

Original Recipe by:
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HOMEBREW SUMMER

HOME BREW MART
INGRAINED SINCE 1992



FLIGHT TO CANCUN – MANGO BLONDE

BREW DAY

Stage/Time	Type	Qty	Name	%AA	%/IBU
Mash Target pH: 5.2	Grain	6.75 lb	Rahr Pilsner	-	74.1%
		1.75 lb	White Wheat Malt	-	18.5%
		0.42 lb	Flaked Wheat	-	4.6%
		0.25 lb	Honey Malt	-	2.7%
Boil/15min	Fining	1 tablet	Whirlfloc	-	-
	Nutrient	½ tsp	Yeast nutrient	-	-
Whirlpool Target pH: 5.1	Hop	1 oz	Lupomax Krush	18%	13
		1 oz	Dolcita	10%	7



Blonde Ale (18A)

Original Gravity: 1.038 – 1.054 SG

Final Gravity: 1.008 – 1.013 SG

Bitterness: 15 – 28 IBUs

ABV: 3.8 – 5.5%

SRM: 3 - 6

Overall Impression: Easy-drinking, approachable, malt-oriented American craft beer, often with interesting fruit, hop, or character malt notes. Well-balanced and clean, is a refreshing pint without aggressive flavors.

FERMENTATION AND BEYOND

Stage	Type	Qty	Name	Notes
Pitch	Yeast	1 lg	SafAle US-05 American	68-72°F
High Krausen	Fruit	3 lb	Oregon Mango Puree	Add fruit and pectic enzyme together
	Enzyme	2tsp / 5drops	Pectic Enzyme	

TARGET STATS

Batch Size	5 gal
OG	1.048
FG	1.009
~%ABV	5.5
%Efficiency	72
IBU	20
SRM	5.9

BREW NOTES

Mash Temp	149°F
Mash Duration	60 min
Boil Volume	6.5 gal
Boil Duration	60 min
Whirlpool Temp	190°F
Whirlpool Time	15 min

Notes

To maximize the efficiency of the puree, wait until the fermentation is at its peak (called "high krausen"). At this stage, yeast have reached their maximum population and are at their most active.

Please also be aware, this will increase the potential alcohol beyond the initial OG measurement. Without this addition, ABV will be approx. 5%

