



BEER BIBLE.

Everything we do,
we do for beer.



BeerDeLuxe

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1. THE JOURNEY OF BEER

Beer has developed a strong foothold in modern society; it is after all the drink of the people. It will be there to bring people together socially, to be drunk in celebration at hallmark events, or act as a refreshing reward at the end of a hard fought day. But despite its commonality beer remains a drink appreciated by many but not always understood by all. The world of beer goes largely undiscovered and its complexities unnoticed, as does the hard work that went into its making and the history that led to its conception. Undeservedly praise passes it by, not viewed as having the same complexity and depth of the finest whiskey or made with the same craftsmanship of a boutique wine. Perhaps this is its own doing, stemming from its humble 'blue collar' ties deceiving many drinkers to look past its finer qualities. And maybe that's all just part of its charm.

Didn't know that beer can have such prestige? Then maybe it's time to try something new. After all it can be very rewarding, it may prove quite satisfying, and it may lead you on a bit of a journey. It would be a shame after all for such simple pleasures to go undiscovered. Ever thought beer can have the sophistication and grandeur of that of a fine wine? Well for an educated beer drinker it does, more so even. So why not try something new and see if it takes you on this path? The first step is to find the right beer and all the rest will fall into place. This beer will engage you, surprising you with its flavour and change your previous perceptions. This beer varies from person to person; there is no universal beer that everyone will love, after all everyone's tastes are different. But that's why we're here, to help you find that beer and start you on your own 'Journey of Beer'.

Once you take the first steps you will be surprised by what's ahead. Beer can let you travel the world in a glass providing a sense of place. Ever wondered what summer feels like in Belgium? Or winter in Moscow? Well there are beers that can take you there.

Of course a whole new world of flavours will present themselves! From light and grassy to rich and roasty, sweet to tart, tropical to Baltic. You will find yourself describing beers in ways you never thought you could (ever thought you would want to drink a beer described as 'barnyardy'?).

But like any journey you don't start at the end, you have to work towards it. Appreciation for some styles takes time, many are designed to be challenging but persist with it and you will be rewarded; and by the time you finish the journey, you might just find yourself right back where you started, but this time with a whole new appreciation for it. So go on, why not try something new?

Welcome to the journey of beer. Remember you will never try them all, but that's not what it's about.

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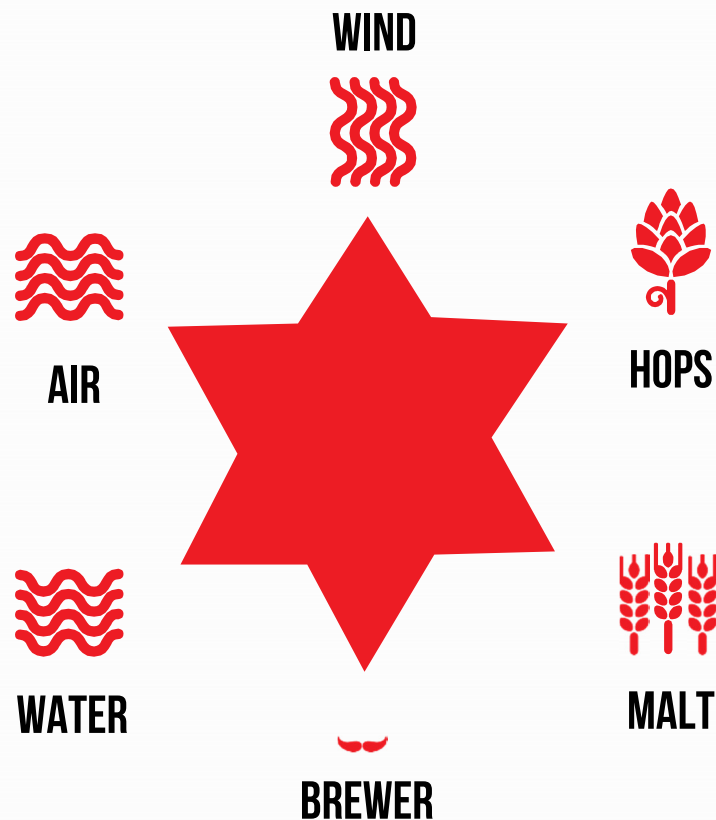
2.

OUR EMBLEM

In history the hexagonal star, or brewer's star, represented several things apart from a religious faith. Firstly, it symbolised purity. Brewers wanted to declare that their beer was pure and free of additives and adjuncts.

The star could also be found as a tapping sign outside taverns. To indicate the potential customers that food and drink was available inside, houses and taverns needed to be marked with distinct symbols such as the hexagram

In the middle ages, its use was also seen as a protection symbol against bad luck, demons, weapons and fire. Shielding from demons was quite important for brewers. When a brew turned sour, these spirit creatures were usually blamed.



The brewer's star is our emblem and represents what we stand for. It is your assurance that at Beer DeLuxe, you will find carefully selected beers that are pure to their style, and free of unnecessary stuff. All accompanied by perfectly matched beer food.

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3.

LAGER & PILSNER

The first stop on the journey through beer begins with something you likely already know quite well; lager has after all grown to become the everyman beer for the masses. Originating from the German word lagern, meaning to store, lager styles are brewed using bottom-fermenting yeasts at cold temperatures and are subject to several weeks of conditioning before consumption in order to produce a light, clean and clear beer style. Made mainly with malted barley, but some may use corn or rice grains, you can generally expect some sweet citrus notes that play around with light malt characters. With such light flavour and character lagers are often looked at being the true test of the ability of a good brewer; being such fine and delicate beers with little to hide any flaws behind.

Variations of the traditional Pale Lager style have evolved since its origin to include beers with darker colours and stronger malt flavourings but for many the pinnacle style of lager was made back in 1842, in the Bohemian town of Plzen (now part of Czech Republic) when the first Pilsner was brewed. At the time the only beer available was deemed unsatisfactory by the locals who dumped a total of 36 barrels of it down their streets in demonstration of their dissatisfaction. The city council required an alternative and entrusted Bavarian Brewer Josef Groll to produce the solution. The outcome was Pilsner Urquell; a light coloured and clear beer with a strong defining bitter and spicy hop character (most notably that of the Czech grown Saaz hop). The beer met the approval of the locals and heralded of things to come. German brewers in fear of people drinking Czech beer over their own then created their own Pilsner style and the Munich Helles Lager (meaning bright), both demonstrating some of the same hop characters but only more subdued.

