



## **Common Off Flavor Training**

**Tommy Yancone-Technical Brewer** 

## **Overview**

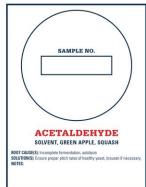
- Welcome & Introductions
- Purpose of training
- · Guided tasting
- Off flavor discussion (What? Why? How?)



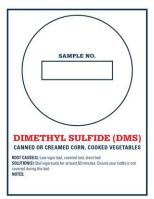




### How to optimize your training experience



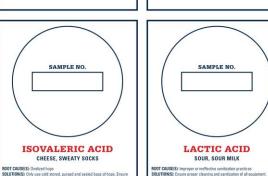


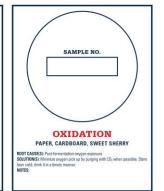












#### Directions:

- 1. Taste the control sample
- 2. Taste the test sample as directed by the instructor
- 3. Reveal and discuss the off flavor
- Record the sample number in the correct off flavor box

## Diacetyl (2,3 Butanedione)-283

- Aroma & Flavor-Artificial butter or butterscotch, slick mouthfeel in high concentrations
- Rarely a desirable compound
- Sometimes referred to as "VDK" along with 2,3 Pentanedione
- Natural part of the fermentation process
- Can be a very common off flavor in beer
- Has a very low odor threshold

## Acetaldehyde-770

- Aroma & Flavor-Solvent/Green Apple/Squash
- Usually a yeast based off flavor
- Precursor in the conversion of glucose to ethanol
- High acetaldehyde levels indicate either an incomplete fermentation, or unhealthy yeast
- Make sure you are pitching enough yeast, make a starter if necessary

## Dimethyl sulfide (DMS)-965

- Aroma & Flavor-Cooked or creamed corn or cooked vegetables
- Very low threshold
- Is usually present in all beers at some point
- S-methylmethionine, which is present in barley gets converted into DMS during the malting process
- Kilning for longer, or roasting at higher temperatures will reduce the amount of SMM present in the malt
- Its low boiling point (~100F) makes it easy to volatilize DMS by boiling

S-Methylmethionine Dimethyl Sulfide (DMS) 
$$\frac{1}{1}$$
 Dimethyl sulfoxide homoserine (DMS)

#### Oxidation-521

- Aroma & Flavor-Sweet, paper, cardboard, sherry
- Produced when beer is exposed to oxygen
- The rate of oxidation is determined by oxygen level, temperature, hopping level, and time
- There is no way to produce a 0ppb O<sub>2</sub> beer
- Bottle conditioning can help, since yeast will clean up most of the oxygen at packaging
- Make sure you purge your kegs completely
- This beer is only a few weeks old, but has been sitting in a hot car for 5 days

#### Isovaleric acid-448

- Aroma & Flavor-Cheesy, parmesan, sweaty
- Usually derived from hops
- Isovaleric acid is produced during the oxidation of alpha acids in hops
  - This can be caused by poor processing methods, or improper storage
- Can also be derived from Brettanomyces strains
- IVA is desirable in aged hops

#### Lactic acid-191

- Aroma-Usually not present, unless in high quantities
- Flavor-Clean sour
- Desired in sour beers, but an off flavor in other styles
- Less flavorful than other acids such as acetic or butyric
- Lactic acid is produced by lactic acid bacteria which are used in yogurt and other fermented foods
- LAB is relatively easy to kill with sanitizer or heat, but if cold side equipment isn't sanitized properly
- The low pH/alcoholic/hoppy nature of beer will help prevent infection by LAB, but it is still possible

#### Any Questions?

Thank You to the Yakima Chief Hops employees who volunteered to make this session a success:

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# FROM THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST