, peach) or citrus (orange, tangerine) characters allowed. *Excessively resinous, piney, spicy, or grassy characteristics are not typically found.
- **Neutral malt profile**. A light toasty, honey-like, or biscuity malt flavor can sometimes be found, but the malt should not interfere with the appreciation of the hops.
- **Bitterness** moderate to low level, smooth and soft finish.
- **Body** is supportive to the alcohol content (shouldn't be a lot), it shouldn't be sugary sweet and heavy from unfermented sugars.

1 type of NEIPA recipe: 3 hops varieties 9 types of yeast



- 2 lager Yeasts



- 7 ale Yeasts (2 POF+)

RECIPE

- Yeasts Studied

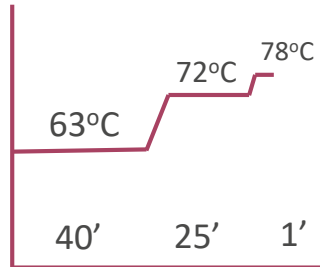
- S33
- S04
- US05
- K97
- BE256
- BE134
- T58
- S189
- S23

Wort

16°P
10% flaked oats
10% flaked wheat
80% pils malt



Mash



Fermentation:

23°C

Maturation (25%)

10°C

Centrifugation

Hops

Citra
Simcoe
Mosaic

1 kg / hL

Regimes:
15' whirlpool (25%)
Fermentation 2 days (25%)
Fermentation 4 days (25%)



NEIPA

FERMENTIS SENSORY PANEL

Fermentis Beer Panel

Random, blind,
repetitions,
statistics tests!

Weekly
Sessions

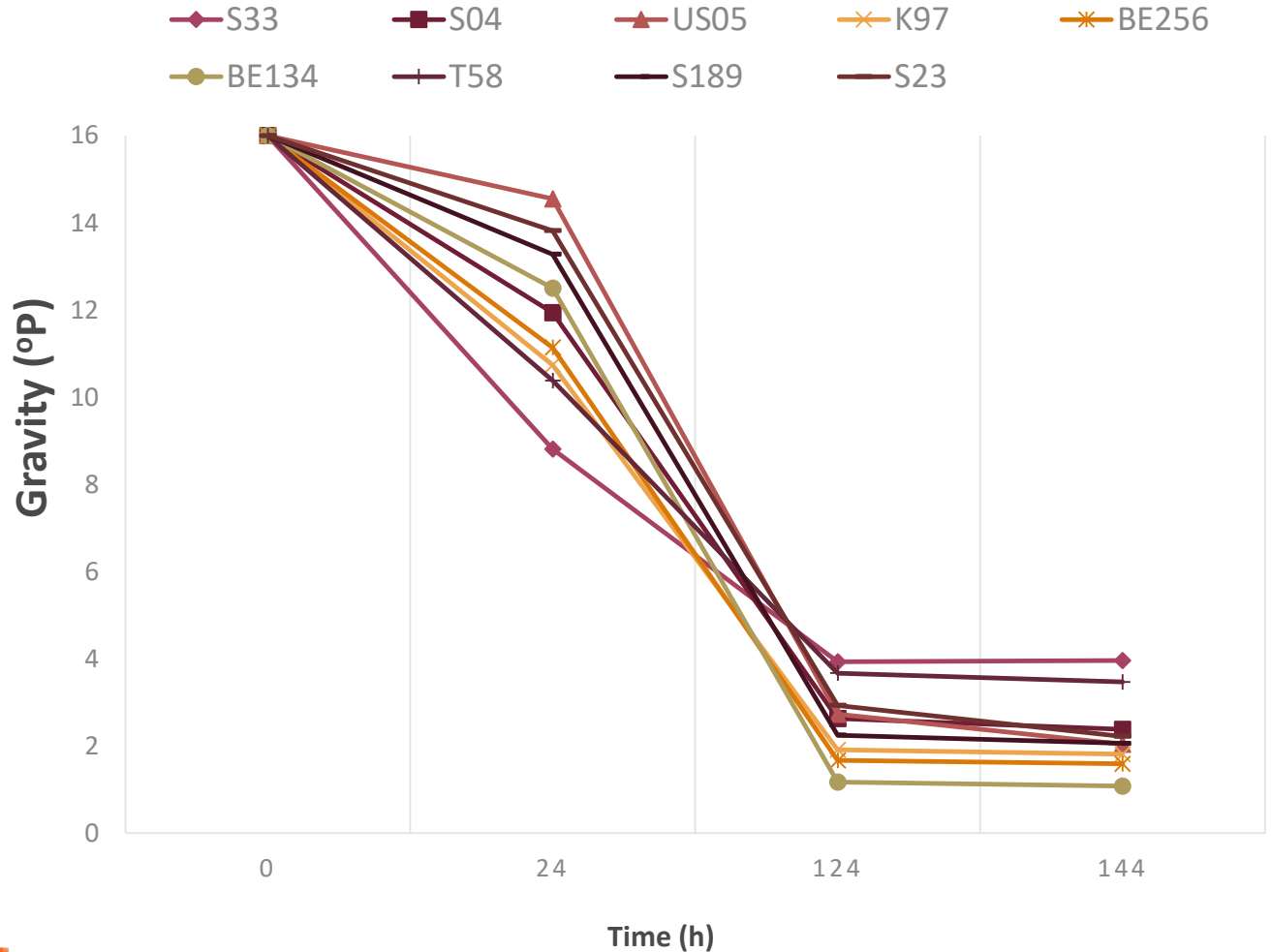
40 panelists
(trained tasters)



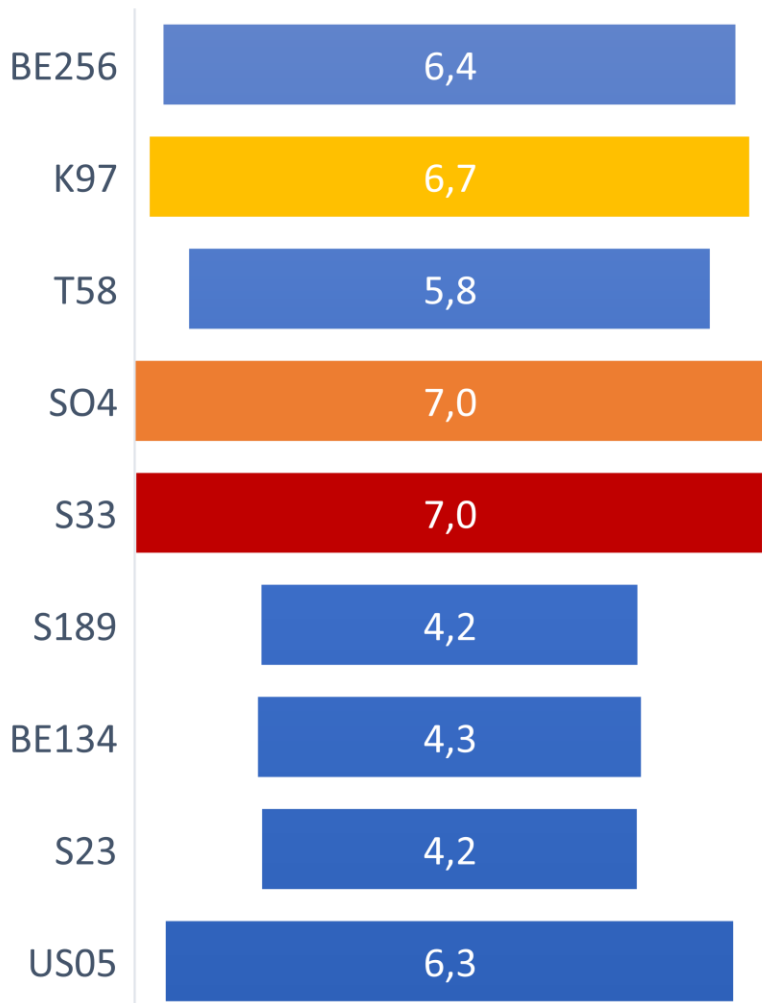
FERMENTATION PERFORMANCE

- Yeasts Studied

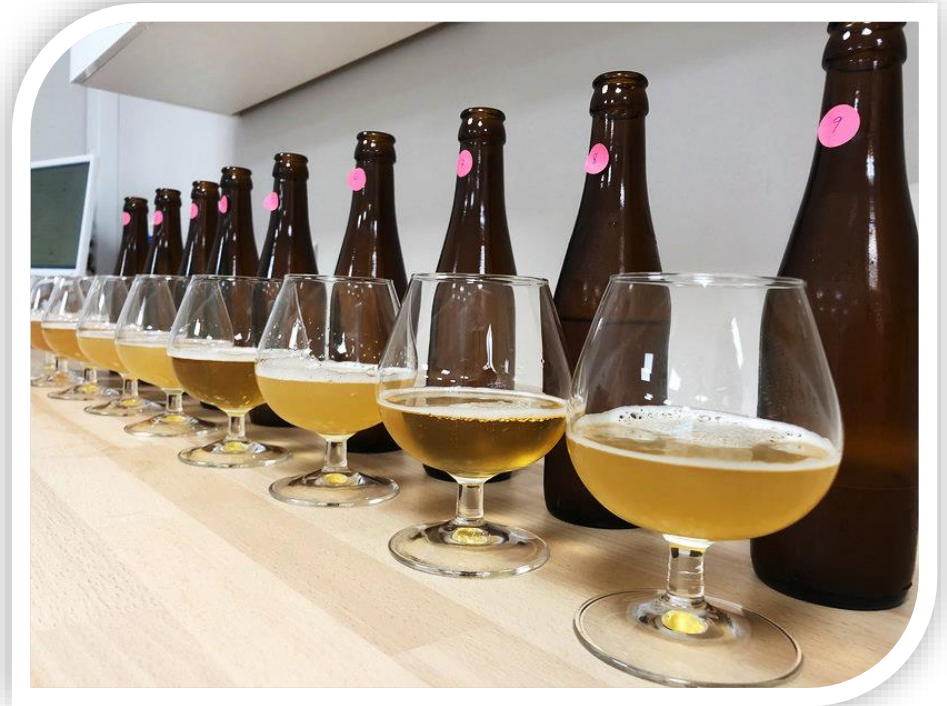
- S-33
- S-04
- US-05
- K-97
- BE-256
- BE-134
- T-58
- S-189
- S-23