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LAGER STYLES

BIRRA MORETTI \$9

(4.6%) 330ml Italy

SAMUEL ADAMS BOSTON LAGER \$10

(4.8%) 355ml USA

ZYWIEC PREMIUM \$9.5

(5.6%) 330ml Poland

BURLEIGH BIG HEAD (NO CARB BEER) \$10

(4.2%) 330ml Burleigh, QLD

QUILMES \$9

(4.9%) 340ml Argentina

ASAHI \$9

(5.0%) 330ml Japan

PERONI NASTRO AZZURO \$9.5

(5.1%) 330ml Italy

HEINEKEN \$9.5

(5.0%) 330ml Holland

3 RAVENS THORNBURY LAGER \$10

(4.9%) 375ml Thornbury, VIC

MOON DOG LOVE TAP \$9.5

(5%) 330ml Richmond, VIC

BROOKLYN LAGER \$10

(5.2%) 355ml USA

ALHAMBRA RESERVA 1925 \$9.5

(6.4%) 330ml Spain

TIGER \$9.5

(5%) 330ml India

BARROW BOYS STORMY \$9

(4.7%) 330ml Mildura, VIC



PILSNER STYLES

HAWKERS PILSNER \$10

(5%) 330ml Reservoir, VIC

MOO BREW PILSNER \$11.5

(5.0%) 330ml Berridale, TAS

PILSENER URQUELL \$9.5

(4.4%) 330ml Czech Republic

TUATARA MOT EUREKA PILSNER \$10

(5%) 330ml New Zealand

VICTORY PRIMA PILS \$10

(5.3%) 355ml USA

OSCAR BLUES MAMA'S LITTLE YELLA PILS \$10

(5.3%) 355ml USA

BALTER PILSNER \$10

(4.9%) 375ml Currumbin, QLD

TRUMER PILS \$11

(4.9%) 330ml Austria

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5. BOCK

The Bock style originated during medieval times in Northern Bavaria in the town of Einbeck where monasteries would brew stronger and heavier beers to act as sustenance during Lenten fasts believing that they would provide a spiritual cleanse. The literal translation for Bock is 'Goat', stemming from bock beer formerly only being brewed during the sign of Capricorn (who's symbol is a Goat) for the coming of better times in the summer months ahead.

To style bock beers are rich and malty lagers with a deep amber or reddish hue, Doppelbock beers (meaning double bock) are even stronger and richer yet with ABV's typically around 7% but can reach as high as 13%! Bocks with more hop presence and lighter colour are known as Maibocks (see Rogue Dead Guy Ale) and are equally flavoursome. The Weizenbock is a strong wheat-based bock style that are fruity and refreshing while packing a powerful punch (see Weihenstephan Vitus).



ROGUE DEAD GUY ALE \$12.5

(6.6%) 355ml USA

BREWDOG ZEITGEIST \$10

(4.7%) 330ml Scotland

SCHLENKERLER MARZEN \$13.5

(5.4%) 500ml Germany

WEIHENSTEPHANER VITUS WEIZENBOCK \$16

(7.7%) 500ml Germany

WEIHENSTEPHANER KORBINIAN \$15.5

(7.4%) 500ml Germany

SCHNEIDER WEISSE AVENTINUS EISBOCK \$16.5

(12%) 330ml Germany

PAULANER SALVATOR DOPPLEBOCK \$13

(7.9%) 330ml Germany

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6.

WHEAT BEERS, BERLINER WEISSE & GOSE

German in origin, wheat beers (*heffeweizens*) were made as a lighter colour alternative to the beers available at the time giving them the name 'White' beers. Brewed to the strict purity law's of Germany's *Reinheitsgebot* (brewing law), wheat beers are made from 50-65% malted wheat and exhibit strong banana and clove flavours. Their appearance is cloudy with a more pronounced yeast character than their clearer contemporaries *Kristallweizens*, which are filtered versions of the same beer and therefore straw golden in colour. *Dunkelweisse* beers are dark wheat beers with hazy bodies. Sour wheat beers, known as a *Berliner Weisse*, also exist and are tart and refreshing with low alcohol content and can often have the addition of salt in which case they are known as a *Gose*.

Belgian wheat beers (known as 'White Ales' or 'Witbier') differ from German wheats mainly through the addition of *gruit* (herb based mixture) as a substitute for hops to provide bitterness and flavour and also oats to provide a smoother mouth feel. The outcome is beer with clear herbal and spicy qualities from adjuncts such as coriander, juniper and orange peel.



WEIHENSTEPHANER HEFEWEISSBIER \$14

(5.4%) 500ml Germany

ERDINGER KRISTALLKLAR \$13.5

(5.3%) 500ml Germany

FRANZISKANER HEFE-WEISSE DUNKEL \$13.5

(5.0%) 500ml Germany

BLUE MOON \$10

(5.4%) 330ml USA

BLANCHE DE NAMUR \$10

(4.5%) 330ml Belgium

TWO BIRDS TACO \$10

(5.2%) 330ml Spotswood, VIC



SIERRA NEVADA OTRA VEZ CACTUS & GRAPEFRUIT GOSE \$10

(4.5%) 355ml USA

BOATROCKER MISS PINKY \$10

(3.3%) 330ml Braeside, VIC

MAGIC ROCK SALTY KISS GOOSEBERRY GOSE \$10

(4.1%) 330ml England

BOATROCKER MITTE \$22

(3.5%) 500ml Braeside, VIC

8 WIRED HIPPY BERLINER WEISSE \$20

(4%) 500ml New Zealand

BOATROCKER ORANGE SHERBERT \$30

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7.

GOLDEN ALES & PALE ALES

Beer is split into two main branches, lager and ale with the defining quality between them being the yeast used in fermentation. Ales, the older brother of the two, are made with top-fermenting yeasts that work at warmer temperatures where as lagers use bottom-fermenting yeasts at cooler temperatures and for longer periods. Ales generally are far vaster in flavour than lagers and have a broader range in character.

Golden /blond ales mark the first stop for ales in the 'Journey of Beer'. The original of this style was the Kölsch golden ale made in Cologne, Germany which shared many similarities to pale lagers; both being clear golden in colour, balanced and not too complex, but clean, crisp and highly refreshing. Golden Ale's today can offer similar flavours but many modern versions splash out with big fruity hop characters to boot.

Pale ale's trace back to the English city of Burton-upon-Trent and have two widely recognised subclasses - English and American, although many others do exist. English styles have a firm bitterness and a earthy and buttery malt character (see Timothy Taylors Landlord) where as American styles have more hop intensity making them fruitier and bitter with huge hop aromas (see Little Creature's Pale Ale). The original American Pale Ale is the Sierra Nevada Pale Ale which was first conceived back in 1981 and went on to become a pioneer in the world of beer. It introduced Americans to something other than macro American Pale Lagers and inspiring the whole microbrewery movement the world over. And incidentally what is now known as craft beer. Not a bad effort!

