



## KUIKI AMERICAN LIGHT LAGER

### FERMENTABLES

- 8 lb German Pilsner
- 3 lb Flaked Torrefied Rice
- 1 lb Rice Hulls

### HOP ADDITIONS

- 30 min: 0.5 oz Motueka (4.5% AA<sup>1</sup>)
- Dry Hop: 2 oz Riwaka  
3 oz Nelson Sauvign

### YEAST

- 2 x WLP 800: Pilsner Lager Yeast  
*Ideal fermentation temperature: 50-55F*

### ADDITIVES

- Clarifier: 1 tsp Irish Moss **or** 1 tablet Whirlfloc
- Yeast Nutrient: 1/2 tsp White Labs (1/2 tsp/gal Biotin)

Target Statistics <sup>2</sup>		Your Results
<b>Orig. Gravity:</b>	1.047	
<b>Final Gravity:</b>	1.009	
<b>Est. % ABV:</b>	5.0%	
<b>Efficiency<sup>3</sup>:</b>	66%	
<b>IBUs:</b>	10	

### *BJCP Style Guidelines: American Light Lager* (1A)

Original Gravity: 1.028 – 1.040 SG

Final Gravity: 0.998 – 1.008 SG

Bitterness: 8 – 12 IBUs

ABV: 2.8 – 4.2%

Overall Impression: A very pale, highly carbonated, very light bodied, nearly flavorless lager designed to be consumed very cold. Very refreshing and thirst quenching. Very pale straw to pale yellow color, white, frothy head seldom persists



### Notes:

### Modified Narziss Lager Fermentation:

*Due to the sulfur that some strains can produce at higher temperatures, lagers are typically fermented at low temperatures with long periods of conditioning. The following schedule relies on temperature control and periodic gravity tests.*

- Pitch at 48F
- 50F for 50% of the primary fermentation
- 52F for 25%
- 56F for 15%
- Free Rise to 62F until terminal
- 65-70F (diacetyl rest) for 2 days

<sup>1</sup>**AA (ALPHA ACID)**: This is the measure of hops' potential bitterness. Be aware when substituting hops with a higher AA% for your "60 min" hop addition, you will increase the bitterness of your beer. "Flame Out" and "Dry Hop" additions will add hoppy aroma but will contribute little bitterness to your beer. Substituting different hops for these later additions will alter the flavor of your beer, but not the level of bitterness.

<sup>2</sup>**TARGET STATISTICS**: These targets were calculated using BeerSmith™ software and are based on the brewing method outlined on the back of this page.

<sup>3</sup>**EFFICIENCY**: This is the percent of sugar you expect to extract compared to the total amount of sugar available in your grain. Home brewers' efficiency can range between 65% to 75% depending on equipment and methods used. We use 70% here as an average, but your results may vary.

