

Red Movember

RED IPA – 5.5 Gal - OG 1.053 – FG 1.011 – ABV 5.5% - IBU 50 – SRM 13

This is the SIBLING to our Pink October Red IPA. The story behind this beer is that when making the Pink October recipe, we were trying to decide between two different RED IPA recipes we had made. We really enjoyed both, and we could not pick – so we decided to do both – just on different months!

What separates Red Movember, from Pink October? Well the grain bill is identical, but the hops and yeast are different. That really can make all the difference. HS-1228 is a catchy named hop from Washington State, its new and is designed to consistently offer loads of tropical fruit and West Coast hop character. We get lots of pine, as well as citrus and mango from this hop!

Cali Ale is Escarpment Labs OG. This was their first yeast – and is still one of the most popular. We love using it for its clean taste, but also how it promotes hop aromas. Ideal for West Coast IPAs and Pale Ales.

All in all, this beer will share many similarities with Pink October, but is different enough to stand on its own. It will have a brilliant red colour, which will be enhanced by not adding dry hops. Instead of big fruit forward notes, it will have a great malt/pine/citrus balance that will be super crushable.

Just like with Pink October, all net proceeds from sales of this beer will go to the Canadian Cancer Society.

A special note on hop additions. This recipe has almost zero hops added in the boil. Only the ½ ounce of Columbus is added during the boil, the rest are added once the heat is turned off. Please pay special attention to the instructions and timing of adding hops as this is where the great balance of hop flavour and aroma come from!

Ingredients

Grains	Amount (lbs)	
RED X	11	
Hops	Amount (oz)	<u>POST</u> Boil Schedule (minutes)
Columbus (15% A.A.)	0.5	60 minutes
HS-1228 (10.5% A.A.)	2.0	10 @ Flameout, do NOT cool
HS-1228 (10.5% A.A.)	2.0	10 @ 165°F/74°C
Columbus (15% A.A.)	0.5	10 @ 165°F/74°C
Yeast		
Cali Ale – Escarpment Labs	1 Package	
Extras		
Gypsum	¾ TSP at Mash	<i>Enhances the hop bitterness and aroma</i>
DME/Dextrose	150g (1/2 cup) at bottling for priming	<i>Check a priming calculator to confirm correct amount</i>

Important Tips on Brewing

- Be extra cautious when it comes to cleaning! Once you have stopped boiling your wort everything that gets in contact with the beer **MUST** be sanitary.
- The temperature of your mash is **ABSOLUTELY CRITICAL**. Not being in the 150-155f range can drastically affect your beer. Make sure you correct the temperature ASAP once all of the grain has been added to the mash.
- Always let your beer ferment for 10 days! Do not disturb it, do not open the lid (unless dry hopping). It is absolutely natural for the airlock to stop bubbling after a few days, it is still fermenting though.
- When racking your beer, **we recommend attaching a nylon or muslin bag around the siphon output to catch any hop residue**. This is especially important if kegging. One hop chunk can clog up your entire keg line.

[Step by step Instructions on the other side](#) →→→

- Oxidization: Airspace is always something to consider. When undergoing primary fermentation airspace is needed so that the beer can bubble up and ferment vigourously without leaking out of the container. The fermentation creates a layer of CO2 that remains in the pail due to the airlock. Once primary fermentation is over, and the lid has been opened, the layer of CO2 dissipates, and oxygen replaces it. At this point airspace can ruin your beer.
- Before bottling, make sure you use a priming calculator (many can be found online) to verify the amount of sugar that needs to be added.

Instructions

Mashing -> converting the grain into a fermentable liquid.