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MOUNTAIN GOAT STEAM ALE \$9.5

(4.5%) 330ml Richmond, VIC

4 PINES KOLSCH \$9

(4.7%) 330ml Brookvale, NSW

MOUNTAIN GOAT SUMMER ALE \$9.5

(4.7%) 330ml Richmond, VIC

STONE & WOOD PACIFIC ALE \$9.5

(4.4%) 330ml Byron Bay, QLD

COOPERS SPARKLING ALE \$9

(5.8%) 375ml Regency Park, SA

KAIJU! KRUSH \$10

(4.7%) 375ml Dandenong, VIC

OSKAR BLUES DALE'S PALE ALE \$12

(6.5%) 355ml USA

VENOM GOLDEN ALE \$9

(4.8%) 330ml Brunswick, VIC

NAIL VPA \$12

(6.5%) 330ml Bassendean, WA

MAGIC ROCK HIGH WIRE WITH GRAPEFRUIT \$12

(5.5%) 330ml England

MOO BREW PALE ALE \$10

(4.9%) 375ml Berridale, TAS



MAGIC ROCK INHALER \$12.5

(4.5%) 330ml England

PANHEAD SUPERCHARGER APA \$10

(5.7%) 330ml New Zealand

SIERRA NEVADA PALE ALE \$10

(5.6%) 355ml USA

PIRATE LIFE PALE ALE \$10

(5.4%) 330ml Adelaide, SA

BALTER XPA \$10

(5%) 375ml Currumbin, QLD

LIBERTY YAKIMA MONSTER \$11

(6%) 330ml New Zealand

FERAL HOP HOG \$10

(5.8%) 330ml Swan Valley, WA

LITTLE CREATURES PALE ALE \$9.5

(5.1%) 330ml Fremantle, WA

TIMOTHY TAYLOR'S PALE ALE \$14

(4.0%) 500ml England

ALESMITH SAN DIEGO PALE ALE .394 \$12

(6%) 330ml USA

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9.

INDIA

PALE ALES

Despite what the name implies, India Pale Ales are not derived from India. Instead their origin can be traced back to the 1700's when the British sought out to create their global empire and expanded out in colonisation. Of course soldiers, traders and sailors could not be expected to do such tasks without beer (it was a working man's right in these times), but they were faced with the problem of beer turning foul over such long journey's. Alas a solution was found! To solve the challenges of keeping beer fresh and palatable, brewers upped the alcohol content and increased the hop regimen of the Pale Ale's they were brewing for export at the time. Reason being that aside from what hops impart in flavour, they were initially used in beer for their qualities of being a natural preservative (like alcohol) keeping beer fresher for longer. The outcome was the birth of a unique beer style with strong bitterness and floral hop character dubbed the 'India Pale Ale', referring to its export trade.

The style went on to be developed and refined over time to become the IPA's we know today. West Coast American breweries are largely responsible for the evolution, pushing the boundaries of how hoppy a beer can be. Brewers are known to over indulge in their love affair with hops intentionally creating unbalanced beers with a overbearing, yet for many, delicious hop character.

In a world of contradictions, the flavour and aroma created by hops that make IPA's so bold have very little longevity and will dissipate relatively fast. Therefore when drinking hop forward beers, fresh is best. Breweries will go to great lengths to ensure that there IPA's are only drank fresh, some such as San Diego's Stone Brewing only give their beers a 90 day life span from the date it is brewed to be drank to ensure the beer is enjoyed to its full potential. Others will only use hops picked fresh at harvest meaning the beers are seasonal and limited in release, and beer revolutionaries Sierra Nevada have went further yet and distilled fresh hop oils from hops still on the vines to provide a fresh hop quality year round (see Sierra Nevada Hop Hunter)!

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BREWDOG PUNK IPA \$10
(5.6%) 330ml Scotland

SIERRA NEVADA TORPEDO EXTRA IPA \$11.5
(7.2%) 355ml USA

KAIJU! AFTERMATH DOUBLE IPA \$14
(9.1%) 375ml Prahran, VIC

FIXATION THE FIX \$18.5
(8.2%) 500ml Byron Bay, QLD

4 PINES IN SEASON IPA \$11.5
(6.3%) 375ml Brookvale, NSW

ANDERSON VALLEY HOP OTTIN' IPA \$11
(7%) 355ml USA

HOP NATION THE CHOP \$12
(7%) 330ml Footscray, VIC

GOLDEN ROAD POINT THE WAY \$10
(5.9%) 355ml USA

YEASTIE BOYS GUNNAMATTA \$13.5
(6.5%) 330ml New Zealand

FERAL KARMA CITRA \$10
(5.8%) 330ml Swan Valley, WA

BREWDOG JACK HAMMER IPA \$13
(7.2%) 330ml Scotland

EPIC HOP ZOMBIE \$16
(8.5%) 330ml New Zealand

BREWDOG ELVIS JUICE \$12
(6.5%) 330ml Scotland



HERETIC EVIL TWIN \$14
(6.8%) 330ml USA

STONE IPA \$12
(6.9%) 330ml USA

GARAGE PROJECT DEATH FROM ABOVE \$25
(7.5%) 650ml New Zealand

8 WIRED HOP WIRED IPA \$13.5
(7.3%) 330ml New Zealand

PIRATE LIFE MOSAIC IPA \$19
(7%) 500ml Hindmarsh, SA

PIRATE LIFE DOUBLE IPA \$20
(8.8%) 500ml Hindmarsh, SA

PIRATE LIFE IPA \$12.5
(6.8%) 355ml Hindmarsh, SA

BALTER IPA \$11
(5%) 375ml Currumbin, QLD

MODUS OPERANDI FORMER TENANT \$19
(7.8%) 500ml Mona Vale, NSW

MORNINGTON HOP CULTURE \$9.5
(4.9%) 330ml Mornington Peninsula, VIC

GOLDEN ROAD WOLF AMONG WEEDS \$16
(8%) 473ml USA

8 WIRED COSMIC CHAOS SOUR BLACK IPA \$25
(7.5%) 500ml New Zealand

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11.

REDS, AMBER BROWNS & ESBS

Red and amber ales are collected together in a fairly loose definition based upon their colour which is indicative of the malt profile. This leaves a large space in what to expect with taste. English style red/ ambers are generally malt driven with a caramel and toffee flavour base, while American styles will also exhibit these flavours along with a big hop presence showing more fruity character in flavour and aroma. A similar comparison can be made for Brown ales, English styles being creamy and nutty and American styles being bitter and potentially more aromatic from the hops.

ESB's (meaning Extra Special Bitters) are English in heritage and are comparable somewhat to Amber ales but with darker coloured bodies, more bitterness and stronger malt flavours. By modern standards, ESB's are really not all that bitter but are a fine balance between malt and hop!



- DAINTON RED EYE RYE \$10**
(5%) 330ml Carrum Downs, VIC
- HOP NATION THE BUZZ \$10**
(6.5%) 330ml Footscray, VIC
- BREWDOG 5AM SAINT \$10**
(5%) 330ml Scotland
- KAIJU! HOPPED OUT RED \$12**
(6.5%) 330ml Prahran, VIC
- NEW BELGIUM FAT TIRE \$10.5**
(5.2%) 375ml USA



- MORNINGTON BROWN ALE \$10**
(5%) 330ml Red Hill, VIC
- ROGUE HAZELNUT BROWN NECTAR \$11**
(6.0%) 355ml USA
- 4 PINES CHERRY COCONUT BROWN ALE \$16**
(5.5%) 500ml Brookvale, NSW
- TWO BIRDS SUNSET ALE \$9.5**
(4.6%) 330ml Spotswood, VIC

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12.

PORTERS & STOUTS

Darker beers can scare the unacquainted. At first glance they can seem menacing and staunch, looking like a brew fit for only Oden himself! But understanding the flavours and character of the beer will breakdown the tough exterior giving way to the rich and delicate flavours that lie within. By this stage you are now regarded as a 'Explorer', willing to take on the more challenging beer styles.

Porters were the choice tippie for transportation workers (hence the name Porter) during the Industrial Revolution. Formerly with higher alcohol than most modern Porters, they were known as either X or XX depending on their strength. Porters XX went on to become Stout-Porters, and then finally just Stouts. To taste, Stouts are strong robust vicious black ales with characters evident of heavily roasted malt. Porters are subsequently the milder and subtler older brother to the Stout, where black malts would be used for colour as opposed to roasted ones making beer with a heavy yet smooth body.

Both have many variants in style and flavour, some fruity and sweet, some dry and some creamy. Adjuncts are commonly added to create different flavours and mouth feels such as chocolate, coffee, oats and milk sugar.

Despite their bellowing taste and body, Stout beers historically struggled to last long voyages to foreign pastures limiting consumption through export. This led to the birth of the 'Foreign Extra Stout', a beer style that in a fashion similar to IPA's is brewed to a higher alcohol content (expect around 7%) and with more hops for their preservative qualities. In the 1700's English breweries would ship similar Stout beer to the Baltic area that boasted alcohol volumes as high as 8-11% which would later be coined Russian Imperial Stout's after the Russian High Council were found to be particularly fond of such beer. Modern breweries not to be overshadowed by those of the past have ventured into making Stouts with alcohol contents well beyond 11%, with the highest brewed beer at the time of writing sitting at a whopping 68%!

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FOUNDERS PORTER \$11.5

(6.5%) 355ml USA

HOLGATE TEMPTRESS PORTER \$11

(6.0%) 330ml Woodend, VIC

SIERRA NEVADA STOUT \$10

(5.8%) 355ml USA

YOUNGS DOUBLE CHOCOLATE \$10

(5.2%) 330ml England

BELCHING BEAVER PEANUT BUTTER MILK STOUT \$14

(5.3%) 375ml USA

DESCHUTES BLACK BUTTE \$11

(5.2%) 355ml USA

CLOWN SHOES CHOCOLATE SOMBRERO \$15

(9%) 330ml USA

DESCHUTES OBSIDIAN \$13.5

(6.4%) 355ml USA

**MAGIC ROCK COMMON GROUNDS TRIPLE COFFEE
PORTER \$12.5**

(5.4%) 330ml England



HARGREAVES HILL FOREIGN EXTRA STOUT \$10

(6.7%) 330ml Steel Creek, VIC

COURAGE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL STOUT \$14.5

(10%) 275ml England

FERAL BORIS \$14

(9.1%) 330ml Swan Valley, WA

8 WIRED ISTOUT \$25

(10.5%) 500ml New Zealand

LA SIRENE PRALINE \$35

(6%) 500ml Alphington, VIC

BREWDOG TACTICAL NUCLEAR PENGUIN \$200

(32%) 330ml Scotland

8 WIRED BUMAYE \$40

(16%) 500ml New Zealand

ALESMITH SPEEDWAY STOUT \$35

(12%) 471ml USA

EPIC EPICUREAN COFFEE & FIG \$40

(8%) 750ml New Zealand

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14.

SCOTCH ALES, BARLEYWINES, AMERICA STRONG ALES & OLD ALES

Scotch ales (or 'a Wee Heavy' as known in its native land) and barleywines are two similar styles yet with defining differences between them. Both are characterised by their high alcohol content (expect between 7- 9% for Scotch ales and often upward of 10% for barleywines), deep copper to brown colour and a full bodied warming feel comparable to spirits. The high alcohol traditionally is coupled with sweet caramel malt, a bittersweet aspect and the intensity and fluid gravity of a wine and its ability to age well. American strong ale's are best described as a conglomeration of just about everything. They carry a heavy malt bill and high alcohol similar to barleywines but also the hop character of a hugely hopped double IPA. Old ales (also referred to as 'Stock Ales') have no strict definitions but are generally robustly malty, near jet black in colour with fruity notes of raisins and blackcurrants and sharp alcohol esters.

★ SCOTCH ALES

OSKAR BLUES OLD CHUB \$12
(8%) 355ml, USA

RED HILL TRUFFLE SCOTCH ALE \$14
(5.6%) 330ml, Red Hill South, VIC

★ BARLEYWINES

HOLGATE BEELZEBUB JEWELS 2011 \$60
(12%) 750ml Woodend, VIC

MOUNTAIN GOAT BARLEYWINE 2016 \$65
(11.3%) 750ml Richmond, VIC

★ AMERICAN STRONG ALES

**STONE ARROGANT BASTARD BOURBON BARREL -
BOURBON WHISKEY BARREL \$16**
(7.9%) 330ml USA

**BREWDOG SHIPWRECK: BREWDOG
VS BALLAST POINT \$36**
(13.8%) 330ml Scotland

★ OLD ALES

THEAKSTONS OLD PECULIAR \$14
(5.6%) 500ml England

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15. BELGIAN STYLES

The Belgian section of the journey is for those that have become well versed in beer but are searching for something more than a little bit different, and here for many lie the more challenging beer styles. With over 180 breweries ranging from boutique to MACRO Belgium offers a vast array of beers, but where they have truly come into their own is in making beers perhaps best described as 'quirky', with something uniquely 'Belgian' about them.

To put it in perspective, they are the Ying to Germany's Yang. Where German beers are made with strict purity laws, Belgian breweries historically have never had such constraints. Brewers have embellished in their freedom and long opted towards yeast strains regarded, for the lack of a better word, as 'dirty' for the unconventional flavours they create. These yeast strains can create flavours out of place in many traditional ale's but are responsible for what make Belgium's finest so unique and also heavily responsible for changing perception on what beer can be. Beers will be layered in flavour with mystery and complexity; often bottle conditioned or re-fermented pouring with a champagne-like effervescence. Appreciation of these beers is vast with breweries all over the world paying homage through creating their own interpretations of classic Belgian styles.

The beers listed below vary vastly from each other in colour and flavour and cannot simply be defined all in one. Expect beers that are thought provoking, ranging in flavour from fruity to spicy, roasty to grassy, barnyardy and dry, or even sour and tart with everything else in between.



BOATROCKER SAISON DU BATEAU \$11

(6.4%) 330ml Braeside, VIC

LEFFE BLONDE \$12.5

(6.6%) 330ml Belgium

DUVEL \$14.5

(8.5%) 330ml Belgium

LA SIRENE SAISON \$14.5

(6.5%) 375ml Alphington, VIC

EXIT SAISON \$12

(6.2%) 375ml Dandenong, VIC

DUPONT SAISON \$13

(6.5%) 330ml Belgium

SIERRA NEVADA OVILA SAISON \$15.5

(7.5%) 375ml USA

BOATROCKER TRIPLE \$16

(9.6%) 330ml Braeside, VIC



**PRAIRIE ARTISAN ALE STANDARD
HOPPY FARMHOUSE ALE \$15**

(5.6%) 330ml USA

JESTER KING DAS WUNDERKIND! \$48

(4.5%) 750ml USA

KWAK \$14

(8%) 330ml Belgium

MURRAY'S GRAND CRU \$14

(8.8%) 330ml Port Stephens, NSW

TRIPLE KARMELIET \$15

(8%) 330ml Belgium

DELIRIUM TREMEMS \$17

(8.5%) 330ml Belgium

LA SIRENE FARMHOUSE RED \$14.5

(6.5%) 375ml Alphington, VIC

IST. BERNARDUS ABT. 12 \$16

(10.5%) 330ml Belgium

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16. TRAPPIST

In the Six Century, Saint Benedict of Italy instructed by the Latin Rule of 'ora et labora' (prayer & work) to encourage self-sufficiency within monasteries, where monks would brew and sell beer to support themselves and the local community. Beer brewed by monks following the commandments of 'ora et labora' is today recognised as Trappist beer as long as it holds true to the three commandments of St Benedict. The first commandment being that the beer is strictly brewed by actual Trappist monks or under their supervision in a Monastery, the second that any surplus profit from selling the beer is put into supporting local communities and the third being that monks must always prioritise prayer over work, a challenge for many with such great demand for their beer.

With such strict guidelines only ten breweries can legally label their beer under the name and each proudly wears the stamp of it, six of whom are Belgian (Orval, Chimay, Westvleteren, Rochefort, Westmalle and Achel), two Dutch (La Trappe & Zundert), one Austrian (Engelszell) and one American (Spencer). In 1997 the International Trappist Association was founded to prevent other breweries from promoting their beer as Trappist and now breweries producing ales in the same style, or under license from religious communities, must call their brews Abbey Ales.

Trappist beers are traditional Belgian styles ranging from Blondes to Brown ales, through to Dubbels and Triples and are all bottle-conditioned. They generally exhibit strong fruit character of different flavours depending on the style; rich dark fruit for the darker styles and lighter tropical fruits for the lighter styles.



CHIMAY BLANCHE \$14.5

(8.0%) 330ml Belgium

CHIMAY ROUGE \$13

(7.0%) 330ml Belgium

CHIMAY BLEUE \$15

(9.0%) 330ml Belgium

CHIMAY GRANDE RÉSERVE \$30

(9.0%) 750ml Belgium

ROCHEFORT TRAPPIST '8' \$17

(9.2%) 330ml Belgium

ROCHEFORT TRAPPIST '10' \$18.5

(11.9%) 330ml Belgium



WESTMALLE TRIPLE \$17

(9.5%) 330ml Belgium

LA TRAPPE BLOND \$12

(6.5%) 330ml Belgium

LA TRAPPE DUBBEL \$13.5

(7%) 330ml Belgium

LA TRAPPE QUADRUPEL \$16

(10%) 330ml Belgium

ORVAL \$16

(6.2%) 330ml Belgium

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17.

BARREL AGED BEER

Barrel ageing beer may be a new concept to many but it has been common course throughout brewing history. Brewing is now done mostly in steel or copper vessels but before such resources were available wooden barrels were used for ageing, storing and transporting beer. The switch to steel came from developments in brewing technology and the many challenges presented in using wooden barrels. Now when beers are stored in barrels it is not of necessity but of the intention that the beer will gain in character from the barrel itself, with the unique flavours soaked into the barrels passing onto the beer. The most common types of barrels used for this are oak, wine (red or white), whiskey and even tequila. With oak barrels expect the body of the beer to thicken (much like an oaked chardonnay) while also bearing strong flavours of oak; red wine barrel aged beer will show strong red wine tannins; white wine barrels can add a lactic kick and whisky barrels can add hints of toffee and vanilla (typically from Bourbon) or smoke (from peated Scottish whiskies). The amount of time the beer spends ageing in barrels can range from 3 months to 2 years depending on the desired flavour. Many barrel aged beers will be blended before consumption to balance and round out flavour; the process of which is an art form in itself. Ultimately, the beer will come out more complex than the base beer that entered the barrel and can create an unforgettable drinking experience.



BREWDOG BLACK JACQUES - RED WINE BARREL \$30

(11.1%) 330ml Scotland

**DESCHUTES BLACK BUTTE XXVI - BOURBON BARREL
\$65**

(10.2%) 650ml USA

RODENBACH VINTAGE - OAK BARREL \$52

(7%) 750ml Belgium

**MIKKELLER 'ITS ALIVE' LYCHEE -
WHITE WINE BARREL (WITH LYCHEE) \$32**

(8%) 375ml Belgium

LIEFMANS GOUDENBAND - OAK BARRELS \$12

(8%) 330ml Belgium



BOATROCKER RAMJET - WHISKY BARREL \$26

(13.6%) 330ml Braeside, VIC

DAINTON SKELETORS STOUT - RED WINE BARREL \$28

(6.4%) 500ml Carrum Downs, VIC

STONE ARROGANT BASTARD BOURBON BARREL \$16

(7.9%) 330ml USA

8 WIRED 2016 BARREL AGED WILD FEIJOA \$35

(6.7%) 500ml New Zealand

**8 WIRED LORD OF THE ATLAS OAK AGED BARLEY WINE
\$40**

(12%) 500ml New Zealand

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18.

LAMBIC, FRUIT & WILD BEER

This chapter marks the final stop in the journey of beer and also the most challenging one yet. Lambic beers are traditionally from the Pajottenland of Belgium found in the Senne River Valley or Brussels (Cantillon Brewery). They are brewed through the art of spontaneous fermentation, where instead of using traditional ale or lager yeast unfermented young beer is stored in large open vats where wild and naturally occurring yeast strains ferment the beer over time. After up to 3 years of maturation the end product will be blended with younger versions of the same beer to make it palatable. This form of fermentation means the character of the beer comes from the yeast residing in the air and therefore the flavour is unique to each brewery. For this reason the breweries cannot be altered or cleaned for fear it will disrupt their unique yeast strains and possibly alter the fermentation process. The brewery equipment is therefore never truly cleaned and sanitized and the fundamentals of the brewery are never altered as they too contain the microbial flora that makes the brew unique. Another seemingly outlandish trait of Lambic beer is the prerequisite that any hops used in brewing must have been aged for 3 years minimum so that they do not impart any flavour or bitterness and act solely as a preservative.

A common Lambic style is the Gueuze which consists of a blend of 1 year, 2 year and 3 year old beer blended in different ratios. The younger portion of the beer will add carbonation while the older part will add depth and flavour producing a beer that to style is very dry, bubbly and tart. Lambic beers can often contain fresh fruit (or fruit syrups and sugars) to flavour the beer that are added once fermentation has begun. The most common examples of these include kriek (cherries), framboise (raspberry) but also cassis (blackcurrant) and peaches (peche) amongst others. Fruit beer also exists outside of Lambic styles, where traditional ales and lagers are complimented with the addition of fresh fruit (see Founders Rubaeaus).

Wild and Sour ales are beers brewed with traditional ale yeasts and are later contaminated with souring bacteria or yeast strains– most typically Lactobacillus or Brettanomyces. These beers can exhibit the same level of acidity found in some Lambics but also other complexities from the addition of the wild bacteria.

PLEASE REMEMBER!!!