TURBIDITY LEVEL



None, **brillant** Very strong, **opaque**



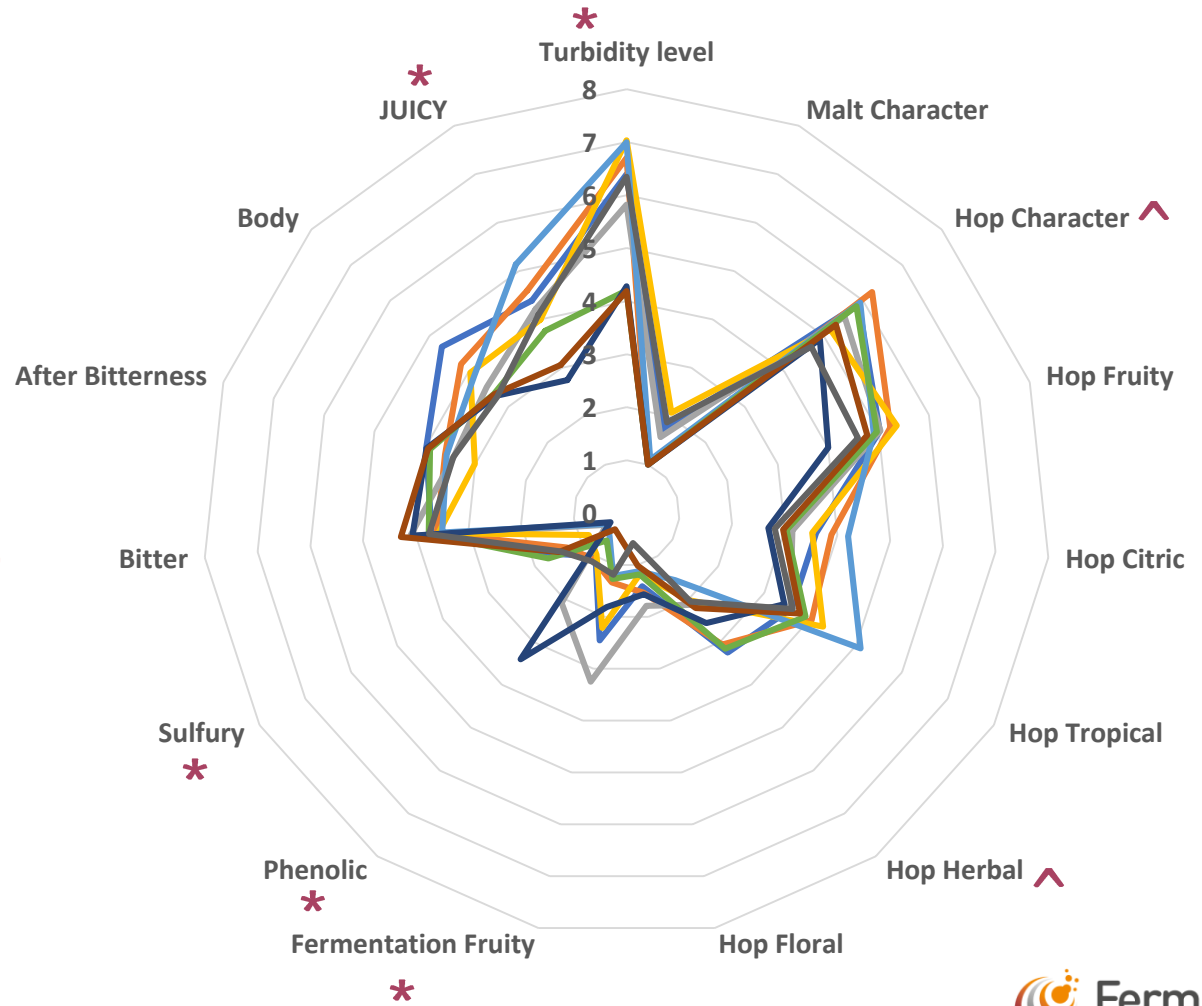
MALT CHARACTER



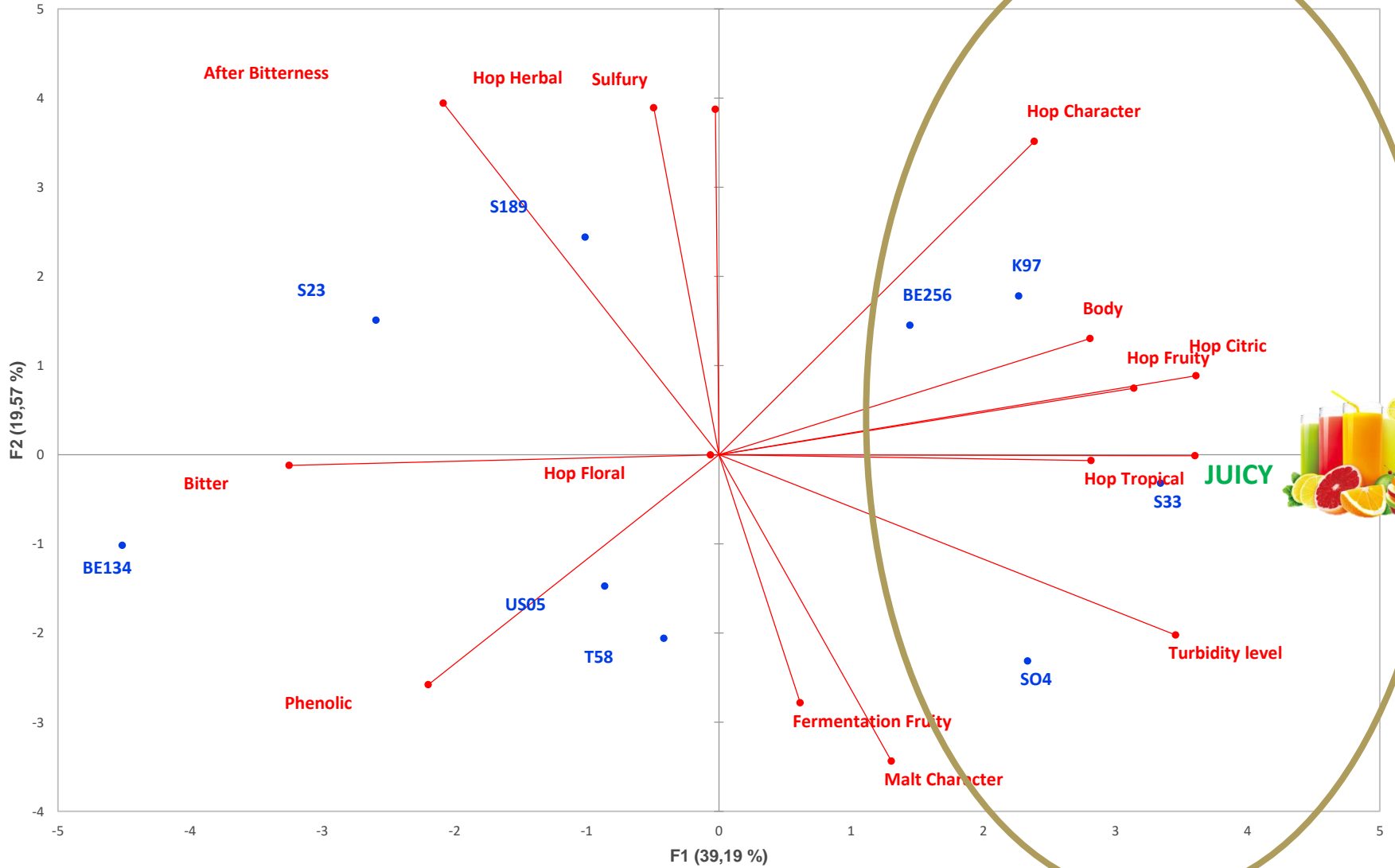
NEIPA SENSORY CHARACTERISTICS

ALL STRAINS

— BE256 — K97 — T58 — SO4 — S33 — S189 — BE134 — S23 — US05



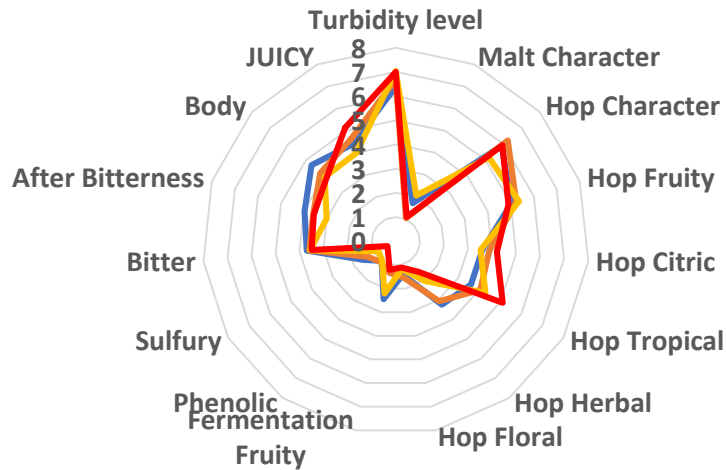
Biplot (axes F1 and F2: 58,75 %)



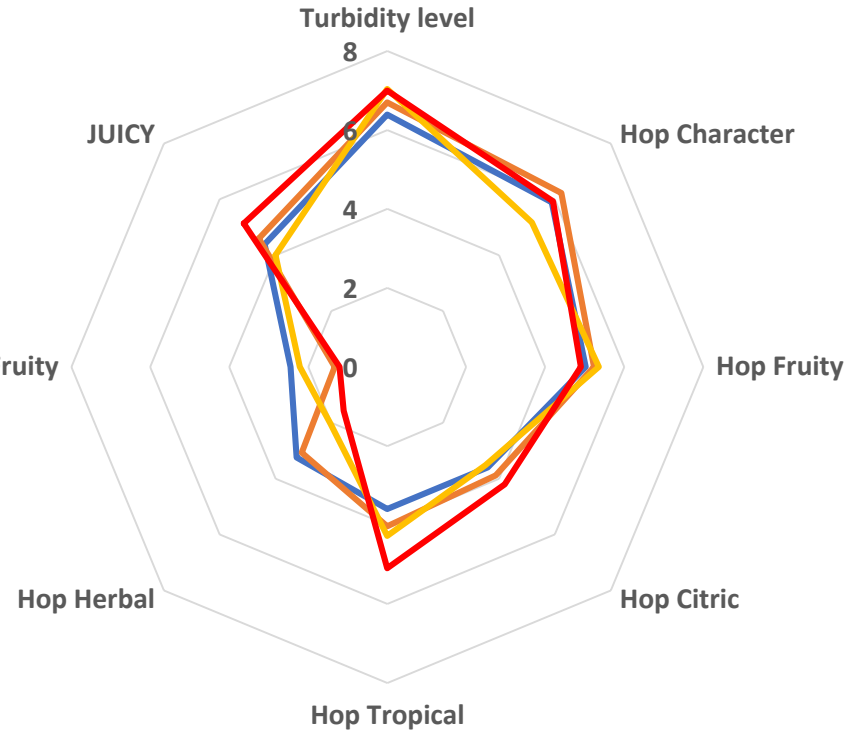
• Active variables • Active observations

NEIPA SELECTED YEASTS

SENSORY CHARACTERISTICS



— BE256 — K97 — SO4 — S33



The choice is yours!



CREATE YOUR OWN UNIQUE BEER
DIVERSIFY BY FERMENTATION CONDITIONS



THE OBVIOUS CHOICE FOR BEVERAGE FERMENTATION



Fermentis

LESAFFRE FOR BEVERAGES

Make your choice

OUR YEASTS FOR BEERS

This is our specific portfolio covering brewers needs. We offer you efficient and qualitative strains which will help you design the beer of your dreams. Let's discover their main characteristics.



THE OBVIOUS CHOICE FOR BEVERAGE FERMENTATION



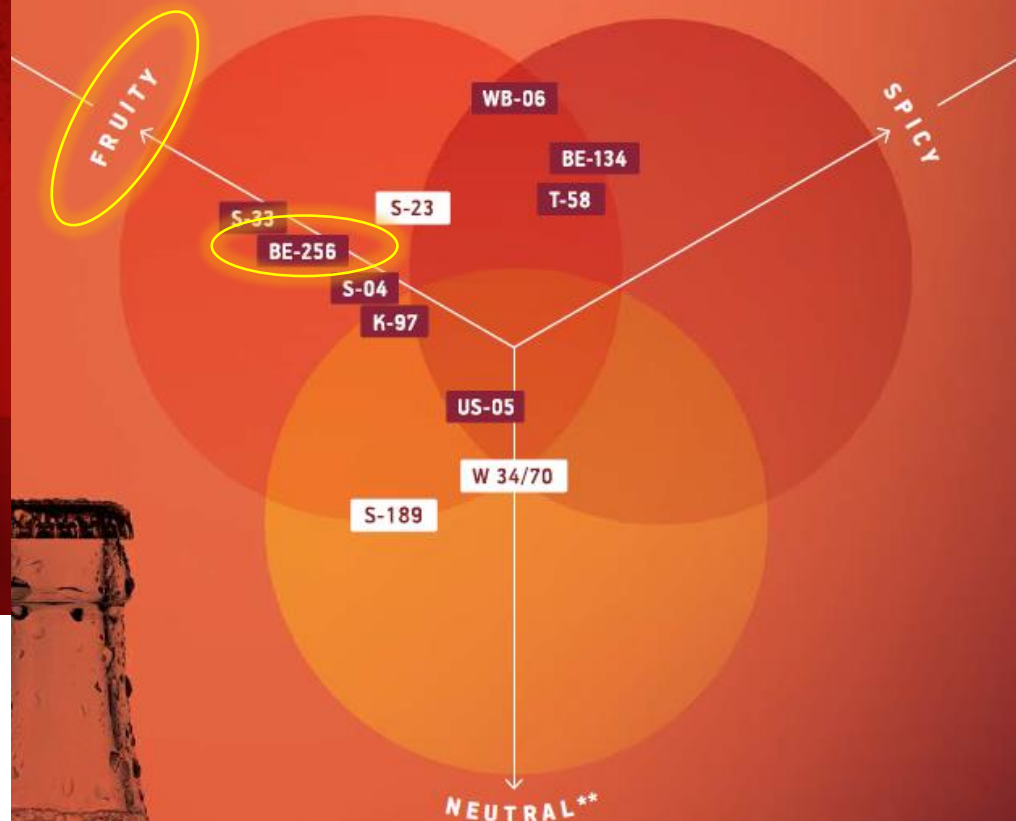
Safale™ BE-256

Baseline Flavor & Aromas*

CHOOSE YOUR FAVORITES!