- 1) Bring 6 gallons of water in your brew pot to 155°F. This is our strike temperature. Turn off the heat to the pot.
- 2) If you are using standard Guelph tap water, add ¾ tsp of GYPSUM to the water. *This raised the sulfates in the water which brings out more hop aroma, and crisper hop bitterness.*
- 3) Wrap the muslin/nylon bag around the brew pot and slowly pour all the milled grains into the bag. Stir them in while adding to prevent clumps. The addition of grain should drop the temperature down to 150-155°F.
- 4) We want to mash the grain at 154°F for 60 minutes. It is very important to hold the temperature at 154°F. If the temperature rises above 155°F it hurts the fermentation, or if it dips below 149°F it can lead to a thinner tasting beer.
 - a. The first 15-30 minutes are essential for the success of your brew. The temperature HAS TO BE IN THE RANGE OF 150-155°F. Sometimes adding the grain to the strike water does not lower the temperature enough, in this case add a little bit of cold water to bring the temperature down. Cover the pot with your lid and let it sit.
 - b. Most brew pots will be able to maintain 154°F without adding heat for 20 minutes, we recommend checking the temperature every 15 minutes, and if it drops add more heat to bring it up. We recommend opening the lid and using a thermometer in the liquid.
- 5) After 60 minutes, bring the temperature of the mashing grain up to 170°F and hold for 10 minutes. This is our mash out.
- 6) Time to remove the grain. Lift the bag full of grain out of the brew pot. Let the liquid in the bag dribble into your wort. Once that is done, put the bag inside of a brewing pail, or another empty pot. There will be about 4 gallons of wort in the brew pot, we need to get it to 6 gallons before we can begin the next stage.
- 7) Run warm water through the grains in the bag, aim for 170°F – let it run through the grains and add to the brew pot. Add until you reach 6 gallons.
 - a. PSA: It is natural to think that the grains need to be squeezed to get all of the liquid out of them, DO NOT DO THIS. Aggressively squeezing the grains will lead to tannin extraction and a doughy taste in your beer. Lightly pressing the bag is fine, but do not try to squeeze every last drop out.

Boiling -> Sterilizing the wort time.

- 1) Bring 6 gallons of your wort to a rolling boil, and let it boil for 5 minutes, this is called the hot break. Add ½ ounce of Columbus hops to the boil and start a 60-minute timer. Keep the wort boiling (212°F) and uncovered.
- 2) With 15 minutes left in the timer add 1 tsp of Irish moss to the boil. If you have a wort chiller, we recommend adding it at the 15-minute mark.
- 3) When your timer goes off, turn off the heat, and now it's time to add hops!

Cooling & Whirlpooling -> Let's Get Hoppy

- 1) We do not want to cool the beer down yet. We want to add hops and let them sit for 10 minutes. This gives the perfect balance of flavour and aroma additions, along with proper bitterness to make an IPA.
- 2) So, when the timer goes off, turn off the heat and immediately add 2 ounces of HS-1228.
 - a. If you have a wort chiller in the pot, do not use it yet, let it sit.
- 3) Set a timer for 10 minutes, once again, **do not** actively cool the beer.
- 4) After 10 minutes have passed, it is now time to start cooling the beer. Bring it down to 165°F/74°C and then stop.
- 5) Add 2 ounces of HS-1228 and set a timer for 10 minutes. *This hop addition does not add bitterness, but it adds SO MUCH hop flavour and aroma.* Once again, **do not** actively cool the beer during the 10 minutes.
- 6) After the 10 minutes are complete. Finish cooling the beer down to pitching temperature -> 25°C.

Fermentation -> Turning the wort into beer

- 1) After the boil is done it is time to be extra careful in regard to sanitation. We recommend using a no-rinse sanitizer called Starsan. Mix ¼ tsp of it with water in a 500ml spray bottle. **Before we touch any part of the beer, we spray it with Starsan.**

- 2) Transfer the cooled wort into your fermenting pail or carboy. Run it through a strainer to catch any hop or grain residue. With all of the hop matter in this beer, it might take a while to strain through all the hops.
 - a. It is also good time to take a hydrometer reading. It should be around 1.055 give or take a few points.
- 3) Be sure to use a pail for fermentation. It will be hard to rack a carboy with all of the dry hops that are added.
- 4) Make sure the wort has been cooled to at least 30c!!! Adding yeast at a higher temperature will likely kill it.
- 5) Once the beer is in the fermenter, shake up and pour in the package of Cali Ale yeast.
- 6) Put the bung and airlock in the hole (make sure there is water filled up to the line in the airlock). If using a pail, make sure the lid is sealed tight. Put the pail in a room that is in the range of 19-23°c.
- 7) After 10 days have passed, take a hydrometer reading. It should be somewhere between 1.009-1.014.
- 8) Lately, we have been of the opinion that secondary is an unnecessary step. Unless you are kegging, we recommend proceeding to the bottling stage. Clarification can occur in the bottle rather than in a carboy, and the risk of oxidization is greatly reduced.

Bottling -> We're getting close to Beer Time now.

- 1) Rack the now fermented beer into a bucket.
- 2) At the same time, mix the priming sugar with 300ml of boiling water and add to the beer. Stir it in VERY gently.
 - a. Make sure to check out a priming calculator to verify the correct amount of sugar. Too much sugar and your beer will end up foamy, or even start blowing the caps off! Too little and the beer won't be fully carbonated.
- 3) Rack the beer into your bottles or growlers. Then, let them sit for 2-3 weeks at room temperature. Chill and enjoy!