The global demand for Lambic beer far exceeds the rate at which it is made. As you know the brewing process can take several years and therefore the supply of these beers can vary greatly. Below is a list of what we TRY to keep in stock, so please don't be disappointed (or huffy) if we don't have exactly what is listed below. As soon as something is unavailable we do our very best to find a substitute to take its place until it is available again.

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LINDEMANS CASSIS \$16

(3.5%) 375ml Belgium

LINDEMANS FRAMBOISE \$16

(2.5%) 375ml Belgium

LINDEMANS GUEUZE CUVÉE RENÉE \$16.5

(5%) 375ml Belgium

LINDEMANS KRIEK \$16

(3.5%) 375ml Belgium

BOON FRAMBOISE \$17

(5%) 375ml Belgium

BOON OUDE KRIEK \$18

(6.5%) 375ml Belgium

BOON OUDE GEUZE \$19

(7%) 375ml Belgium

BOATROCKER YVONNE \$20

(6.5%) 500ml Braeside, VIC

NØGNE Ø WILD HORIZON \$19

(8%) 330ml Norway

3 FONTEINEN ZWET.BE \$21

(7%) 330ml Belgium

3 FONTEINEN OUDDE GUEUZE \$55

(6%) 750ml Belgium

RODENBACH GRAND CRU \$12.5

(6%) 330ml Belgium

RODENBACH CARACTÈRE ROUGE \$55

(7%) 750ml Belgium

DE STRUISE YPRES FLANDERS OUDE BRUIN \$36

(7%) 500ml Belgium

3 RAVENS WILD RED ALE \$45

(6.7%) 750ml Thornbury, VIC

LA SIRENE WILD SAISON \$15.5

(6.5%) 375ml Alphington, VIC

ALMANAC & STILLWATER BLUEBERRY JACK \$28

(6.75%) 375ml USA

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20. CELLARED BEER

Much like beer can develop when stored in a barrel it can also develop when stored in a bottle. When left over long periods of time (1-2 years or longer) it is known as cellaring and allows for beer to evolve and transform in character. Much like cellaring wine, this process is generally done either out of interest for the consumer or out of necessity to allow the beer an opportunity to refine itself and evolve.

What allows for the beer to develop is the presence of live yeast which continue the process of fermentation in the bottle, therefore when left over a period of time develop and mature the product and ultimately create an evolution in flavour. Beer containing live yeast is known as 'Bottle Conditioned'. For beers that are bellowing in character and nature ageing provides an opportunity for the beer to really come together, allowing different flavours to seamlessly complement each other rather than compete with one another. For high alcohol beers (think 10%+) cellaring will offer a chance for any harsh burning ethanol flavours to smooth out bringing the other flavours to the forefront.

But do remember! Cellaring is not for all bottle conditioned beers; low alcohol and hop driven beers will not have what it takes to hold up over time and will only deteriorate in quality. It is not uncommon for breweries to recommend cellaring beer and provide 'Best After' dates based on when they believe the beer is optimal for drinking (see Stone Enjoy After), while others will condition the beer themselves not releasing it until they believe it has fully matured and is ready for consumption (see Boatrocker Adventus).

It is essential for beer to be cared for in this time. They must be kept within 10-15 degrees Celsius with little fluctuation to allow for ideal maturation conditions and they also must never come into contact with light otherwise 'skunking' may occur. But first and foremost you need a healthy share of will power to resist drinking the beer while it cellars! Below is a collection of beers we have carefully chosen to cellar and all the while resisted our urges to drink, some because we felt they would benefit from it and some out of interest. Either way you are sure to find something special.



BROOKLYN BLACK OPS \$90

(10.5%) 750ml USA

BREWDOG DOG B \$35

(15.1%) 330ml Scotland



STONE ENJOY AFTER 07.04.16 \$50

(7%) 750ml USA

SIERRA NEVADA BARREL AGED BIGFOOT \$65

(11.6%) 750ml USA

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21.

LOW ALCOHOL & GLUTEN FREE

Lower alcohol beers are often the choice tippie for someone trying to avoid overindulging, but this doesn't necessarily mean missing out on flavour. In European countries people have been enjoying flavoursome low alcohol beer for years and now many breweries the world over are creating modern beer styles at lower percentages with as much flavour as possible making exciting and enjoyable beers at sensible alcohol levels.



LOW ALCOHOL

ERDINGER WEISSBIER ALKOHOLFREI \$7

(0.4%) 330ml Germany

CASCADE PREMIUM LIGHT \$7

(2.6%) 355ml Hobart, TAS

GRAND RIDGE ALMIGHTY LIGHT \$7

(2.7%) 330ml Mirboo North, VIC

LITTLE CREATURES ROGERS BEER \$7.5

(3.8%) 330ml Fremantle, WA

STONE & WOOD GARDEN ALE \$8

(3.9%) 330ml Byron Bay, QLD



GLUTEN FREE

ST. PETERS GLUTEN FREE \$14

(4.2%) 500ml UK

O'BRIEN PALE ALE \$10

(4.5%) 330ml Ballarat, VIC

O'BRIEN BROWN ALE \$10

(4.5%) 330ml Ballarat, VIC

O'BRIEN LAGER \$10

(4.5%) 330ml Ballarat, VIC

WILDE PALE ALE \$10

(4.5%) 330ml Newcastle, NSW

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22. CIDER & GINGER BEER

The growth of cider correlates with the growth of apple trees migrating across Europe and Asia with the earliest trace of cider dating back to 55BC when the Romans ventured North into England and found the local Kentish villagers enjoying the apple based beverage. Ciders popularity was largely boosted by it being a safer alternative to water at the time which would generally carry many diseases. But by 9th century AD it was a well established drink across Europe and in England in particular where it was common for every farm to have its own orchard and press. The South of England, France and Spain are largely credited for perfecting it into the product you see available today.

★ CIDER

LITTLE CREATURES PIPSQUEAK \$10

(5.2%) 330ml Fremantle

CHEEKY RASCAL STRAWBERRY & APPLE CIDER \$10

(8%) 330ml Mornington, VIC

NAPOLEAN PEAR \$9.5

(4.9%) 330ml Yarra Valley

WILLIE SMITHS ORGANIC DRY APPLE \$12.5

(5.4%) 330ml Huon Valley, TAS

WILLIE SMITHS BONE DRY APPLE CIDER \$12.5

(6.9%) 330ml Huon Valley, TAS

★ GINGER BEER

BROOKVALE UNION GINGER BEER \$10

(4%) 330ml Manly, NSW

ROYAL JAMAICAN \$11

(4.4%) 330ml Jamaica

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23.

BEER STYLES

ABBEY BEER

Originally a beer brewed by monks in a monastery, the term now applies to beers from brewers who have acquired an abbey's rights. Abbey beer is often strong, top-fermented ale (i.e. Leffe).