SafLager Yeasts

SafAle Yeasts



* Sensory Analysis
in Standard Conditions

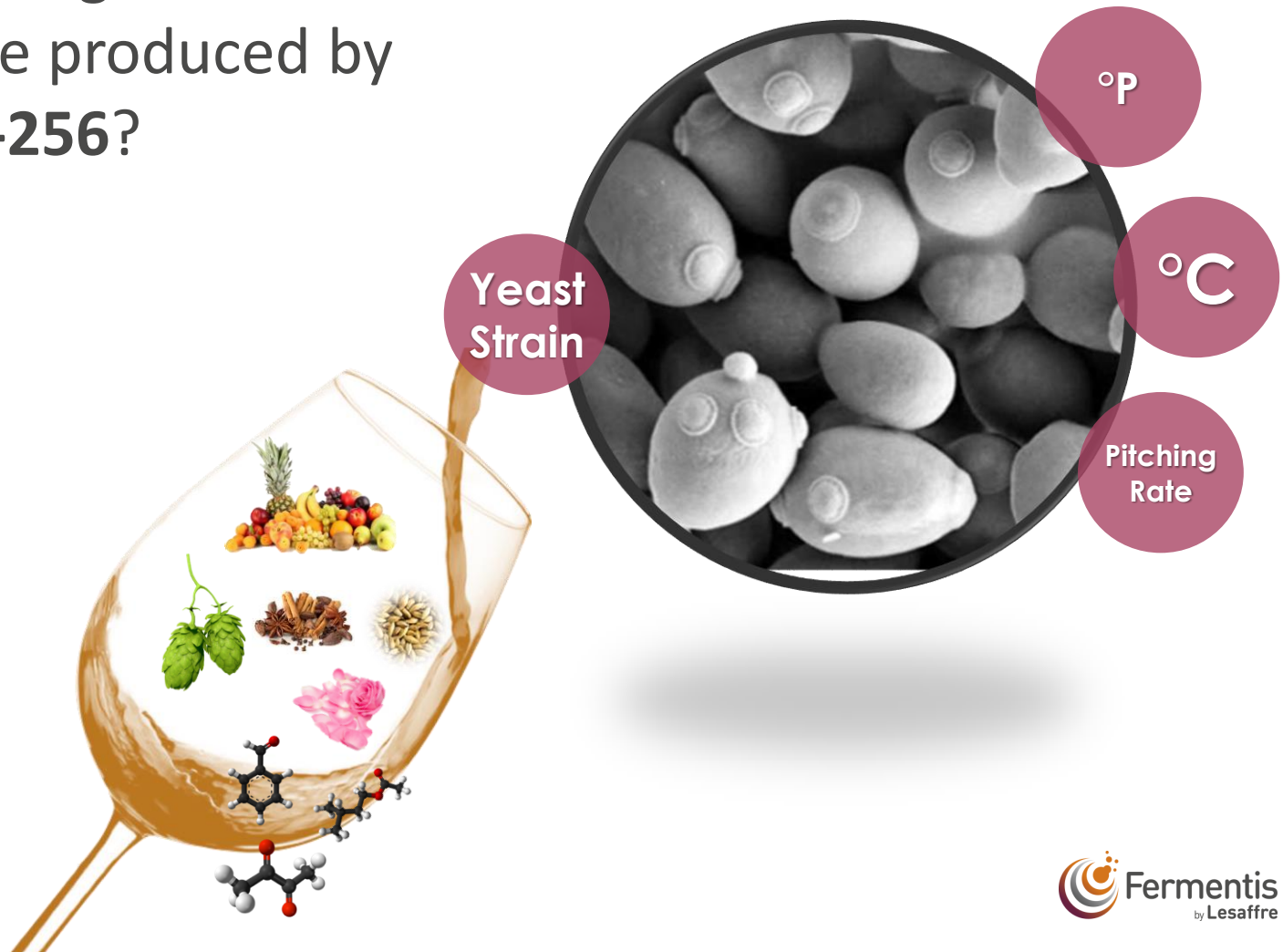
** Raw Material
Expression Facilitated

Special and Strong Ales

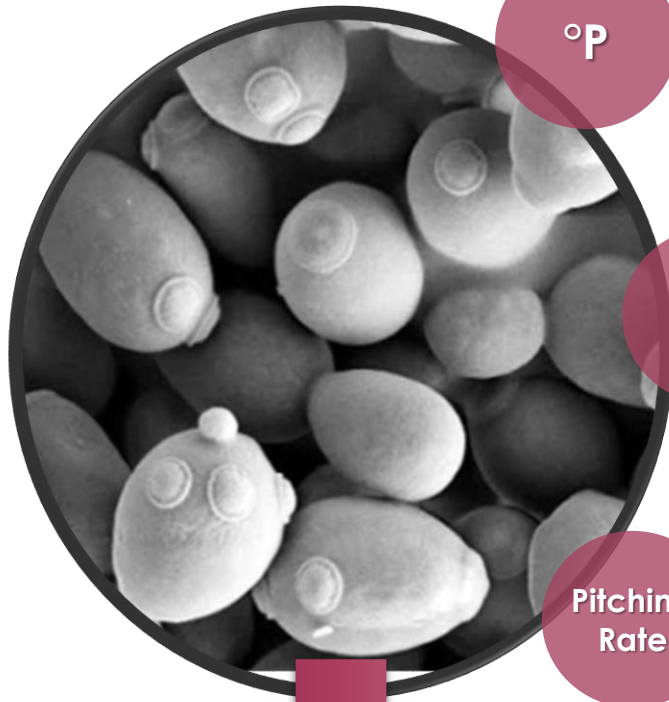


Special and Strong Ales tend to be perfumy, estery (fruity / floral), may have slight yeasty character and, depending on the style, presenting as well malt / hop aromatics

How fermentation parameters might affect e.g. the **FRUITY** flavor profile produced by Safale™ BE-256?



SAFALE™ BE-256



°P

12°P
16°P
20°P

°C

12°C
16°C
20°C
24°C

Pitching
Rate

25G/HL
50G/HL
100G/HL

PROTOCOLS

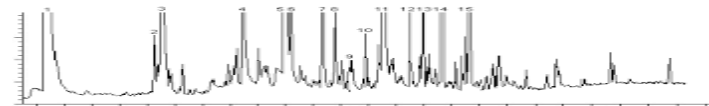
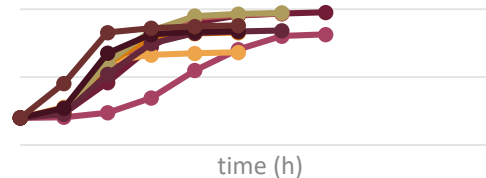
- All malt wort (pils)
- 28 EBU
- Direct pitching



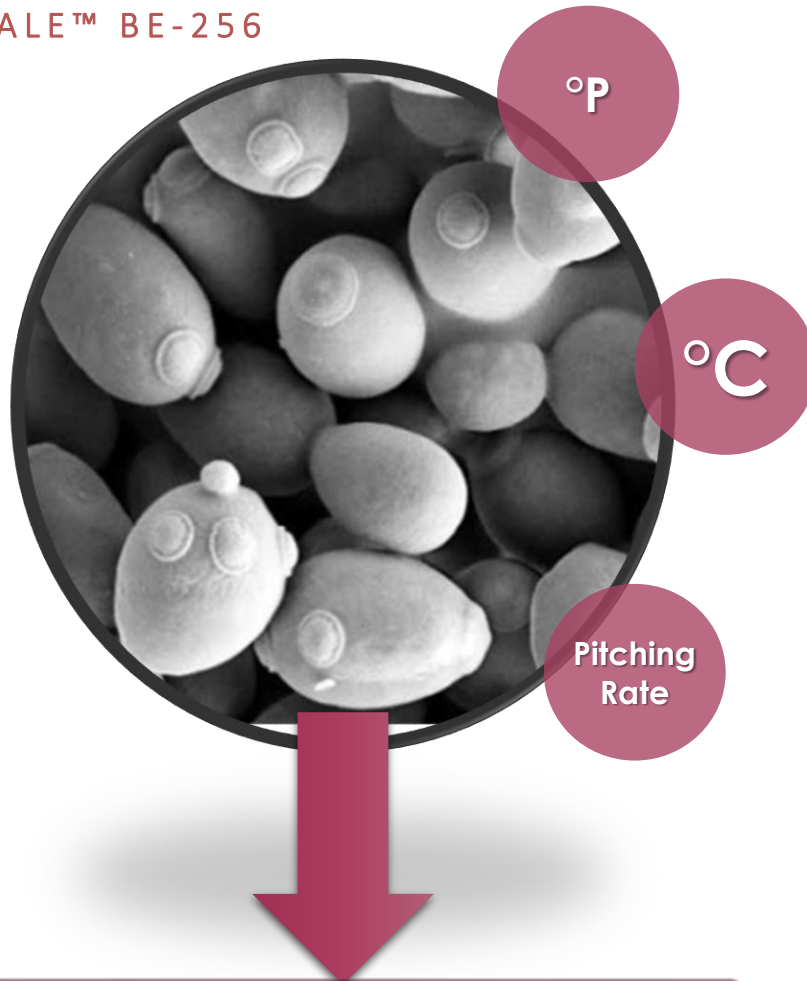
Fermentation Performance

Volatiles

Sensory Analysis



SAFALE™ BE-256



Fermentation Performance

Volatiles

Sensory Analysis

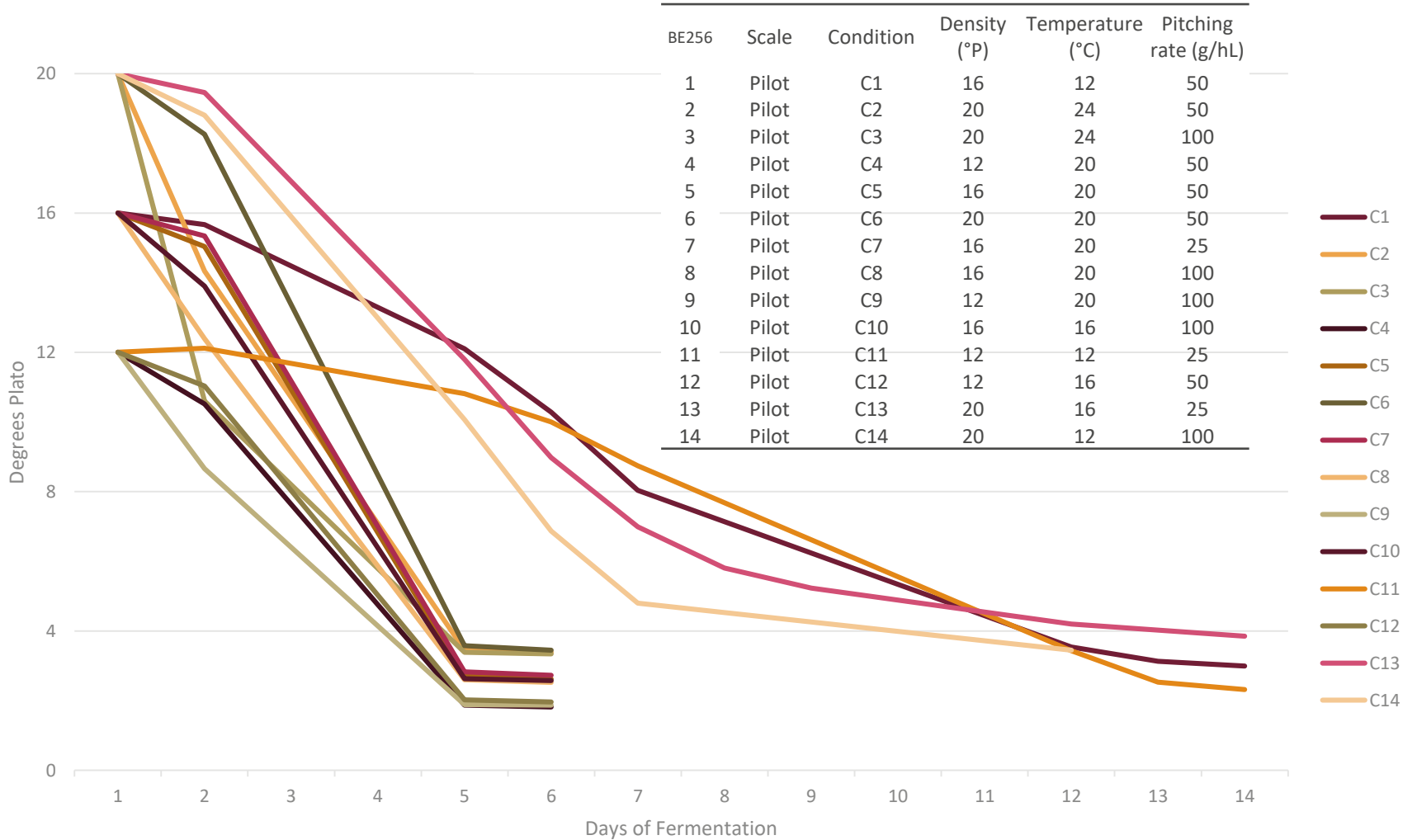
STUDIED CONDITIONS (14)

BE256	Scale	Condition	Density (°P)	Temperature (°C)	Pitching rate (g/hL)
1	Pilot	C1	16	12	50
2	Pilot	C2	20	24	50
3	Pilot	C3	20	24	100
4	Pilot	C4	12	20	50
5	Pilot	C5	16	20	50
6	Pilot	C6	20	20	50
7	Pilot	C7	16	20	25
8	Pilot	C8	16	20	100
9	Pilot	C9	12	20	100
10	Pilot	C10	16	16	100
11	Pilot	C11	12	12	25
12	Pilot	C12	12	16	50
13	Pilot	C13	20	16	25
14	Pilot	C14	20	12	100