# QUICK BREWING INSTRUCTIONS

<b>MASH</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.) Measure out your water. If you're using city water, it's best to run it slowly (about 1 gal/min) through a carbon filter while you're measuring.</li> <li>2.) Heat water up to 2-5F more than your strike temperature to compensate for temperature loss while transferring to the mash tun. To minimize temperature loss, try warming up your mash tun by filling it with hot water and leaving it sealed for a few minutes before transferring.</li> <li>3.) Slowly add your grain, constantly stirring to maximize exposure.</li> <li>4.) Check that your temperature is on target and seal your mash tun. Once completely stirred in, your mash should have roughly the consistency of watery oatmeal.</li> </ol> <p><i>Temperature corrections:</i> always aim a couple of degrees higher than your target (but always lower than 168F). It's much easier to bring your temperature down a few degrees by stirring in small handfuls of ice (2 cubes is approximately -1F) than having to bring it up by adding boiling hot water a quart at a time.</p>	<p><b>Mash Targets:</b></p> <p>Volume: 37 qts Strike Temp: 160F Mash Temp: 148F Duration: 75 min</p> <p><i>Don't forget to start heating your sparge water!</i></p>
<b>LAUTER &amp; SPARGE</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.) Heat up your sparge water to 2-5F higher than desired sparge temperature. Then, transfer the water to the hot liquor tank (HLT) and carefully place your HLT in position above the mash tun.</li> <li>2.) Position your kettle below the mash tun to prepare for the lauter.</li> <li>3.) Recirculate your mash. Partially open the valve on your mash tun so that a moderate stream of sweet wort comes out. Use 2 pitchers or large measuring cups to catch this stream; you will notice a lot of small particles floating in the wort for the first couple minutes. As each pitcher fills, replace it with the empty and gently pour the full pitcher back into the mash tun. Continue doing this until you your wort is free of particulates.</li> <li>4.) Begin lautering into the kettle. Set up sparge arm above grain bed and open valve on HLT partway to begin sparge. Adjust flow rates out of your mash tun and HLT to maintain 1 inch or so of water above the grain bed. Continue until you reach your target boil volume.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Sparge Targets:</b></p> <p>Volume: 24 qts Temp: 168F</p> <hr/> <p><b>Boil Targets:</b></p> <p>Volume: 8.36 gal Duration: 60 min</p>
<b>BOIL</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.) Bring your wort to a boil. Watch for boil overs! Once you achieve a stable, rolling boil, slowly add your first hop addition and start your timer for 60 minutes (counting down). Add all subsequent boil additions at their appropriate times.</li> <li>2.) Sanitize any equipment that will come into contact with your wort after the boil: airlock, stopper, wine thief, aeration stone, etc.</li> <li>3.) Add your wort chiller to the pot near the end of the boil. You want it to spend a couple minutes at boiling temperatures to sanitize it. Be sure to connect the hoses before putting it into your pot.</li> <li>4.) Once you're finished boiling, start your cooldown by turning on the hose connected to your wort chiller to a slow rate of flow. The water coming out should be steaming hot, so be sure the outflow hose is directed somewhere safe.             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Remember that you can increase the effectiveness of the wort chiller by agitating the wort in the pot or connecting another coil and submerging it in ice water to act as a pre-chiller.</li> </ol> </li> <li>5.) Use a sanitized metal spoon to rapidly stir your cooled wort to create a whirlpool. The hop sediment and other break material will be sucked to the center of the pot, and if you allow it to settle for 10-15 min, it will sink to the bottom. This allows you to rack off the clear wort, leaving the trub behind.</li> <li>6.) Once cooled to fermentation temperature, whirlpoiled, and settled out, rack into sanitized fermentor.</li> </ol>	<p><b>BOIL ADDITIONS</b></p> <p><b>30 MIN</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.5 oz Motueka</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>15 MIN</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clarifier &amp; Nutrient</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>0 MIN</b> (Flame Out)</p>
<b>PITCH</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.) Take a sample of your wort and use your hydrometer to measure your original gravity.</li> <li>2.) Oxygenate your wort by shaking the carboy for 5 min or spraying pure O<sub>2</sub> for 30 seconds.</li> <li>3.) Sanitize the exterior of the yeast package and use sanitized scissors to open.</li> <li>4.) Add your yeast to your fermentor. Fill your airlock with sanitizer and fix in place with the stopper.</li> </ol>	<p><b>PITCH</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 x WLP840: American Lager Yeast</li> </ul> <p>Ferment temp: 50-55F</p>
<b>DRY HOP</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.) To add additional hop aroma to this recipe add these hop additions after the diacetyl rest.</li> <li>2.) Slowly cold crash your dry-hopped beer over 2 days</li> <li>3.) Transfer to a corny keg with finings and force carbonate.</li> <li>4.) Lager for 2-3 weeks before pouring.</li> </ol>	<p><b>DRY HOP</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 oz Riwaka</li> <li>• 3 oz Nelson Sauvin</li> </ul>

THESE MEASUREMENTS CAN VARY WITH DIFFERENT EQUIPMENT, BREWING PROCEDURES, AND BOIL TEMPERATURES. FOR MORE IN-DEPTH BREWING INSTRUCTIONS, PLEASE SEE OUR "ALL GRAIN BREWING INSTRUCTIONS."