ALE

*Beers distinguished by use of top-fermenting yeast strains, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. This yeast performs at warmer temperatures than those used to brew lager beer, and their by-products are more evident in taste and aroma. Fruitiness and esters are common ale characteristics.*

ALTBIER OR ALT

A copper-coloured German pale ale style that originated in Düsseldorf. The name literally means old beer, referring to the pre-lager brewing method of using a warm top-fermenting yeast and darker malts. Over time the Alt yeast adjusted to lower temperatures, and the Alt brewers would store or lager the beer after fermentation, leading to a cleaner, crisper beer than is the norm for an ale.

AMBER

Any top or bottom fermented beer having an amber colour, that is, between pale and dark.

BARLEY WINE

A British-style, very strong ale ranging from 8-10 % alc.

BIÈRE DE GARDE

Rustic, malty and strong French-style ale.

BITTER

Highly hopped British-style ale.

BLACK LAGER

A bottom-fermented dark beer. They get their dark color from the use of particularly dark-roasted malts. Also known as Schwarzbier in Germany.

BOCK

A strong, dark German lager, usually brewed for the spring season. See also Doppelbock.

BROWN ALE

A mild, top fermented brown beer lightly hopped and flavoured with roasted caramel malt.

CRAFT BEERS

Beers produced by small, independent brewers with only traditional brewing ingredients such as malt, hops, yeast and water, brewed using a traditional brewing process.

CREAM ALE

A combination of top and bottom fermented beers, producing a sweet, lightly hopped brew.

DOPPELBOCK

Literally doublebock in German, this beer is an extra strong version of bock. Dortmunder. A strong, full-bodied export style of lager from Dortmund in Germany.

DRAUGHT BEER

Not a beer style, but a method of dispensing beer.

DRY BEER

Beer of the pils type containing less residual sugar, made by a special process. As a result the beer has a slightly higher alcohol content, a light, crisp flavour, and no aftertaste.

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DUBBEL OR DOUBLE

Brown, medium-strength, bottle-conditioned ale, varying between 6-8% alc. Usually a Trappist or Abbey ale.

DUNKEL

Literally dark in German. Dark beer.

FRAMBOISE OR FRAMBOZEN

A Belgian beer made with raspberries.

GUEUZE

A blend of old and young lambic, which triggers a new fermentation.

HEFE

A German word meaning yeast. Used mostly in conjunction with wheat (weisse) beers to denote that it is bottled/kegged with the yeast in suspension (hefe-weiss). These beers have a cloudy appearance.

HEFEWEIZEN

Literally yeast wheat in German. A cloudy, unfiltered German wheat beer.

HELLES OR HELL

Literally pale in German. Pale beer.

IMPERIAL STOUT

Extra strong stout (often above 10% alc.) first popular in Czarist Russia.

INDIA PALE ALE OR IPA

A very strong, hoppy pale ale, which originated in Britain for export to soldiers in India.

KÖLSCH

A light, golden German ale, which originated in Cologne.

KRISTALL OR KRISTALLWEIZEN

A crystal-clear, filtered German wheat beer.

LAGER

*Beers produced with bottom fermenting yeast strains, *Saccharomyces uvarum* or *Saccharomyces carlsbergensis*, at colder fermentation temperatures than ales. This cooler environment inhibits the natural production of esters and other by-products, creating a crisper tasting product.*

LAMBIC

An open fermented beer using aged hops and stored in barrels. Often sour in taste.

MAIBOCK

Literally May bock in German. A sweet pale lager brewed for the spring season.

MEAD

Produced by fermenting honey, water, yeast and optional ingredients such as fruit, herbs, and/or spices.

MILK STOUT

A much weaker and smoother, bottled English stout. Originally this style included lactose (milk sugar), but the name was banned in Britain in 1946 because of the implication that milk is added to the brew. Otherwise known as Sweet stout or Cream stout.

MUNCHENER

German name for a beer style brewed in Munich. It is a dark, malty and spicy lager.

OATMEAL STOUT

Oatmeal stout is made with up to 5% oats, originally because of the nutritional value of oats.

OLD ALE

A strong, well-matured, rich, dark ale. A winter warmer particularly in Britain.

OYSTER STOUT

Stout is a traditional match with oysters, but some brewers went further and added oysters to the beer. Similar to other stouts with a hint of oyster aroma and taste.

PALE ALE

Amber or copper-coloured, top-fermented beer brewed using pale malts

PILSNER/PILS

A pale lager beer, highly hopped. It takes its name from the town of Plzen in the Czech Republic where the bottom fermentation process producing a pale beer was invented in 1842. Lager is often used as a synonym for pils. German spelling is pilsener.

PORTER

A very rich, dark, top-fermented beer first brewed in London in 1722 for labourers such as porters. Not as dark as a stout, which was originally called Stout porter.

RAUCHBIER

German smoked beer, with intense smoky aromas and flavours from the Franconian region.

RED ALE

A reddish sour beer from West Flanders in Belgium. The colour comes from using Vienna malt.

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TRAPPIST BEER

Beers still brewed by Trappist monks in the monastery. By law only seven breweries can describe their beers as Trappist; six of these are in Belgium (Orval, Chimay, Westvleteren, Rochefort, Westmalle and Achel), and one (La Trappe), is in the Netherlands.

TRIPLE OR TRIPEL

An extra strong, hoppy golden ale, usually a Trappist or Abbey beer. Stronger than a Dubbel/ Double.

VIENNA

Amber-red lager style originating in Austria. Also known as MŠrzen in Germany.

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26.

THE GLOSSARY

OF BEER

ADDITIVE

Enzymes, preservatives and antioxidants which are added to simplify the brewing process or prolong shelf life. More common in highly commercial beers, brewed on a large scale.

ADJUNCT

Fermentable material substituted for traditional grains, to make beer lighter-bodied or cheaper.

ALE

Beers distinguished by use of top-fermenting yeast strains, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. The top fermenting yeast perform at warmer temperatures than do yeast's used to brew lager beer, and their by-products are more evident in taste and aroma. Fruitiness and esters are common ale characteristics. See also Lager.

ALL-MALT

This refers to a beer made exclusively with barley malt, without adjuncts.

AMBER

Any top or bottom-fermented beer having an amber colour, that is, between pale and dark.

AMBER AND BROWN MALTS

Barley is heated to higher temperatures than Pale malt to give more coppery colours to the brew.

AROMA

The fragrance or smell of a beer.

BARLEY

A cereal grain that is malted for use in the grist, which becomes the mash in the brewing of beer.

BEER

Alcoholic beverages made by fermenting grain, specifically malt, with hops and water.

BIÈRE DE GARDE

Rustic, malty and strong French-style ale.

BITTER (TASTE)

Bitterness of hops or malt husks; sensation is noticed on the back of the tongue.

BITTERNESS

The perception of a bitter flavour, in beer from iso-alpha-acid in solution (derived from hops). It is measured in International Bitterness Units (IBU).

BLACK MALT

Chocolate malt that has been taken almost to burning point. Because of its powerful bitter taste, it is used sparingly, even in stouts and porters.

BODY

Thickness and mouth-filling property of a beer described as full or thin bodied. Bottle-conditioning Secondary fermentation and maturation in the bottle, creating complex aromas and flavours.