PILOT TRIALS 50L

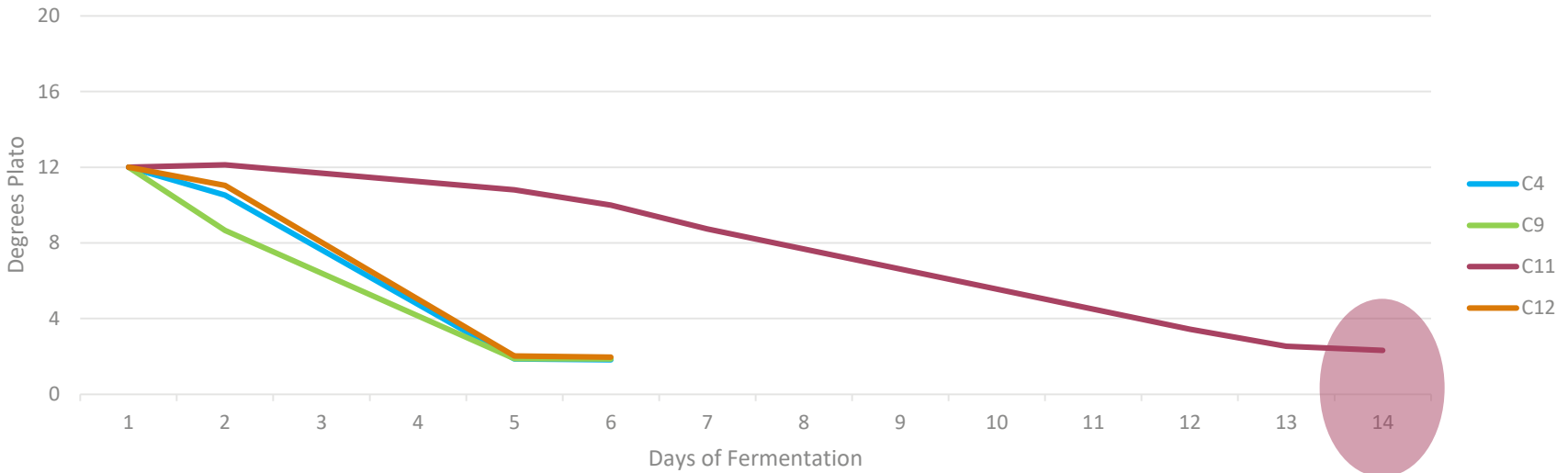


FERMENTATION PERFORMANCE

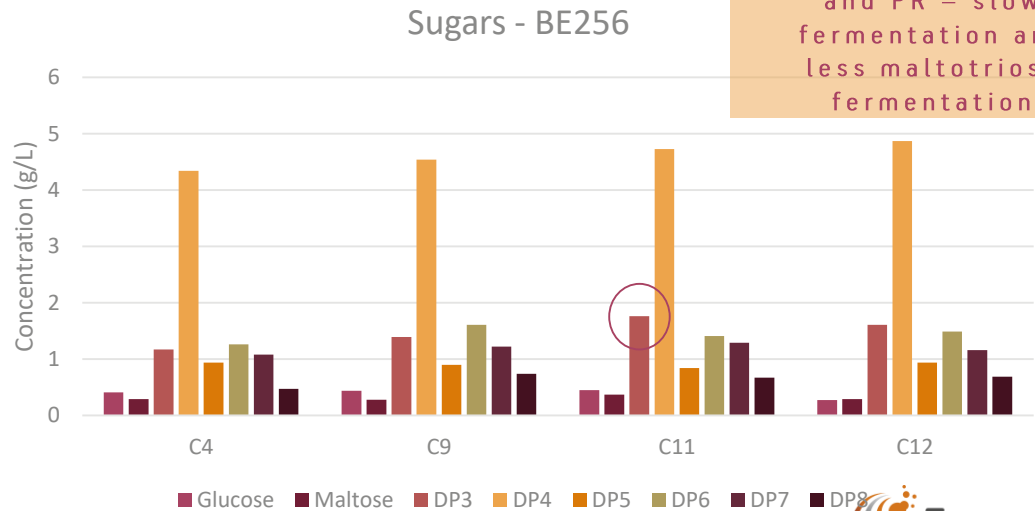


12°P

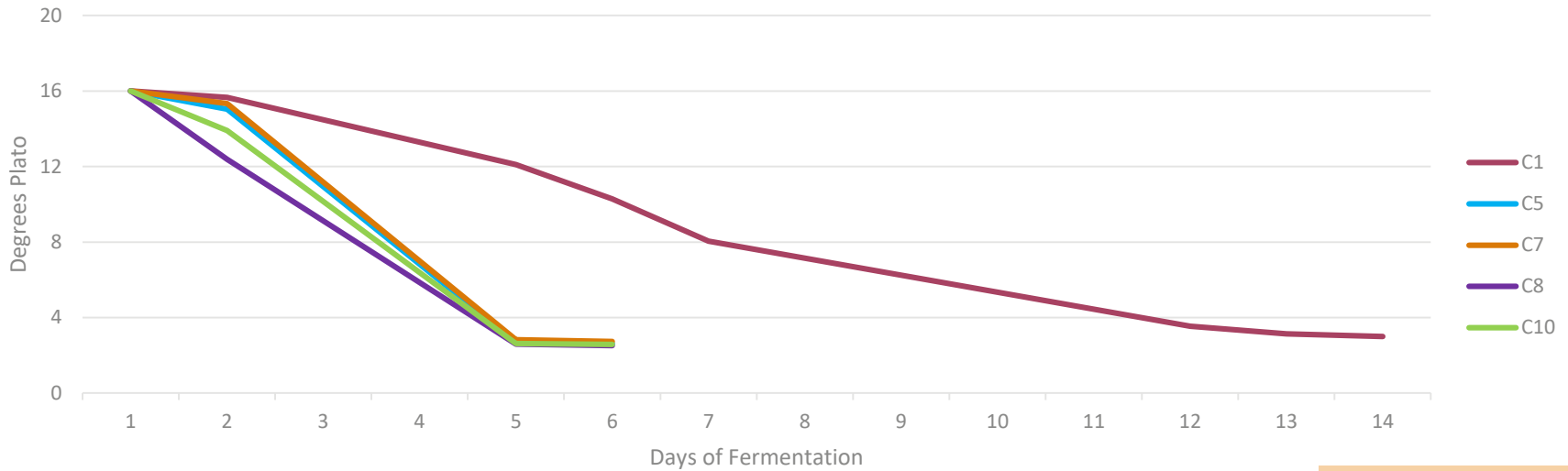
FERMENTATION PERFORMANCE



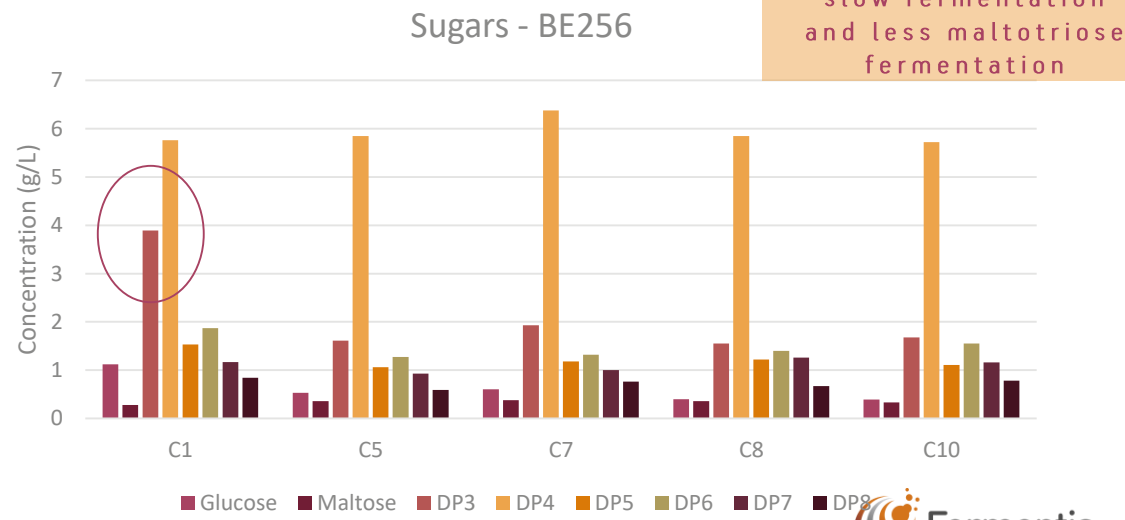
BE256	Scale	Condition	Density (°P)	Temperature (°C)	Pitching rate (g/hL)
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5	Pilot	C5	16	20	50
6	Pilot	C6	20	20	50
7	Pilot	C7	16	20	25
8	Pilot	C8	16	20	100
9	Pilot	C9	12	20	100
10	Pilot	C10	16	16	100
11	Pilot	C11	12	12	25
12	Pilot	C12	12	16	50
13	Pilot	C13	20	16	25
14	Pilot	C14	20	12	100



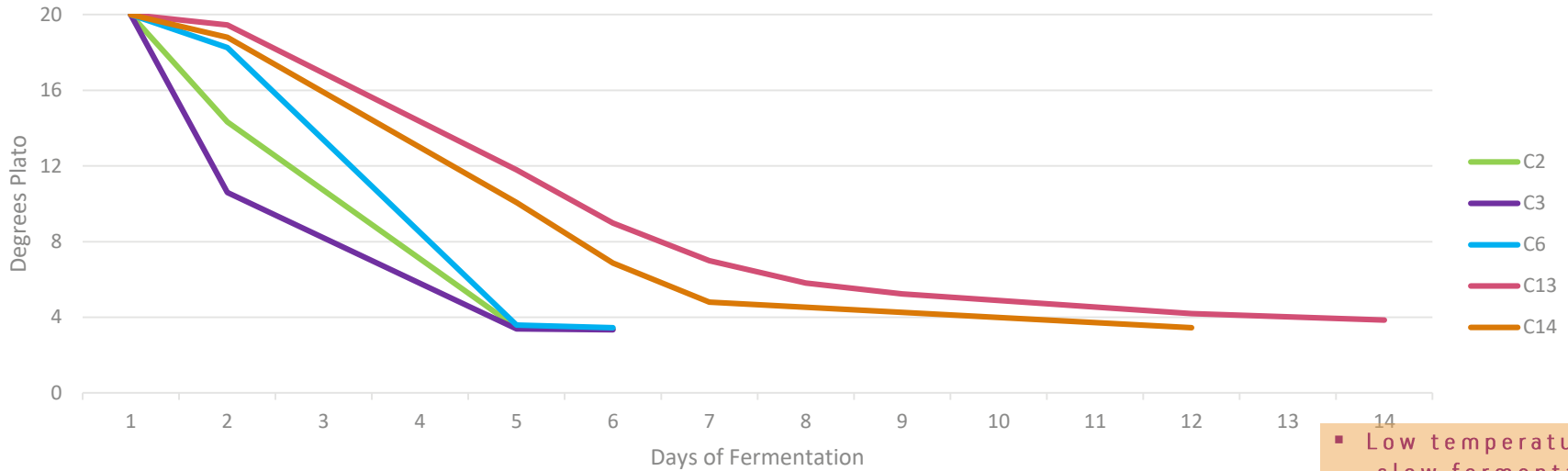
FERMENTATION PERFORMANCE



BE256	Scale	Condition	Density (°P)	Temperature (°C)	Pitching rate (g/hL)
1	Pilot	C1	16	12	50
2	Pilot	C2	20	24	50
3	Pilot	C3	20	24	100
4	Pilot	C4	12	20	50
5	Pilot	C5	16	20	50
6	Pilot	C6	20	20	50
7	Pilot	C7	16	20	25
8	Pilot	C8	16	20	100
9	Pilot	C9	12	20	100
10	Pilot	C10	16	16	100
11	Pilot	C11	12	12	25
12	Pilot	C12	12	16	50
13	Pilot	C13	20	16	25
14	Pilot	C14	20	12	100