QUICK BREWING INSTRUCTIONS

MASH	Mashing is the process of soaking milled, malted barley in hot water to convert starch into fermentable sugars. The success of this process is measured as percent efficiency and is reliant on maintaining the appropriate temperature and water to grain ratio of 1.25 quarts per pound of grain. 1. Measure out your water for mash and heat to your strike temperature. 2. Slowly add your grain, constantly stirring to break up dough balls and consistent mixture. 3. Check that your temperature is on target and seal your mash tun. 4. If your equipment has a recirculation pump, now is the time to run it. 5. While you wait for the mash to finish, begin heating your water for the sparge.	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Mash Targets</th></tr><tr><td>Mash Water</td><td>2.84 gal</td></tr><tr><td>Strike Temp</td><td>160°F</td></tr><tr><td>Mash Temp</td><td>149°F</td></tr><tr><td>Duration</td><td>60 min</td></tr></table>	Mash Targets		Mash Water	2.84 gal	Strike Temp	160°F	Mash Temp	149°F	Duration	60 min				
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LAUTER & SPARGE	Once the starch conversion is complete, the liquid (“sweet wort”) needs to be separated (“lautered”) from the grain which then needs to be rinsed (“sparged”) to extract as much sugar as possible. 1. Measure out your sparge water and heat to 168°F. 2. Position your kettle below your mash tun and your sparge tank above. 3. If your brewing equipment did not include a recirculation pump for the mash, you'll need to do this manually. a. Partially open the valve on the mash tun and use 2 pitchers or large measuring cups to catch the stream that begins to flow; you'll notice a lot of small particles floating in the wort. As each pitcher fills, replace it with an empty one and pour the full pitcher gently back into the mash tun. Continue doing this until your wort is relatively free of particles. 4. With sparge tank and kettle in place, mash complete, and grain bed set, it's time to start lautering into the kettle. As wort drains from the mash, sparge water should replace it at the same rate from above, ideally maintaining an inch or so of water above the surface of the grain. Adjust your flow rates at the sparge tank or mash tun accordingly. 5. Once the target boil volume is reached in the kettle you can turn off valves and stop the flow into the kettle. Start heating up to a boil.	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Sparge Targets</th></tr><tr><td>Volume</td><td>5 gal</td></tr><tr><td>Temp</td><td>168°F</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="2">Boil Targets</th></tr><tr><td>Volume</td><td>6.5 gal</td></tr><tr><td>Duration</td><td>60 min</td></tr><tr><td>Pre-Boil SG</td><td>1.043</td></tr></table> <i>Note:</i> The mash water calculated above assumes no deadspace below the grain. If you are using an all-in-one system and your mash seems especially thick, you may need to add more water to compensate.	Sparge Targets		Volume	5 gal	Temp	168°F	Boil Targets		Volume	6.5 gal	Duration	60 min	Pre-Boil SG	1.043
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BOIL & COOLDOWN	The purpose of your boil is 1) to sanitize, 2) to extract bitterness (alpha acids) from hops, and 3) to break down particulates for a clearer finished product. 1. As your wort nears the boil, be prepared to turn down the heat or add foam control to prevent boil-overs. 2. Once you reach a steady rolling boil, add your first boil addition and start your timer counting down to the next addition (i.e. if it's a 60 min boil and your next addition is at the 15 min mark, start your timer for 45 minutes). Add all other additions at their appropriate times. 3. Sanitize all other equipment that will contact your wort after the boil. 4. If you're using an immersion chiller, attach tubes and submerge in pot at the 15 min mark to sanitize. 5. Once your full boil time has elapsed, it's time to start the cooldown. Start running water through your immersion chiller. The outgoing water will be steaming hot, so be sure the outflow is directed somewhere safe. 6. If the spigot on your kettle draws from the side, you can benefit from a whirlpool step: a. Remove your wort chiller and use a sanitized metal spoon to rapidly stir your cooled wort to create a whirlpool. The hop sediment and other hot break material will be sucked to the center of the pot. If you then allow it to settle undisturbed for 10-15 minutes, that sediment will sink to the bottom in a more easily avoidable area. You can then rack (transfer) the clear wort from the spigot or using a racking cane, leaving that sediment behind. 7. Once cooled to fermentation temperature, whirlpooled, and allowed to settle, it's time to rack into your sanitized fermentor.	<table><tr><td>60 MIN</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>15 MIN</td><td> • Wort Chiller • Clarifier & Nutrient </td></tr><tr><td>WHIRLPOOL</td><td> Add at 190°F and steep for 15 min • 1 oz Lupomax Krush • 1 oz Dolcita </td></tr></table>	60 MIN		15 MIN	• Wort Chiller • Clarifier & Nutrient	WHIRLPOOL	Add at 190°F and steep for 15 min • 1 oz Lupomax Krush • 1 oz Dolcita								
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PITCH	Adding your yeast is what changes the liquid in your fermentor from “wort” to “beer.” 1. Sanitize the exterior of the yeast package as well as any tools used to open it. 2. Add your yeast to the fermentor and seal with an airlock and stopper—being sure to fill the airlock to the appropriate mark with sanitizing solution. 3. Store in a cool dark place for the duration of fermentation.	SafAle US-05 – American Ale Yeast Ferment at 68 – 70°F														
KRAUSEN	To maximize flavor retention and ensure all sugars are fermented out, fruit additions are often added at the peak of fermentation “high krausen”. When a thick layer of foam appears on the top of your beer and your airlock is bubbling merrily, remove your airlock and add these fruit additions. Remember that your beer is still vulnerable to infection, so be sure to add only sanitized ingredients at this stage. Alternatively, if you are kegging instead of bottle conditioning, you have the option to add the mango puree after fermentation is already completed. This will preserve more of the mango flavor and a lot of the sugar. For anyone carbonating naturally in the bottle, we recommend adding the puree at high krausen so all sugars are converted during fermentation and priming can be completed as usual.	• 3 lb Mango Puree • 2 tsp / 5 drops Pectic Enzyme														