BOTTOM-FERMENTING YEAST

One of the two types of yeast used in brewing; *Saccharomyces carlsbergensis* or *Saccharomyces uvarum*. Bottom-fermenting yeast works well at low temperatures and ferments more sugars leaving a crisp, clean taste and then settles to the bottom of the tank. Also referred to as lager yeast.

BREW KETTLE

The vessel in which wort from the mash is boiled with hops. Also called a Copper.

BREWHOUSE

The collective equipment used to make beer.

BREW PUB

Pub that makes its own beer and sells at least 50% of it on premises. Also known in Britain as a home-brew house and in Germany as a house brewery.

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CARAMEL MALT

See *Crystal malt*.

CARBONATION

Sparkle caused by carbon dioxide, created during fermentation.

CASK

A closed, barrel-shaped container for beer. They come in various sizes and are now usually made of metal. The bung (stopper) in a cask of Real beer or ale must be made of wood to allow the pressure to be relieved, as the fermentation of the beer continues in the cask.

CASK-CONDITIONING

Secondary fermentation and maturation in the cask, creating light carbonation.

CHILL HAZE

Cloudiness caused by precipitation of protein-tannin compound at low temperatures; doesn't affect flavour.

CHOCOLATE MALT

The barley is steadily heated to about 200°C. This deep chocolate malt generates a complex mix of roasted flavours as well as a dark colour.

CLOVELIKE

Spicy character reminiscent of cloves; characteristic of some wheat beers, or if excessive, may derive from wild yeast.

CONDITIONING

Period of maturation intended to impart condition (natural carbonation). Warm conditioning further develops the complex of flavours. Cold conditioning imparts a clean, round taste.

CONDITIONING TANK

A vessel in which beer is placed after primary fermentation where the beer matures, clarifies and is naturally carbonated through secondary fermentation. Also called *bright beer tank*, *serving tank* and, *secondary tank*.

COPPER

See *Brew kettle*.

CRYSTAL MALT

A very rapidly-rising temperature in the kiln dries out the barley husk, leaving behind a hard, sugary, crystalline core. Crystal malt adds a fuller, sweeter flavour to the beer. Darker varieties are called *Caramel malts*, and lighter ones, *Carapils malts*.

DECOCTION

Exhaustive system of mashing in which portions of the wort are removed, slowly brought to the boil, then returned to the original vessel, raising the temperature of the entire mash.

DEXTRIN

Unfermentable carbohydrate produced by enzymes in barley, giving beer flavour, body, and a full mouthfeel.

DIACETYL

A volatile compound produced in normal fermentation adding butter/butterscotch smells.

DOSAGE

The addition of yeast and/or sugar to the cask or bottle to aid secondary fermentation.

DRAUGHT/DRAFT

The process of dispensing beer from a tank, cask or keg. This is done either by hand pump, pressure from an air pump, or carbon dioxide injected into beer.

DRY-HOPPING

The addition of dry hops to fermenting or aging beer to increase its hop character and aroma.

DUNKEL

Literally dark in German. Dark beer.

ENZYMES

Proteins found naturally in the grain. When heated in the mash, they act as catalysts converting starches in malted barley into maltose, a sugar fermented to make beer.

ESTERS

Volatile compounds naturally created in fermentation when alcohol and acids combine. They often show fruity, floral or spicy flavours and aromas.

FERMENTATION

Conversion of sugars into ethyl alcohol and carbon dioxide, through the action of yeast.

FILTER

The removal of designated impurities by passing the wort through a medium (sometimes diatomaceous earth). Yeast in suspension is often targeted for removal.

FINING

Clarification by adding a substance that attracts particles that would otherwise remain in the brew.

FRUITY/ESTERY

Flavour and aroma of bananas, strawberries, apples, or other fruit; from high temperature fermentation and certain yeast strains.

GRAINY

Tastes like cereal or raw grain.

GRIST

Brewers' term for milled grains, or the combination of milled grains to be used in a particular brew. Derives from the verb to grind. Also sometimes applied to hops.

HAND PUMP

A device for dispensing draft beer using a pump operated by hand. The use of a hand pump allows the cask-conditioned beer to be served without the use of pressurized carbon dioxide.

HEAT EXCHANGER

A mechanical device used to rapidly reduce the temperature of the wort.

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HEFE

A German word meaning yeast. Used mostly in conjunction with wheat (weiss) beers to denote that it is bottled/kegged with the yeast in suspension (hefe-weiss). These beers have a cloudy appearance.

HELLES

Literally pale in German. Pale beer.

HOP BACK

Sieve-like vessel used to strain out the petals of the hop flowers. Known as a hop jack in the USA.

HOPS

Flowers from the Hop vine added to the boiling wort or fermenting beer to preserve the brew and impart aroma and bitterness.

IBU

International Bitterness units. A system of indicating the hop bitterness in finished beer.

MOUTHFEEL

A sensation derived from the consistency and viscosity of a beer, described for example as thin or full.

PALE MALT

The standard malt used in most beers, it is ideal for both light-coloured ales and golden Pilsners.

PASTEURIZATION

Heating beer to 60-79°C / 140°F to stabilize it microbiologically. Flash-pasteurization is applied very briefly, for 15-60 seconds by heating the beer as it passes through the pipe. Alternately, the bottled beer can be passed on a conveyor belt through a heated tunnel. This more gradual process takes at least 20 minutes and sometimes much longer.

REINHEITSGEBOT

Meaning literally "purity requirement", also called the German Purity Law or the Bavarian Purity Law in English. It is a regulation that originated in Bavaria on April 23, 1516, and required that only barley, hops, and water may be used to brew beer.

The Reinheitsgebot is no longer part of German law. It is replaced by the Provisional German Beer Law, which allows ingredients prohibited in the Reinheitsgebot, such as wheat malt and cane sugar, but which no longer allows unmalted barley. Note that no yeast was mentioned in the original text. It was not until the 1800s that Louis Pasteur discovered the role of micro-organisms in the fermentation process, therefore yeast was not known to be an ingredient of beer.

SECONDARY FERMENTATION

Second fermentation occurring in a closed container (cask or bottle).

SEDIMENT

The yeast material at the bottom of a bottle of conditioned beer.

SEDIMENT

The yeast material at the bottom of a bottle of conditioned beer.

SPARGE

To spray grist with hot water to remove soluble sugars (maltose); this is done at the end of the mash.

SULPHURIC

Reminiscent of rotten eggs or burnt matches; a by-product of some yeast's.

TOP-FERMENTING YEAST

One of the two types of yeast used in brewing; *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Top-fermenting yeast works better at warmer temperatures and are able to tolerate higher alcohol concentrations than bottom-fermenting yeast. It is unable to ferment some sugars, and results in a fruitier, sweeter beer. Also known as "ale yeast".

TUN

Any large vessels used in brewing.

WORT

The solution of grain sugars strained from the mash tun. At this stage, regarded as sweet wort, later as brewed wort, fermenting wort and finally beer.

WORT CHILLER

See heat exchanger.

YEAST

A micro-organism of the fungus family. Genus *Saccharomyces*.

YEASTY

Yeast like flavour; a result of yeast in suspension or beer sitting too long on sediment.

ZYMURGY

The science or study of fermentation.

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