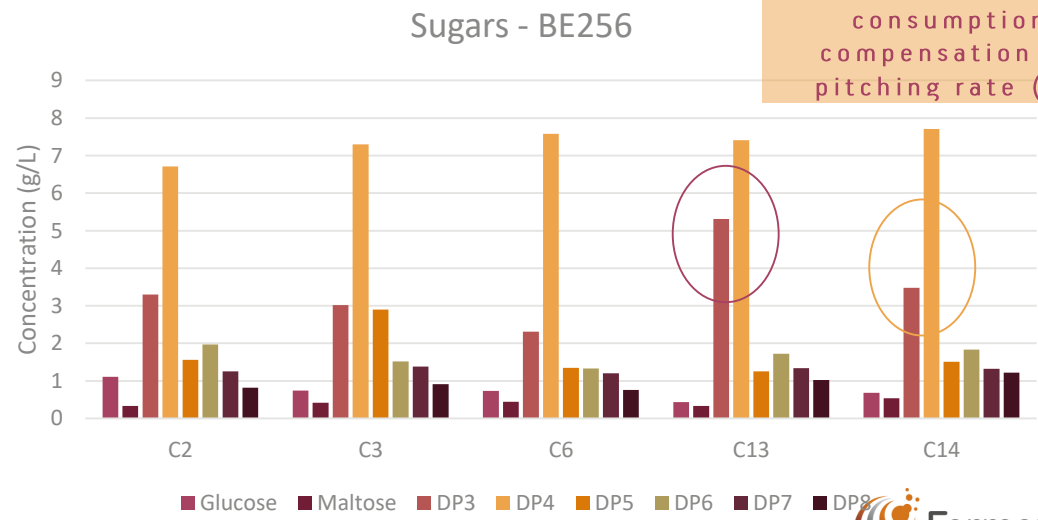


FERMENTATION PERFORMANCE



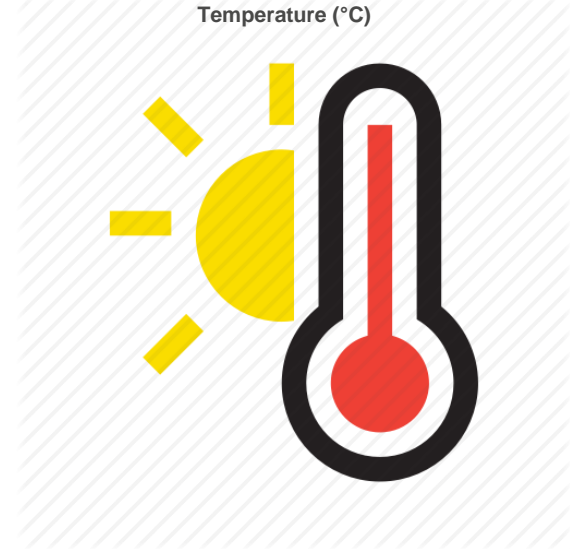
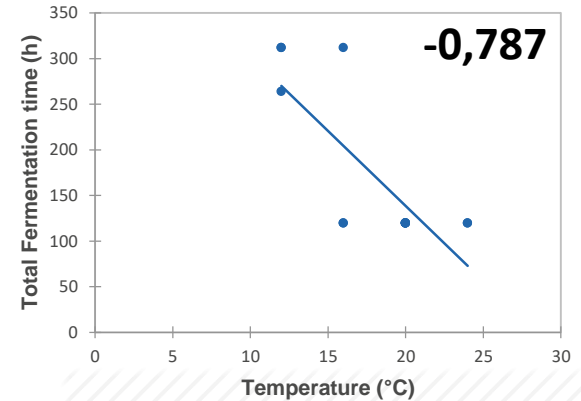
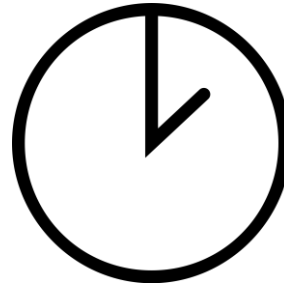
Low temperatures – slow fermentation and less maltotriose consumption – compensation with pitching rate (C14)

BE256	Scale	Condition	Density (°P)	Temperature (°C)	Pitching rate (g/hL)
1	Pilot	C1	16	12	50
2	Pilot	C2	20	24	50
3	Pilot	C3	20	24	100
4	Pilot	C4	12	20	50
5	Pilot	C5	16	20	50
6	Pilot	C6	20	20	50
7	Pilot	C7	16	20	25
8	Pilot	C8	16	20	100
9	Pilot	C9	12	20	100
10	Pilot	C10	16	16	100
11	Pilot	C11	12	12	25
12	Pilot	C12	12	16	50
13	Pilot	C13	20	16	25
14	Pilot	C14	20	12	100



FERMENTATION PERFORMANCE

✓ **Inverse correlation:**
If temperature increases, Fermentation time decreases

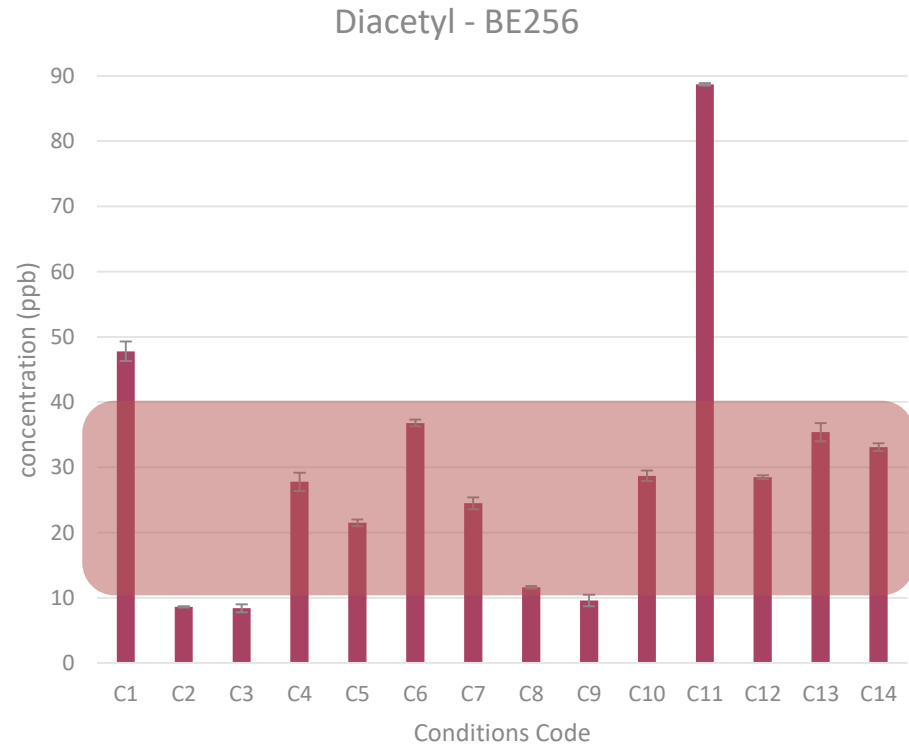
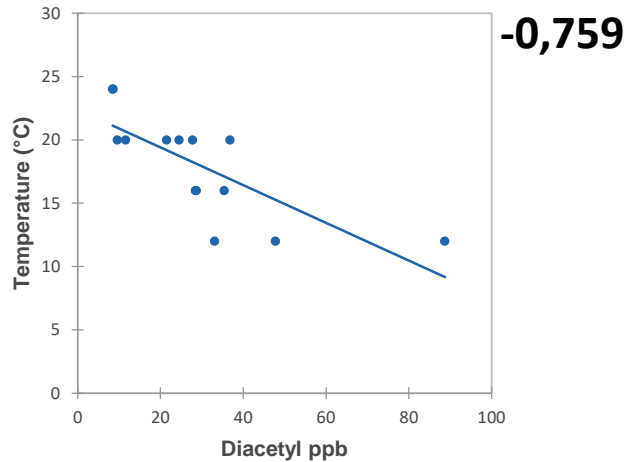


Correlation matrix (Pearson):

Variables	Density (°P)	Temperature (°C)	Pitching rate (g/hL)	Total Fermentation time (h)
Density (°P)	1	0,228	0,114	0,101
Temperature (°C)	0,228	1	0,154	-0,787
Pitching rate (g/hL)	0,114	0,154	1	-0,336
Total Fermentation time (h)	0,101	-0,787	-0,336	1

Values in bold are different from 0 with a significance level $\alpha=0,05$

DIACETYL PRODUCTION



BE256	Scale	Condition	Density (°P)	Temperature (°C)	Pitching rate (g/hL)
1	Pilot	C1	16	12	50
2	Pilot	C2	20	24	50
3	Pilot	C3	20	24	100
4	Pilot	C4	12	20	50
5	Pilot	C5	16	20	50
6	Pilot	C6	20	20	50
7	Pilot	C7	16	20	25
8	Pilot	C8	16	20	100
9	Pilot	C9	12	20	100
10	Pilot	C10	16	16	100
11	Pilot	C11	12	12	25
12	Pilot	C12	12	16	50
13	Pilot	C13	20	16	25
14	Pilot	C14	20	12	100

✓ If temperature of fermentation increases, Diacetyl concentration decreases (compensate with higher pitching C14 vs C11)

SUMMARY

PILOT

Fermentation

Correlation

Data

Variables	Temperature	Plato	Pitching rate (g / hL)
Temperature	1	0,228	0,154
Plato	0,228	1	0,114
Pitching rate (g / hL)	0,154	0,114	1
Total Fermentation time	-0,787	0,101	-0,336
Alcohol	0,187	0,988	0,147
Alcohol	0,237	0,793	0,327
Density	0,021	0,960	-0,039
Real Extract	0,095	0,985	0,044
App. Extract	0,020	0,959	-0,039
Orig. Extract	0,159	0,991	0,114
Real Degree of Fermentation	0,522	-0,142	0,547
App. Degree of Fermentation	0,374	-0,552	0,410
Calories	0,157	0,990	0,113
Glucose	0,119	0,544	-0,079
Maltose	-0,083	0,606	0,243
DP3	-0,222	0,701	-0,197
DP4	0,129	0,970	0,072
DP5	0,372	0,654	0,348
DP6	-0,233	0,425	0,161
DP7	-0,124	0,394	0,329
DP8	-0,308	0,695	0,246
Diacetyl	-0,759	-0,275	-0,517

