

TWO RIVERS

~ KJ/Royal City Colab ~

Blonde Ale – 5.5 Gal - OG 1.046 – FG 1.008 – ABV 5% - IBU 20 – SRM 3.6

This month, we're thrilled to partner with our good friends at Royal City to unveil their Two Rivers recipe. Long a core staple in their lineup, Two Rivers is an approachable, easy-drinking blonde ale/Kolsch. Perfect for any occasion - the quintessential spring/summer brew. While the recipe itself is simple, sometimes simplicity allows the true character of the beer to shine.

Here's the challenge: Brew your own batch of Two Rivers. Then, compare it to the original from Royal City. Can you replicate their magic? Or will your version be even better? There's only one way to find out - get brewing!

Brewing Notes: The Royal City team said this beer has slowly transformed from a blonde ale to a Kolsch over the last few years. They recommend lagering the beer after fermentation if you have the time. This can be done whether you are bottling or kegging. They also acidify their wort with phosphoric acid rather than acidulated for a mash pH of 5.4.

Ingredients

Grains	Amount (lbs)		
Rahr Pilsner	9.0		
Wheat Malt	0.7		
Acidulated	0.1		
Hops	Amount (oz)		Boil Schedule (minutes)
Perle	0.5		90
Hallertau	2		0 (Flameout)
Yeast			
K97	1 Package		
Extras - Sold Separately			
Irish Moss	1 tsp for last 15 minutes of boil		
DME/Dextrose	150g (1/2 cup) at bottling for priming		

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 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. It is absolutely natural for the airlock to stop bubbling after a few days, it is still fermenting though.
- Oxidization: Airspace is always something to consider. When undergoing primary fermentation airspace is needed so that the beer can bubble up and ferment vigoursley 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. When racking into carboys make sure they are filled to the top, or you blast CO2 inside to prevent oxidization. Ask us for details on this!
- 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) 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.
- 3) We want to mash the grain at 153°F for 60 minutes. It is very important to hold the temperature at 153°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.
- 4) 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.
- 5) Most brew pots will be able to maintain 153°F without adding heat for 20 minutes, we recommend checking the temperature every 15 minutes, & if it drops add more heat to bring it up. We recommend opening the lid and using a thermometer.
- 6) After 60 minutes, bring the temperature of the mashing grain up to 170°F and hold for 10 minutes. This is our mash out.
- 7) 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.
- 8) 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. PSA: It is natural to think that the grains need to be squeezed to get all 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 -> Hop addition 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.
- 2) Set a timer for 90 minutes, add ½ oz of Perle hops, and keep the wort boiling (212°F) and uncovered.
- 3) With 15 minutes left add 1 tsp of Irish Moss, and if you are using a wort chiller you can add that now
- 4) When your timer goes off, add 2 ounces of Hallertau then immediately turn off the heat, and proceed to the cooling stage.
- 5) Now it's time to cool the beer down to 75°F (20-25°C) as quickly as possible.
- 6) We love using a wort chiller for this, it can get the beer down to temperature in 20-30 minutes. Otherwise, you can immerse the brew pot in an ice bath or wait it out. The longer it takes, the greater the risk of infection

Fermentation -> Turning the wort into beer

- 1) After the boil is done it is time to be extra careful regarding 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.
- 3) It is also an important time to take a hydrometer reading. It should be around 1.046 give or take a few points.
- 4) Your choice of fermentation vessel is important. During primary fermentation, it will bubble up quite a bit, you want to be sure there is airspace for it to work away. Otherwise, the pressure of it will push out the airlock.
- 5) Make sure the wort has been cooled to at least 23°C!!! Adding yeast at a higher temperature will likely kill it.
- 6) Once the beer is in the fermenter, pour in the entire package of K97 Saison yeast.
- 7) 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 19-24°C.
- 8) Let the beer ferment for 10 -14 days, it will do the majority of the fermentation in the first few days, but letting it sit will help with clarity and settling flavours. After 10-14 days proceed to the bottling stage. Take a hydrometer reading. It should be somewhere between 1.008-1.011
- 9) Lately, we have been of the opinion that secondary is an unnecessary step. Unless you are kegging, we recommend skipping secondary and going straight to the bottling process. 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.
- 3) 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.
- 4) Rack the beer into your bottles or growlers. Then, let them sit for 2-3 weeks at room temperature. Chill and enjoy!
- 5) **OPTIONAL LAGERING** Step -> If you have the time (and patience) you can 'lager' the beer after it has carbonated. This means storing the beer cold and not touching it for a few weeks. This will help with clarity as well as improving the flavours of the beer. Example timeline would look like this: Fermentation - 10- 14 days, carbonation in bottles at room temperature - 14 days, lagering at cold temps (somewhere between 0-5) - 14-21 days - then Enjoy! (total 6 weeks).