



Lion's Head Honey Lager All-Grain Kit



⚠️ If your kit has **liquid yeast**, put it in the refrigerator as soon as possible.

“Out of the eater came something to eat, and out of the strong came something sweet.”

A mild amber lager with the flavor of locally grown honey. The use of Omega Labs Lutra Kveik yeast allows this lager to retain it's crisp flavor and clean aroma when fermenting at warmer temperatures than usual.

Calculated Appx.: O.G.: 1.063 F.G.: 1.016 ABV: 6.1% IBU: 45 SRM: 12

Kit Ingredients

- 4.25 lb Pilsner malt
- 3.5 lb 2-Row malt
- 3/4 lb Caramel 10L malt
- 3/4 lb Caramel 80L malt
- 1 lb Honey malt
- 2 lb local Honey
- 1 oz Centennial hops (60 min)
- 1 oz Triple Pearl hops (2 min)
- 1 cup corn sugar (for bottling)
- Dry or Liquid Omega Lutra Kveik Yeast

⚠️ Please make sure that kit contains these items. Please call us at 608-257-0099 before brewing if any item is missing.

Directions

Sanitize everything well! Remember to stir periodically throughout the boil!

0. If you are using liquid yeast, about 3 to 6 hours before you brew, remove liquid yeast from refrigerator. If it is a Wyeast pack, break the nutrient pack inside the yeast package according to the directions on the package. Leave the yeast out at room temperature until it is time to pitch your yeast into your beer. Since lagers ferment at a cooler temperature, they are trickier to ferment than ales. Because of this, we HIGHLY recommend using one of three methods to help your yeast ferment your yummy beer:
 - a. Make a starter. About 2 days before you brew, mix 3.5 oz of dry malt extract in 1 liter of water, boil for 15 minutes, cool down to below 80F, add your **yeast**, and let ferment for 24 hours. If you are not using a stir plate, you may want to swirl your starter a few times a day. After 24 hours, put the starter in the fridge and leave it in there until about 3 hours before you brew. When it is time to add your yeast at the end of the brew day, decant the liquid and add the yeast sludge at the bottom of the starter container.
 - b. Use multiple yeast packs.
 - c. Use a single yeast packet, add your yeast at the end of brewing as you normally would, then allow the beer to ferment for 24 at room temperature. Once you see signs of active fermentation, then lower the fermentation temperature down to around 70-90F.
1. Fill your kettle with 3.75 gallons of water and heat it to 168F. Pour crushed **grain** into your mash tun and add the water. Check the temperature, make sure it is 155F. If it is too low, add hot water to bring up the temperature. Mash the grains for 60 minutes.
2. While your grains are mashing, heat 4 gallons of water to 170F in a separate pot. After the mash, vorlauf (drain 1-2 liters, or until wort is running clear and return this liquid to the mash tun) and

drain the liquid from the grain. Then, sparge (rinse) the grains with the 4 gallons of hot water, collecting the runnings in your boil kettle. Then turn on the heat and bring the mixture to a boil. You will be boiling the mixture, called wort, for a total of 60 minutes. However, keep reading, because you'll be adding hops during that time.

3. Upon initial boil wort may foam up (called a "hot break"). If this happens, reduce heat until foam recedes, then turn up the heat, bring back to a boil, and maintain a rolling boil. Start your 60 minute timer at this point in the brewing process. Add **1 oz of Centennial** hop pellets and boil the wort for 58 minutes. This hop addition will impart the bitterness to your beer.
4. After these 58 minutes, add **1 oz Triple Pearl** hop pellets and **2 lbs local honey** and continue to boil for 2 more minutes.
5. After these 2 minutes (60 min total), you are done boiling your beer, so turn off the heat.
6. Sanitize fermentor, stopper, and air lock with sanitizing material according to its directions.
7. Cool your hot wort down to around 70-80F by using a wort chiller.
8. Take a temperature reading of the wort. If the wort mixture in the fermentor is below 80°F (not warm to the touch), give the wort a good shake or a good stir with a sanitized metal or plastic spoon. Here you are trying to aerate the wort, which will help your yeast get going. This is also a good time to take a hydrometer reading. The number from this reading is your starting gravity. Add your beer **yeast**. Instructions are on the yeast package.
9. Seal your fermentor. Attach the fermentation lock half filled with water. Ferment at 68°-95°F for around 14-20 days. Note that it can take up to 48 hours for active fermentation to be visible. If you don't see any activity in the air lock or foam on the surface of beer after 48 hours, call us at 608-257-0099. If doing a double stage fermentation, siphon the beer into the glass carboy after 7-10 days in the primary fermentor (the beer may be transferred to the glass carboy as soon as the foam has fallen far enough so the carboy will not overflow).
10. After around 14-20 days, if your beer has ceased fermentation, you can go ahead and bottle or keg your beer. However, you could let this beer age in the secondary for up to a couple months. Whether you bottle or keg, sanitize everything that will contact the beer during packaging, including bottles, caps, kegs, siphon tubing, bottle filler, etc. Also, now is a good time to take a hydrometer reading. This would be your beer's final gravity.
 - a. **Bottling, Single-Stage Fermentor:** Siphon beer into sanitized bottles. Pour just under 1 tsp. corn sugar in each. Cap and turn bottles upside down several times to mix in sugar.
 - b. **Bottling, 2-Stage Fermentor:** Rack the beer carefully off the sediment into a sterilized fermentor or bottling bucket from the carboy. Bring $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of water to a boil. Turn off heat. Dissolve 1 cup of corn sugar in this hot water and stir gently into the beer. Bottle and cap.
 - c. **Kegging:** Siphon beer into sanitized keg, purge O₂ from head-space, and hook up to CO₂.
11. Store upright at room temperature (~70F) for 14 days to carbonate. Beer may then be stored at cooler temperatures to age. Beer may be consumed at any time, but will improve for months.