Values in bold are different from 0 with a significance level $\alpha=0,05$

Temperature ↑

- Fermentation time ↓
- Diacetyl levels ↓

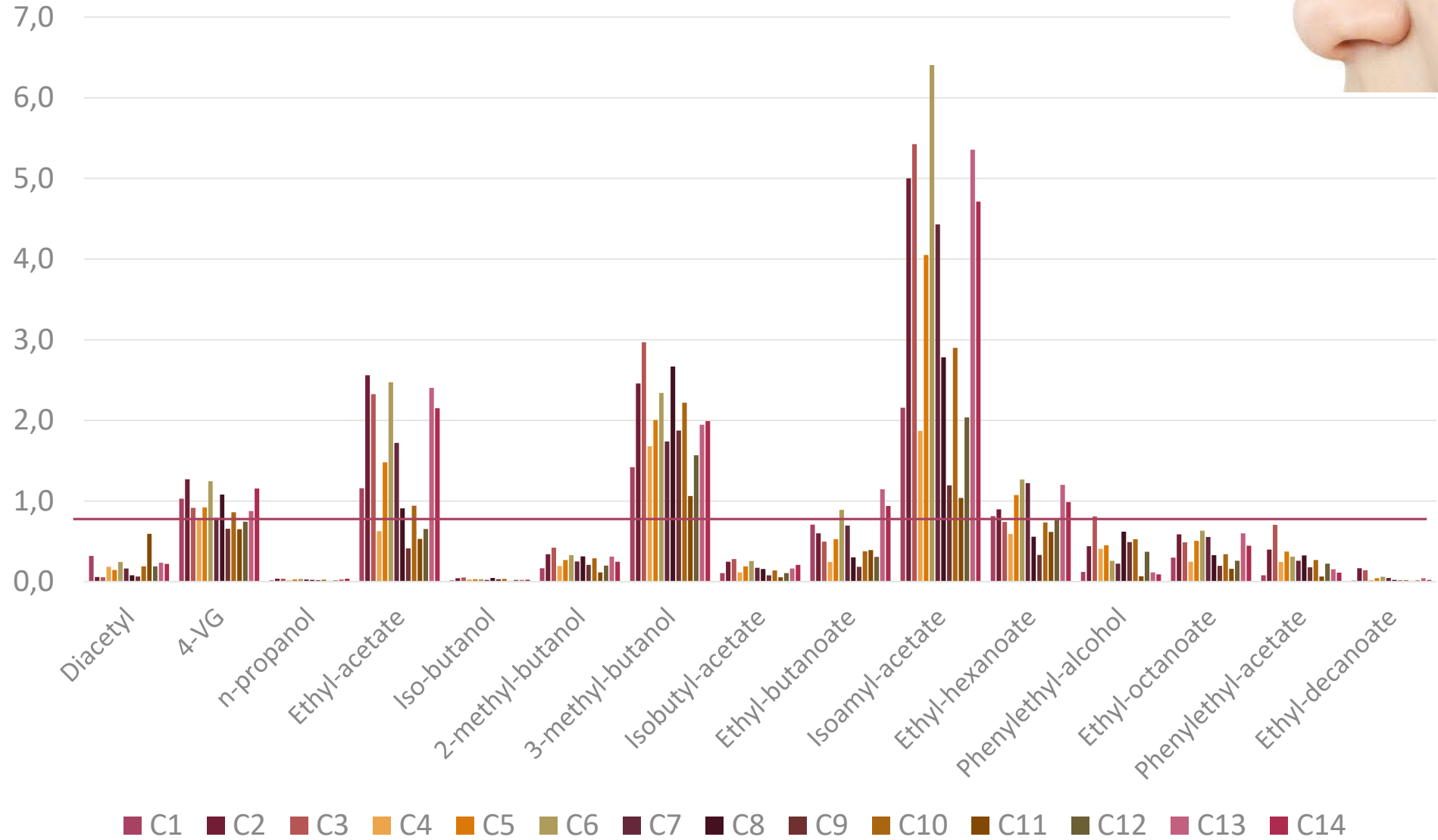
Plato ↑

- Residual sugars ↑

Pitching rate ↑

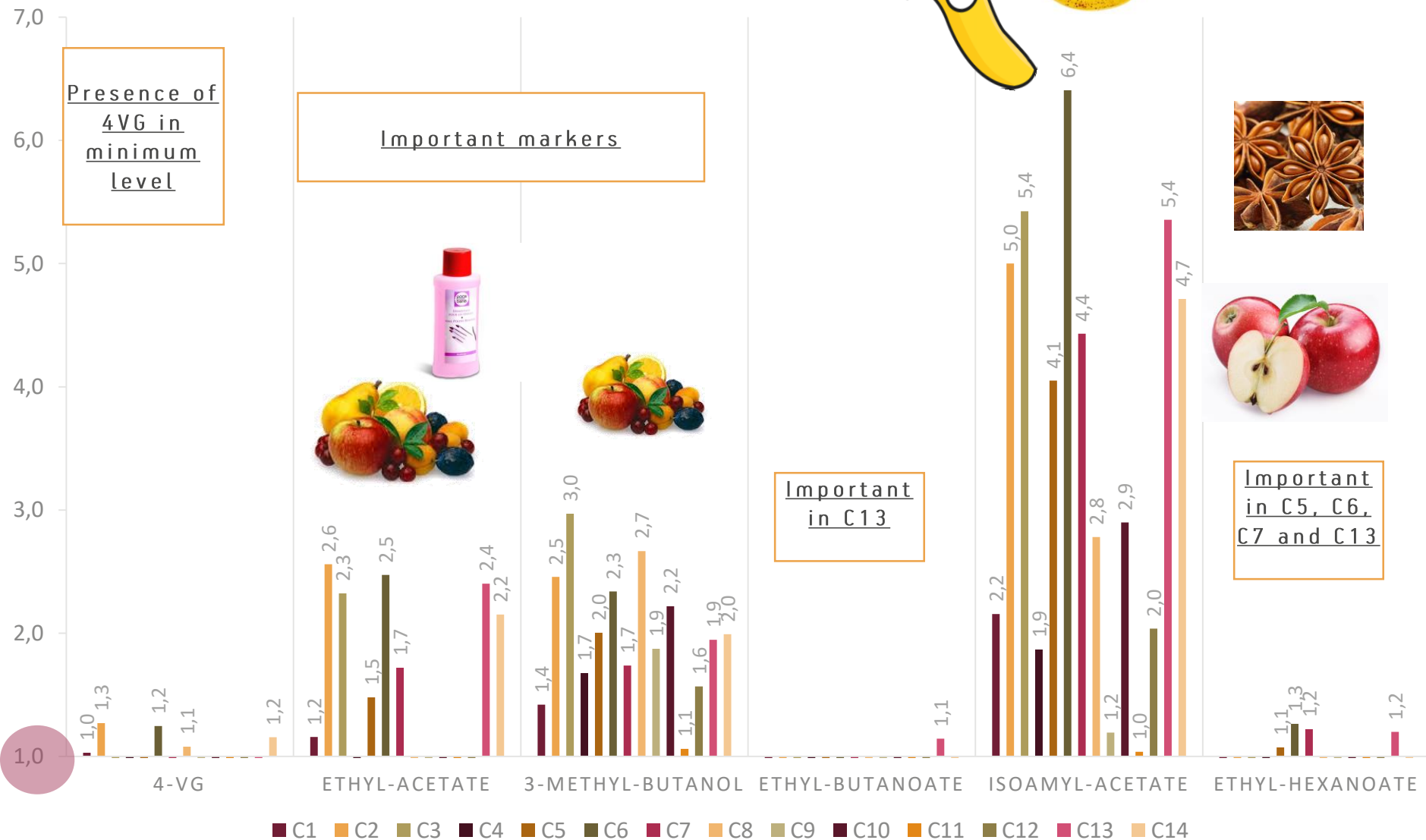
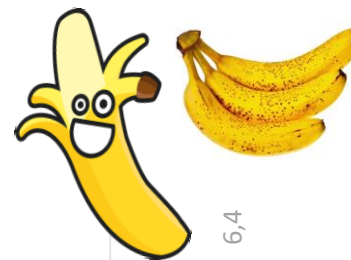
- Real degree of fermentation ↑

Volatiles - Odour Units



Concentration = Flavour units
 Threshold

VOLATILES - ODOUR UNITS



Important in C5, C6, C7 and C13

SUMMARY PILOT : SENSORY + VOLATILES DATA

CORRELATION TABLE

Variables	Temperature	Plato	Pitching rate (g / hL)
Temperature	1	0,228	0,154
Plato	0,228	1	0,114
Pitching rate (g / hL)	0,154	0,114	1
Fruity	0,132	0,833	-0,371
Floral	0,384	0,092	-0,672
Phenolic	-0,192	-0,193	0,116
Sulfur	-0,087	-0,594	0,491
Alcohols	0,239	0,899	0,186
Other OFF Notes	-0,502	-0,358	-0,220
Sweet	0,164	0,832	-0,078
Bitter	0,047	0,230	0,459
Acidity	0,094	0,386	0,063
Warmth	0,183	0,945	0,092
Body	-0,025	0,914	0,023
Diacetyl	-0,759	-0,275	-0,517
4-VG	0,191	0,780	0,164
n-propanol	0,452	0,897	0,308
Ethyl-acetate	0,318	0,952	-0,105
Iso-butanol	0,808	0,413	0,622
2-methyl-butanol	0,683	0,777	0,351
3-methyl-butanol	0,701	0,645	0,585
Isobutyl-acetate	0,571	0,867	0,185
Ethyl-butanoate	-0,238	0,770	-0,336
Isoamyl-acetate	0,390	0,920	-0,053
Ethyl-hexanoate	-0,001	0,645	-0,503
Phenylethyl-alcohol	0,742	0,008	0,618
Ethyl-octanoate	0,419	0,861	-0,209
Phenylethyl-acetate	0,825	0,401	0,328
Ethyl-decanoate	0,712	0,626	0,036

Conditions

Sensory

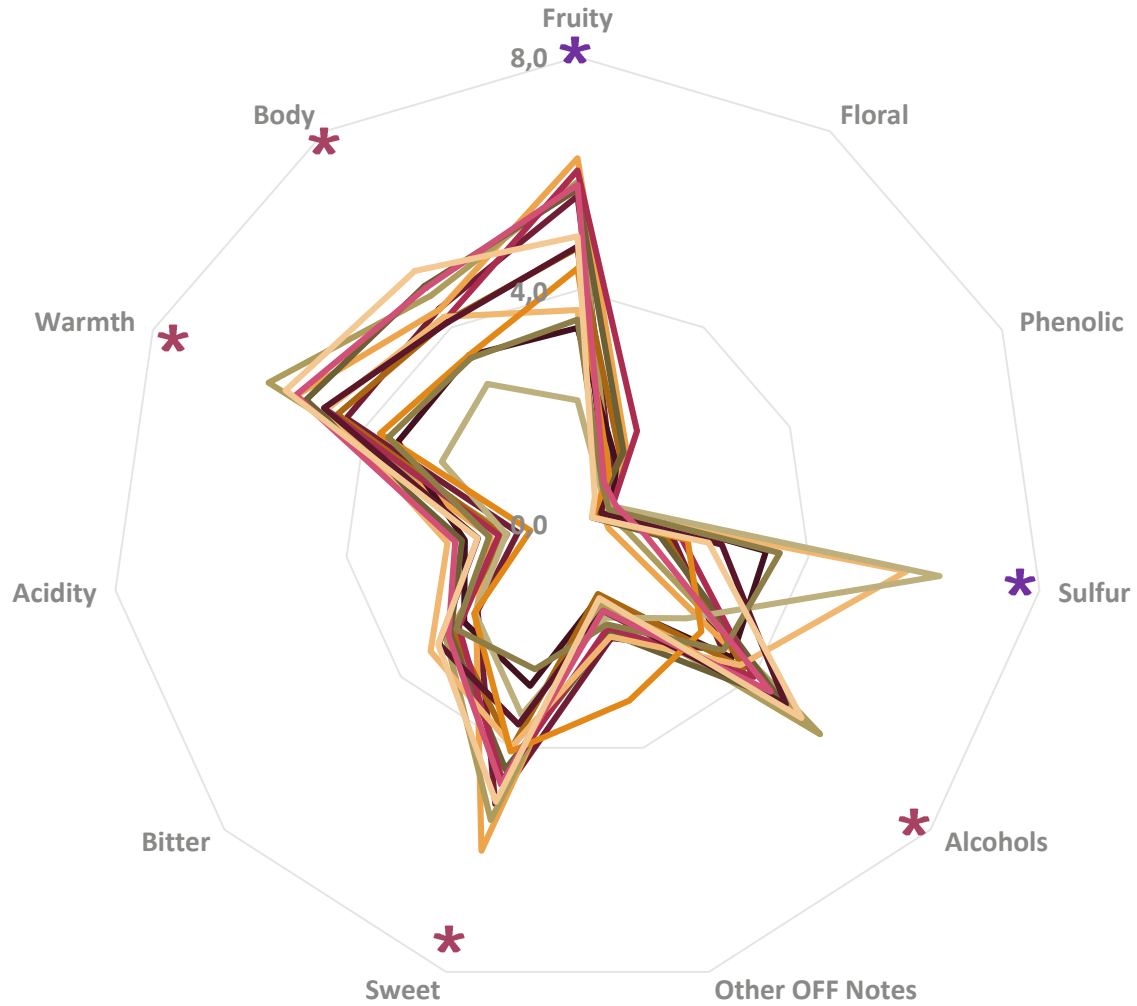
Volatiles

Values in bold are different from 0 with a significance level $\alpha=0,05$

PILOT TRIALS

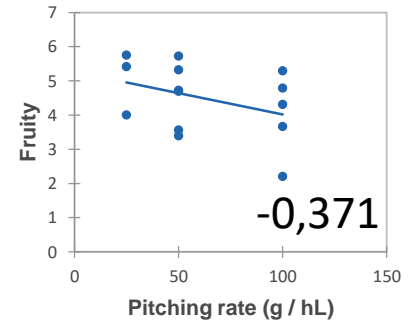
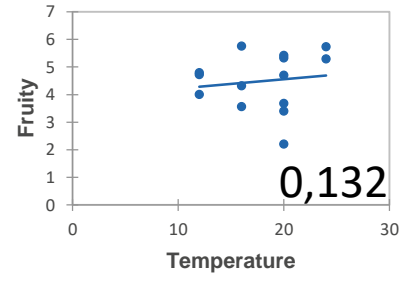
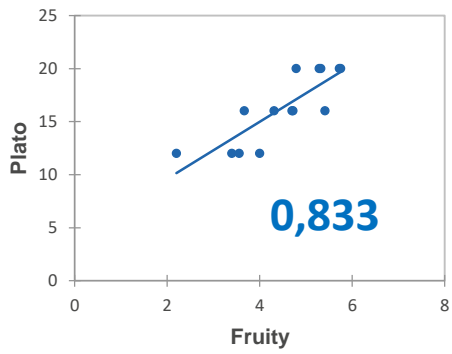
BE 256 - Flavor Profile

C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 C10 C11 C12 C13 C14

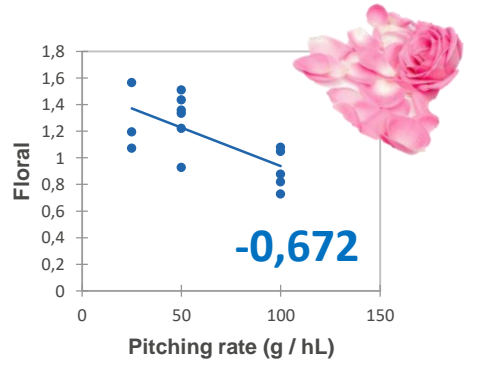
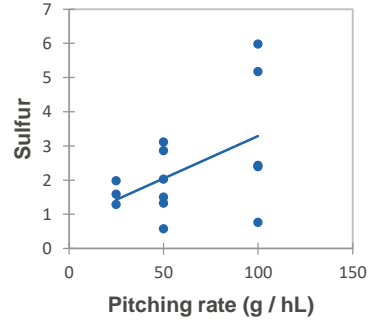
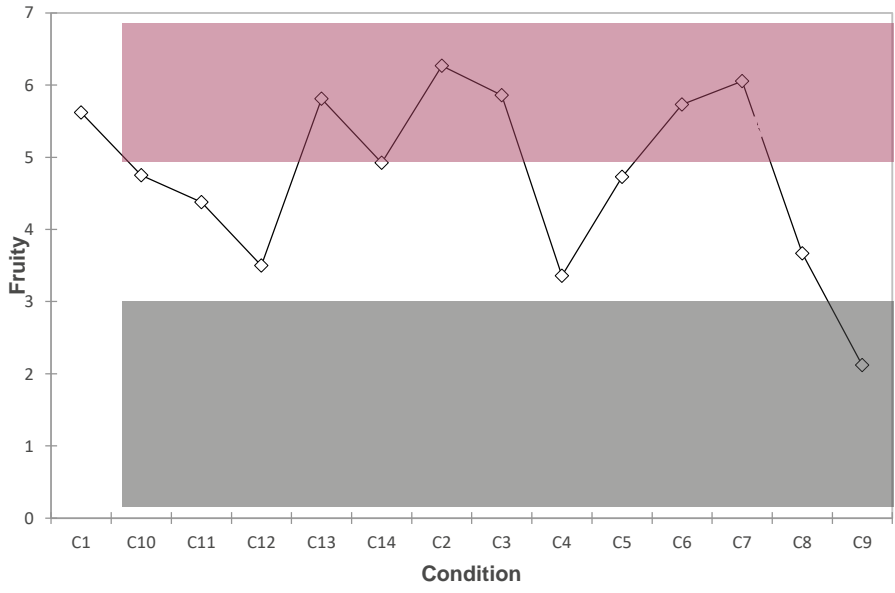


*p<0,001

BE256	Scale	Condition	Density (°P)	Temperature (°C)	Pitching rate (g/hL)
1	Pilot	C1	16	12	50
2	Pilot	C2	20	24	50
3	Pilot	C3	20	24	100
4	Pilot	C4	12	20	50
5	Pilot	C5	16	20	50
6	Pilot	C6	20	20	50
7	Pilot	C7	16	20	25
8	Pilot	C8	16	20	100
9	Pilot	C9	12	20	100
10	Pilot	C10	16	16	100
11	Pilot	C11	12	12	25
12	Pilot	C12	12	16	50
13	Pilot	C13	20	16	25
14	Pilot	C14	20	12	100



Means(Fruity) - Condition



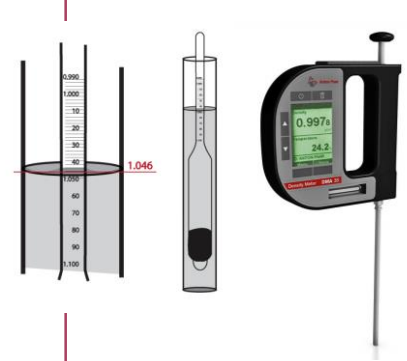
Gravity ↑

Fusel alcohols -> along with sensory alcohols and warmth perception

Esters – along with Fruity perception

Residual Sugars – along with sweetness perception and body

Sulfury perception ↓



Temperature ↑

Fermentation time ↓

Diacetyl levels ↓

Specific fusel alcohol and esters (phenyl ethyl alcohol*) (isobutyl acetate, phenyl ethyl acetate and ethyl decanoate) ↑



Pitching rate ↑

Real degree of fermentation ↑


floral perception ↓



Make your choice

OUR YEASTS FOR BEERS

This is our specific portfolio covering brewers needs. We offer you efficient and qualitative strains which will help you design the beer of your dreams. Let's discover their main characteristics.

 THE OBVIOUS CHOICE FOR BEVERAGE FERMENTATION

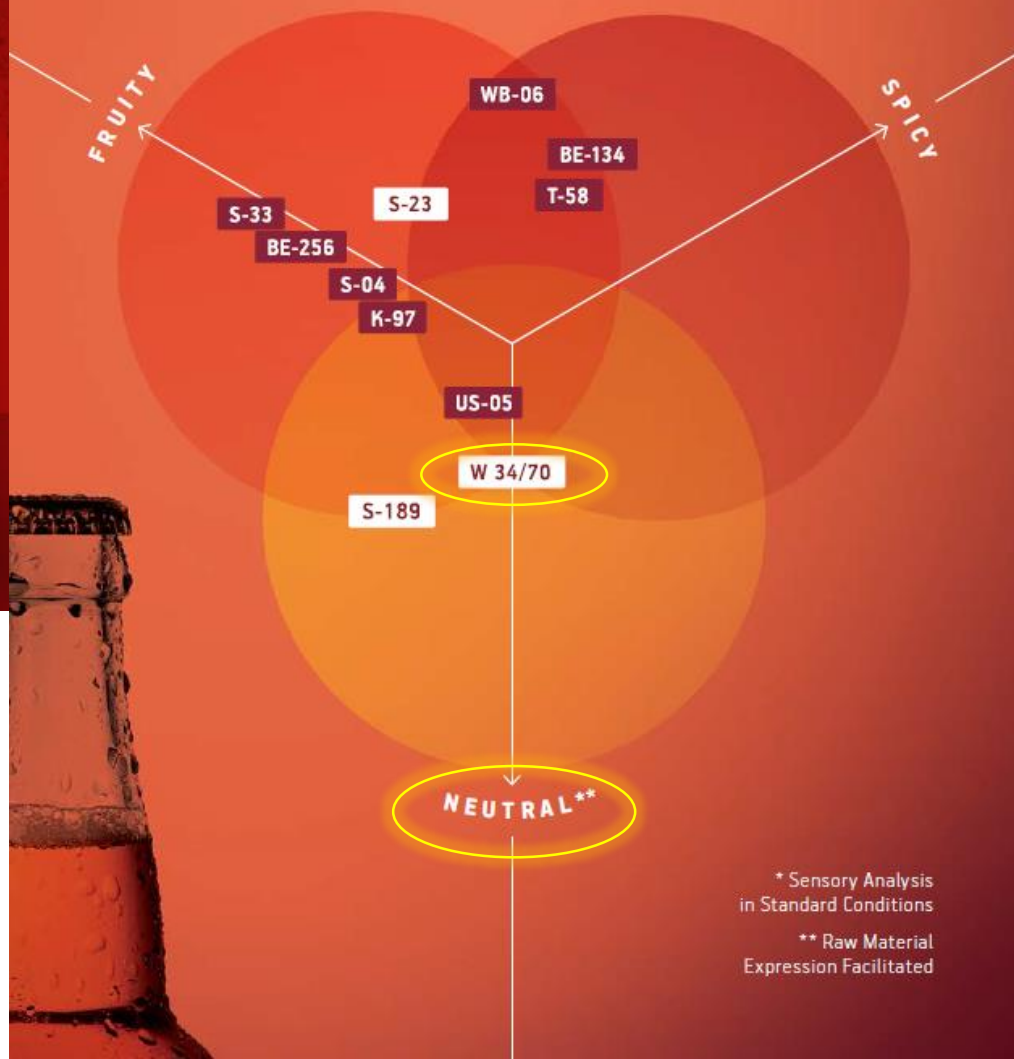


Baseline Flavor & Aromas*

CHOOSE YOUR FAVORITES!

SafLager Yeasts

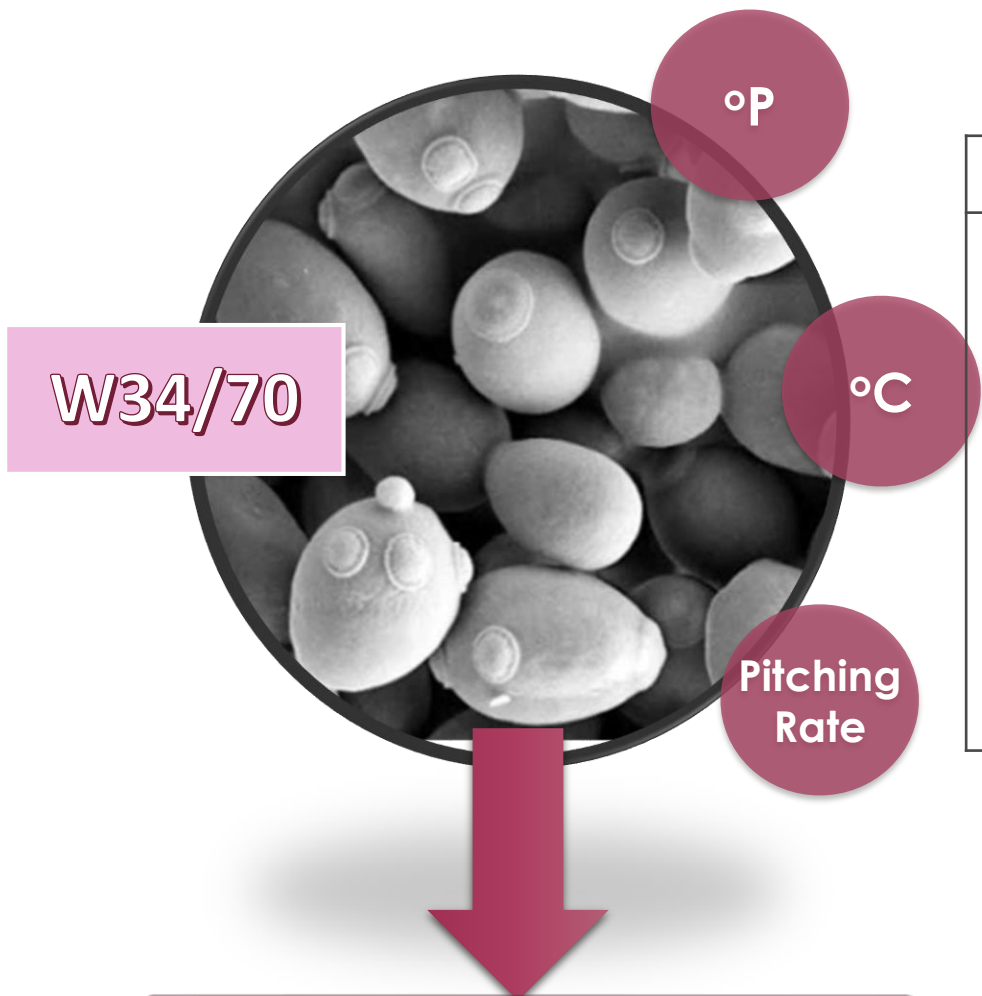
SafAle Yeasts



* Sensory Analysis in Standard Conditions

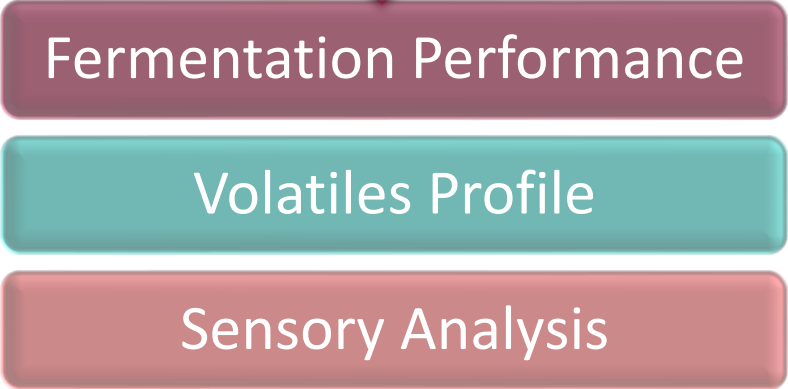
** Raw Material Expression Facilitated

Salager™ W34/70



STUDIED CONDITIONS (14)

Condition code	Density (°P)	Temperature (°C)	Pitching Rate (g/hL)
C1	16	12	50
C2	20	16	100
C3	20	16	200
C4	12	20	50
C5	16	20	50
C6	20	20	50
C7	16	20	25
C8	16	20	100
C9	16	16	100
C10	12	20	100
C11	12	12	25
C12	12	16	50
C13	20	16	25
C14	20	12	100



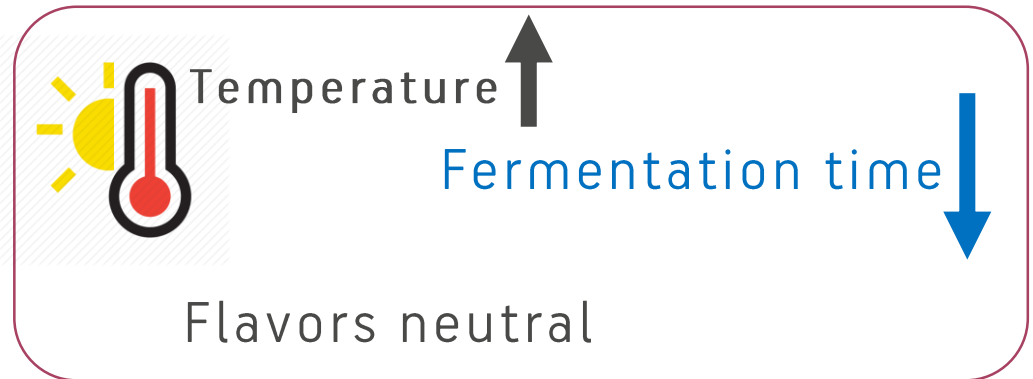
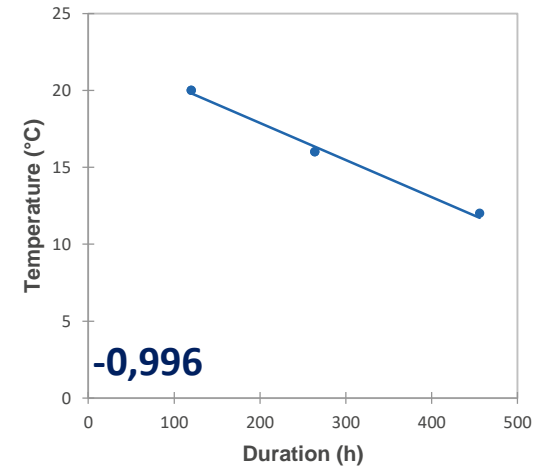
PILOT TRIALS 50L ✓

SAFLAGER W34/70

Variables	Density (°P)	Temperature (°C)
Density (°P)	1	-0,786
Temperature (°C)	-0,786	1
Duration (h)	0,768	-0,996
Ethanol (ABV)	0,998	-0,795
n-propanol	0,023	-0,603
Isobutanol	0,630	-0,054
Amyl alcohol	0,708	-0,205
Isoamyl alcohol	0,694	-0,258
Phenyl ethyl alcohol	-0,336	0,670
Ethyl acetate	0,753	-0,401
Isoamyl acetate	0,859	-0,541
Ethyl butyrate	0,994	-0,758
Ethyl hexanoate	0,838	-0,643
Ethyl octanoate	0,600	-0,388
Phenyl ethyl acetate	0,276	0,156
Ethyl decanoate	0,301	0,049
4VG	0,730	-0,511
Fruity	0,485	-0,823
Floral	-0,460	0,064
Phenolic	-0,445	-0,034
Sulfur	0,153	-0,539
Alcohols	0,552	-0,482
Other OFF Notes	0,537	-0,207
Sweet	0,930	-0,797
Bitter	-0,232	0,330
Acidity	-0,667	0,897
Warmth	0,983	-0,859
Body	0,276	-0,265

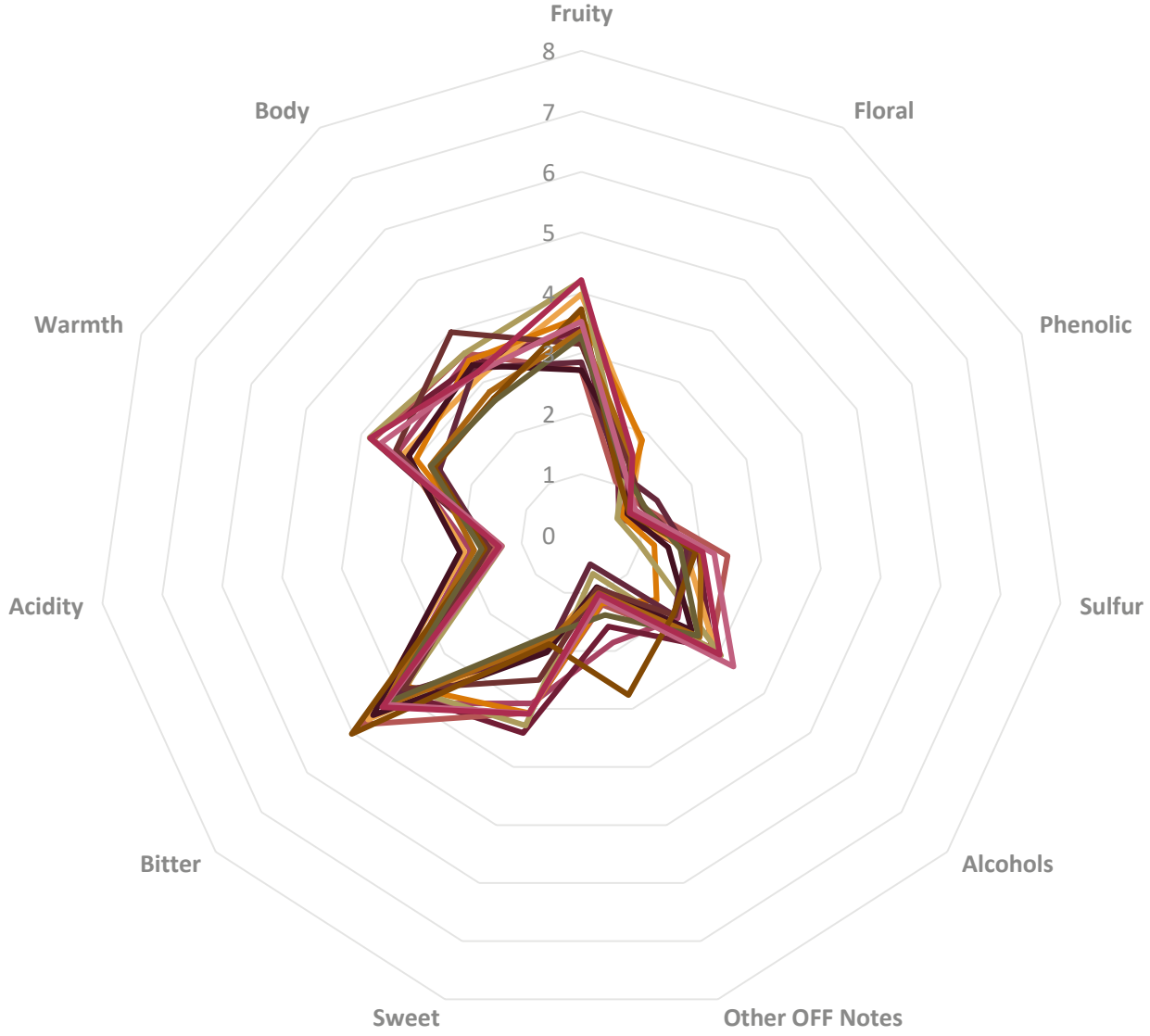
Values in bold are different from 0 with a significance level $\alpha=0,05$

At 100g/hL:



C1-P C2-P C3-P C4-P C5-P C6-P C7-P
 C8-P C9-P C10-P C11-P C12-P C13-P C14-P

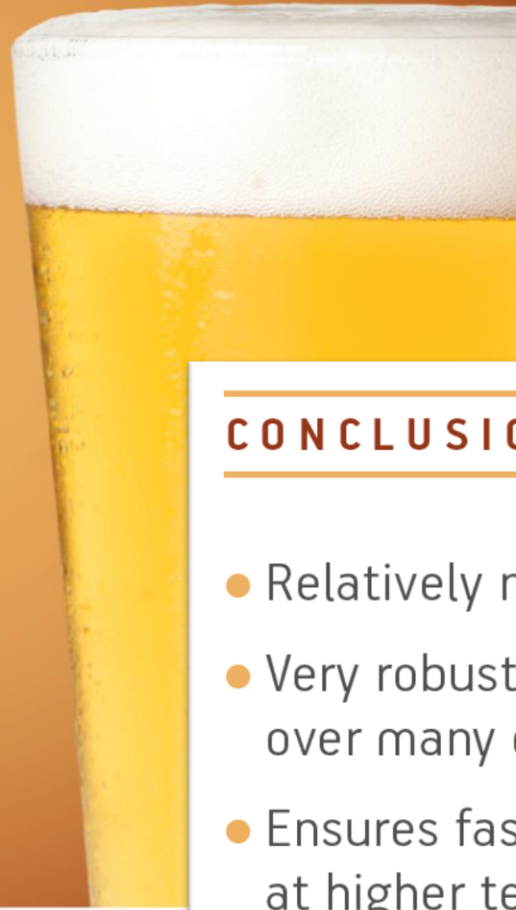
Conditions	Density (°P)	Temperature (°C)	Pitching rate (g/hL)
C1-P	16	12	50
C2-P	20	16	100
C3-P	20	16	200
C4-P	12	20	50
C5-P	16	20	50
C6-P	20	20	50
C7-P	16	20	25
C8-P	16	20	100
C9-P	16	16	100
C10-P	12	20	100
C11-P	12	12	25
C12-P	12	16	50
C13-P	20	16	25
C14-P	20	12	100





SafLager™ W-34/70

IDEAL FOR NEUTRAL
LAGER BEER



CONCLUSIONS

- Relatively neutral
- Very robust and stable over many different conditions
- Ensures faster fermentation at higher temperatures, without affecting the flavor



SUMMARY

To create your own unique beer:

Select the strain that works best for you

NEIPA: Safale™ S-33, K-97 or S-04

Change basic fermentation parameters (gravity, temperature, pitching rate) to tweak the beer to your own liking

Safale™ BE-256

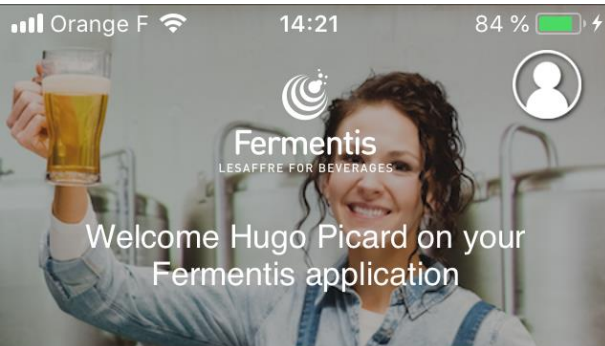
- changing parameters has a high impact

Saflager™ W34/70

- changing parameters has a low impact

- neutral at higher temperatures!

CHECK THE FERMENTIS APP!



Products



Who are we ?

Find a distributor

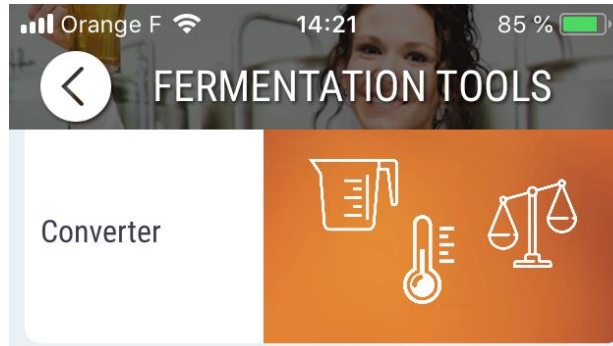


E2U™ Concept

Fermentation tools



Fermentis Academy



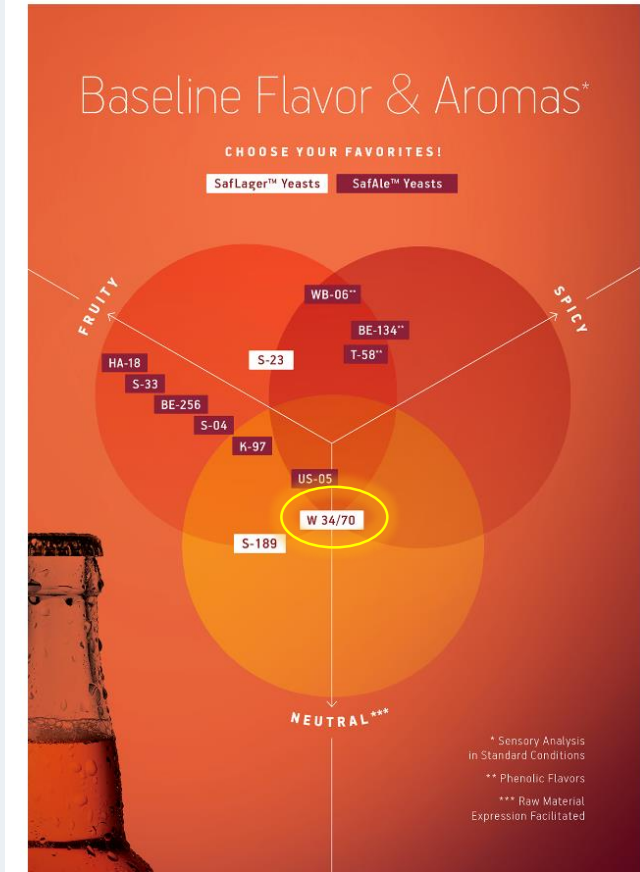
Make your choice

Refermentation

Yeast Advisor



Zoom and click on two different strains to compare their technical data





Thank you!

g.bart@fermentis.lesaffre.com

  [Fermentis.com](https://www.fermentis.com)